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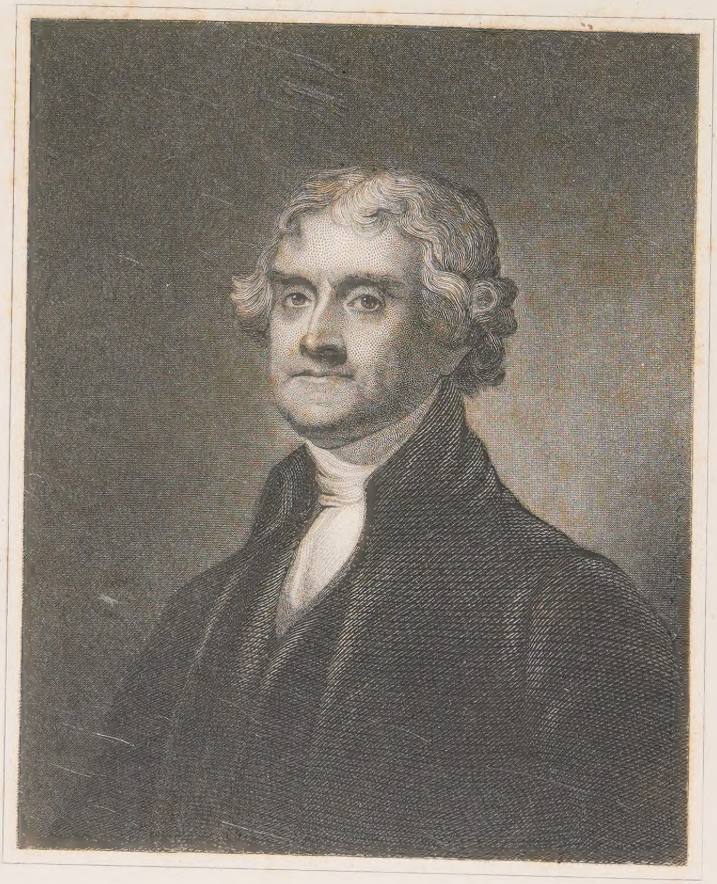

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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JAMES H. LAMB Co.

THE

CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES.

COMPRISING

The Men and Women

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE GROWTH OF THE NATION.

EDITED BY

JOHN HOWARD BROWN,

MANAGING EDITOR OF "LAMB'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE UNITED STATES,"
"THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY," ETC., ETC.

> "Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication a duty."
> *Madame De Staël.*

VOLUME IV.

HENCH—LEAMING

BOSTON, MASS.:
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FULL PAGE PORTRAITS.

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THE CYCLOPÆDIA
OF
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES.

H.

HENCH, George Allison, educator, was born in Centre, Perry county, Pa., Oct. 4, 1866; son of George and Rebecca (Allison) Hench and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Ickes) Hench and of James and Mary (Caldwell) Allison. He attended the preparatory school of Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Pa., was a student at Dickinson college, 1881–82, and was graduated from Lafayette in 1885. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1885–89, studying meanwhile also at the University of Berlin, and in Vienna. He was a fellow in German at Johns Hopkins university, 1888–89, and spent another year in study at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. He was instructor in German at the University of Michigan, 1890–91; assistant professor of German, 1891–96, and professor of Germanic languages and literatures and head of the German department, 1896–99. He was elected a member of the American Philological association and of the Modern Language association. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1889. He edited *The Monsee Fragments* (1890) and *Der Althochdeutsche Isidor* (1893), and is the author of contributions to Germanic philology in *Paul und Braune's Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Litteratur* and in the *Journal of Germanic Philology*, also of reviews for the *Modern Language Notes.* He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1899.

HENCK, John Benjamin, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1815; son of George Daniel and Caroline (Spiess) Henck. He was prepared for college mainly by home study, and was graduated from Harvard, valedictorian, in 1840. He was principal of Hopkins classical school, Cambridge, Mass., 1840–41, professor of Latin and Greek in the academical department of the University of Maryland 1841–42, and in Germantown academy, Philadelphia, 1843–48. He studied civil engineering in an office in Charlestown, Mass., and had practice on several railroads in New England, 1848–50. In 1850 he opened an office in Boston for general practice in civil engineering. He was appointed engineer to the Massachusetts state commissioners on public lands, and continued in that position, with an interruption of two or three years, until 1881. He was engineer for the Metropolitan and other street railroads in Boston and vicinity, 1856–61; and was professor of civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865–81. He is the author of a *Field-book for Railroad Engineers* (1854; revised and enlarged, 1881 and 1896).

HENDEE, George Whitman, representative, was born at Stowe, Vt., Nov. 30, 1832; son of Jehial P. and Rebecca (Ferrin) Hendee, grandson of John and Hannah (Jacobs) Ferrin and of Roswell and Hopey (Terrill) Hendee and a descendant of Nicholas Jacobs, who came to America from Hingham, England, in 1633, bringing with him his wife Mary and two children, John and Elizabeth. They first settled in Watertown, Mass. George W. Hendee was educated at the People's academy at Morrisville, Vt., and in 1852 began the study of law in the office of W. G. Ferrin, of Johnson, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and began practice in Waterville, Vt., finally settling in practice in Morrisville. He was superintendent of public schools, 1853–58; state's

Geo W Hendee

attorney for Lamoille county, 1858-59 ; represented Morristown in the state legislature, 1861–62 ; served as deputy provost marshal, 1862–65 ; and was state senator in 1866, 1867 and 1868, being president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1868. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Vermont by the Republican party in 1869, and became governor on the death of Governor Peter T. Washburn in February, 1870, and served until the close of the term. He was a Republican representative from the third Vermont district in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79. He served on the committees on the District of Columbia and on private land claims. He was one of the projectors of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad and was a director from the opening of the road in 1873. He was president of the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad of Canada, 1887–89 ; director and vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust company of Morrisville, Vt., 1890–97, and president from 1897 ; receiver of the National Bank of Poultney, 1880–81 ; and of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, 1883–92, and was national bank examiner, 1879–85. He was married, Nov. 17, 1855, to Millissa, daughter of Stevens and Caroline (Johnson) Redding. She died in 1861, and he was married a second time, Dec. 23, 1863, to Viola L., daughter of Loren and Fidelia (Paine) Bundy.

HENDERSON, Archibald, representative, was born in Granville county, N.C., Aug. 7, 1768 ; son of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson. He was educated at Granville academy and practised law in Salisbury. He was a representative in the 6th and 7th U.S. congresses, 1799–1803. He was elected as a Federalist, but in 1800 supported Jefferson. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1807–20, and was celebrated throughout the state as an advocate. He was married in July, 1802, to Sarah, daughter of Moses Alexander of Mecklenburg county, and a descendant of the Alexanders who came to America from Ireland and settled in Mecklenburg county in 1755. He died in Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 1, 1822.

HENDERSON, Charles Richmond, educator, was born in Covington, Ind., Dec. 17, 1848 ; son of Albert and Lorana (Richmond) Henderson and grandson of Dr. John Lambert Richmond. He was graduated from the old University of Chicago, Ill., in 1870, and from the Baptist Theological seminary, Chicago, in 1873. He was a pastor at Terre Haute, Ind., 1873-82 ; at Detroit, Mich., 1882–93 ; assistant professor of social science at the University of Chicago, and university recorder, 1892–94 ; and became associate professor of sociology in the Divinity school in 1892, full professor in 1897 and university chaplain in 1892. He was president of the 26th National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1898–99 ; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the American Economic association ; vice-president of the National Prison association, 1900, and chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Bureau of Charities. He received the degree of D.D. from the Baptist Union Theological seminary in 1883. He became associate editor of the *American Journal of Theology* and of the *American Journal of Sociology*, and is the author of *Introduction of the Study of Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents* (1893); *Development of Doctrine in the Epistles* (1894); *Social Spirit in America* (1896); *Social Elements* (1898); *Social Settlements* (1899); and introduction to Thomas Chalmer's *Christian and Civil Economy of Large Towns* (1900).

HENDERSON, David Bremner, representative, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840 ; son of Thomas and Barbara (Legge) Henderson. He was brought to America by his parents who located on a farm in Winnebago county, Ill., in 1846. In 1849 they removed to Fayette county, Iowa, where the son was educated, attending the district schools and Upper Iowa university. He enlisted in the U.S. army, Sept. 15, 1861, and was mustered into service November 5, as first lieutenant of Company C, 12th Iowa infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, being severely wounded at Fort Donelson, and losing a leg at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. He served as commissioner of the board of enrollment of the Third district of Iowa, 1862–64, and re-entered the army June 10, 1864, as colonel of the 46th Iowa infantry and served until the close of the war, when he was appointed a collector of internal revenue, serving 1865–69. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and practised in Dubuque, Iowa. He was an assistant U.S. district attorney, 1869–71, and was a Republican representative in the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1883–1901, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary and as a member of the committees on rules and appropriations. He was renominated by acclamation for the 57th congress in June, 1900. He was elected speaker of the house of representa-

D.B. Henderson.

tives Dec. 4, 1899. Upper Iowa university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897.

J. P. Henderson

HENDERSON, James Pinckney, governor of Texas, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., March 31, 1808. He was educated in Lincolnton, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828, before he had reached his majority. In 1835 he removed to Mississippi and recruited a company for service in behalf of the republic of Texas. He preceded his company to Texas in the spring of 1836 and reached Austin after the battle of San Jacinto. President Burnet commissioned him brigadier-general and he returned to the United States to recruit volunteers. He raised a company at his own expense in his native state, with which he reached Galveston in November, 1836, just after Gen. Sam Houston had been inaugurated president of the republic. Houston made him attorney-general and soon after secretary of state. Early in 1838 he was made envoy to England and France to secure recognition from those nations of the independence of Texas, and to effect treaties of amity and commerce. Lewis Cass was U.S. minister to France and greatly aided Envoy Henderson in his difficult mission. While in Paris in 1839 he was married to Frances E. Cox, of Philadelphia, Pa. He returned to Texas in February, 1840, where he was accorded an ovation for his diplomatic service. He was appointed in 1844 Texan minister-extraordinary to the United States to join Resident Minister Van Zandt in negotiating a treaty of annexation. The treaty as prepared was rejected by the U.S. senate, but annexation was secured, March 1, 1845, by joint resolutions of the U.S. congress. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the state constitution in 1845 and in November of that year was elected the first governor of Texas. He was inaugurated Feb. 19, 1846, and by May of that year he had four regiments in the field to take part in the war with Mexico. He was authorized by the legislature to lead the troops and was commissioned major-general in the U.S. army. He achieved distinction at the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21–25, 1846, and was voted a sword and thanks of congress. He was, with Jefferson Davis and others, a commissioner to negotiate terms of capitulation with Ampudia, the commander of the Mexican forces at Monterey. After six months' service he resumed his office as governor of Texas and completed his term of office, refusing re-election, his health being much broken. In December, 1857, the legislature of Texas elected him U.S. senator as successor to his law partner, Thomas J. Rusk, deceased. He went to Cuba for his health, then proceeded to Washington, where he took his seat in March, 1858, during the first session of the 35th congress. He served but a few days, and then went to Philadelphia for medical treatment. He died in Washington, D.C., June 4, 1858.

HENDERSON, John, senator, was born probably in New York or Ohio in 1795. He was a friend and contemporary of John A. Quitman, and both these young lawyers appear in Mississippi the same year, 1821. Henderson located in Woodville, the capital of Wilkinson county, while Quitman settled at Memphis, the capital of the adjacent county. Henderson was a representative in the state legislature in 1835 and a U.S. senator, 1839–45. He favored the annexation of Texas and the conquest of Mexico and Cuba, and with Governor Quitman was complicated in the Lopez filibustering expedition. In 1851 the two men were arrested and tried before the U.S. district court in New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws of 1818, and were both acquitted. Henderson died at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1857.

J. B. Henderson

HENDERSON, John Brooks, senator, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Nov. 16, 1826; son of James and Jane (Dawson) Henderson. His parents removed to Lincoln county, Mo., in 1832, and both died before he was ten years old. He gained a good education from the common schools and from classical teachers; taught in the district school; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Pike County circuit court in 1848, beginning practice in Louisiana, Mo., in 1849. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1849 and 1857, originating the state railroad and banking laws of 1857. He was a Buchanan and Breckinridge presidential elector in 1856. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md., when he supported the candidacy of Senator Douglas. He was an elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1860; was defeated by James

S. Rollins for representative in the 37th congress the same year, and was a delegate to the state convention of 1861 that determined the state to remain in the union. On the outbreak of the civil war he organized a brigade of state troops and was commissioned brigadier-general of militia. He was appointed in 1862, by Lieut.-Gov. Willard P. Hall, U.S. senator in place of Trusten Polk, expelled, and he was elected by the legislature to fill out the term. In 1863 he was elected for the full term expiring March 4, 1869. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; organized the Indian peace commission in 1867; was the author of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and was among the original agitators of the suffrage amendment embodied in the organic law as the fifteenth amendment. He was one of the seven Republican senators who voted for acquittal in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. He was married in 1868 to Mary, daughter of Judge Elisha Foote of New York. He resumed his law practice in St. Louis, Mo., in 1869, at the close of his senatorial term. He was nominated for governor of Missouri in 1872, but was defeated by Silas Woodson. He received the Republican nomination for U.S. senator in 1793, but was defeated in the election by Louis Bogy. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant to assist the U.S. district attorney in the prosecution of the "Whisky ring," violators of the revenue laws, but was removed by the President in December of that year. He was presiding officer of the Republican national convention of 1882. He subsequently resided in Washington, D.C., where he was elected by congress a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in January, 1892, and again in 1898. He was elected a member of the Geological and National Geographic societies, and was a member of the Pan-American conference of 1889–90. He is the author of many articles on economic subjects, especially finance, contributed to the magazines. The University of Missouri conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1882.

HENDERSON, John Steele, representative, was born near Salisbury, N.C., Jan. 6, 1846; son of Archibald and Mary Steele (Ferrand) Henderson; grandson of Archibald and Sarah (Alexander) Henderson and of Stephen Lee and Margaret (Steele) Ferrand, and great-grandson of Judge Richard (1735-1785) and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson and of the Hon. John Steele (q. v.) His maternal great^2-grandmother, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, gave all her savings to General Greene on his retreat, thus enabling him to feed his troops and cross the Yadkin before its swollen waters impeded the pursuit of Cornwallis. John attended the University of North Carolina from January, 1862, to November, 1864, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. In January, 1866, he entered Judge Pearson's law school at Richmond Hill, N.C., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1867. He was register of deeds for Rowan county, 1866–68; was elected a delegate to the proposed constitutional convention in 1871; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875; elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1876 and of the upper house in 1878; and in 1881 was elected by the general assembly one of the three commissioners to codify the statute laws of the state. He was elected presiding justice of the inferior court of Rowan county in June, 1884, and was a Democratic representative in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1885–95. He was chairman of the committee on the post-office and post-roads of the 52d and 53d congresses. He received from Trinity college, N.C., the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1890.

HENDERSON, Joseph, representative, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 2, 1791; son of Matthew and Margaret Henderson. His father was a surveyor. In 1802 the family removed to Centre county, Pa., and in 1812–13 Joseph attended lectures at Jefferson Medical college, from which institution he received his M.D. degree. He also studied medicine under an older brother, Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon county, Pa. In 1813 he was appointed first lieutenant in the 22d regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and in the spring of that year marched his troops to Sacket Harbor, where they joined the main army on the frontier. In the fall of 1813 he was promoted captain and in 1814 was brevetted major, with the command of a regiment. He engaged in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and the siege of Fort Erie. After the close of the war he settled at Brown's Mills, where he practised medicine until 1850. He was a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. In 1850 he removed to Lewiston, Pa., where he practised his profession until his death. He held high rank as a physician and was a trustee of the state lunatic asylum. He was twice married: first to Jane E., daughter of Judge Samuel and Elizabeth (Plunket) Maclay; and secondly in 1852, to Margaret Isenberg. By his second wife he had three sons, James L., Joseph and William B. He died at Lewiston, Pa., from injuries received fifty years before at Fort Niagara, Dec. 25, 1863.

HENDERSON, Leonard, jurist, was born in Granville county, N.C., Oct. 6, 1772; son of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson. He was admitted to the bar in 1794 and was clerk of the district court of Hillsborough until

1800. He then practised law and also conducted a successful and celebrated law school, 1808–33. He was judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1808–18, an associate justice of the supreme court, 1818–29, and chief justice, 1829–33. He died near Williamsboro, N.C., Aug. 13, 1833.

HENDERSON, Mary Foote, reformer, was born in New York city, July 21, 1846; daughter of Judge Elisha and Eunice (Newton) Foote. Her father (born 1809, died 1883) was judge of the court of common pleas of Seneca county, N.Y., and U.S. commissioner of patents. She removed with her parents to Washington, D.C., in 1864, where in 1868 she was married to John Brooks Henderson, U.S. senator from Missouri, and resided in St. Louis in her early married life. She was elected president of the Missouri State Suffrage association in 1876; organized the St. Louis, School of Design in that year, and founded "The Woman's Exchange" in that city in 1879. She studied art in Washington university, St. Louis and removed to Washington, D.C., in 1889. She advocated a new executive mansion to take the place of the White House at Washington, and with Mr. Paul J. Pelz, the architect of the new Library of Congress, she formulated plans for a magnificent residence. She is the author of *Practical Cooking and Dinner Giving* (1876), and *Diet of the Sick* (1885), and contributions to periodicals.

HENDERSON, Peter, horticulturist, was born at Pathhead, near Edinburgh, Scotland, June 25, 1823. He was apprenticed to a gardener in 1839 and in 1843 removed to the United States, settling in Jersey City, N.J., as a florist and seedsman and establishing an extensive business house in New York city. He published *Gardening for Profit* (1866), nearly 250,000 copies of which had been sold at the time of his death; *Practical Floriculture* (1868); *Gardening for Pleasure* (1875); *Handbook of Plants* (1881); *Garden and Farm Topics* (1884); and *How the Farm Pays* (written in collaboration, 1884). He died in Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 17, 1890.

HENDERSON, Richard, pioneer, was born in Hanover county, Va., April 20, 1735; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson. His paternal grandparents came from Scotland and his maternal grandparents from Wales. His father was born in Hanover county, Va., March 17, 1700. Richard removed with his father to North Carolina about 1745 and acquired his education without instructors, after he had reached manhood. He was constable and under-sheriff in Granville county, N.C., his father being high-sheriff of the same county. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1769 was appointed associate judge of the superior court by Governor Tryon. His persistence in enforcing the law caused the displeasure of the opponents to the tax laws and on one occasion, in September, 1770, the Regulators drove him from the bench. When a state government was organized in 1776 he was re-elected, but declined to serve, being interested in the Transylvania Land company. He made the Treaty of Watauga with the Cherokee Indians in 1775, twelve hundred savages being present, by which the company became proprietors of 18,000 acres of territory for £10,000 worth of goods, an extent of territory comprising over half the area of the present state of Kentucky and the adjacent part of Tennessee. A government was organized at Boonesborough and Henderson was made president of the proposed state of Transylvania. The first legislature assembled under an elm tree near the walls of the fort in February, 1775, and of the members, the names of Daniel and Squire Boone, Richard Calloway, Azariah Davis, Isaac Hite, William Coke, Samuel Henderson, John Todd, Richard Moore, John Lythe, James Douglass, Nathan Hammond, Alexander Dandridge, Samuel Wood, Matthew Jewit, Valentine Harmon, Thomas Slayter, John Floyd and James Harrod appeared. A liberal government was instituted, but the purchase made by Henderson was annulled by the state legislature of Virginia and as a compensation the state granted to the company a tract of land twelve miles square on the Ohio below the mouth of the Green river. Judge Henderson was a boundary line commissioner in 1779. He removed to Nashville, Tenn., the same year and practised law there one year. Afterward he settled on his large plantation near Williamsborough, N.C., where he engaged in farming. The town, village and county of Henderson, N.C., were named in his honor. He was married to Elizabeth Keeling. He died in Hillsborough, N.C., Jan. 30, 1785.

HENDERSON, Thomas, statesman, was born in Freehold, N.J., in 1743; a son of John Henderson, who was clerk of the Old Scotch Presbyterian church in 1730, elder of the Freehold Presbyterian church as early as 1744, and died Jan. 1, 1771; grandson of Michael, who died at Marlboro, N.J., Aug. 23, 1722; and probably a descendant of John Henderson, a Scotchman, who came to America in the *Henry and Francis* in 1685. Thomas Henderson was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764, and studied medicine under Dr. Nathaniel Scudder of Freehold, beginning practice in Monmouth county about 1765. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical society in 1766. On Dec. 10, 1774, he was appointed to the Freehold "committee of observation" for the preservation and support of American freedom, and his name appears in the records as an energetic member. His military service in the American Revolution commenced Feb. 15, 1776, as 2d major in Colonel Stewart's battalion of minute-men. He was made major of Colonel Heard's battalion June 14, 1776, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of Forman's battalion of Heard's brigade. He was brigade-major at Monmouth, and at Freehold Court House he was the "solitary horseman" who informed Washington of the cowardice of Gen. Charles Lee, who had thrown away his advantage and deprived his commander of the assistance of 6000 men by ordering a retreat without striking a blow. When the town was laid waste Dr. Henderson's was the first house destroyed. He was a member of the provincial council in 1777; delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–80; vice-president of the council of New Jersey, 1794, and acting governor during the absence of Governor Howell at the head of New Jersey troops to quell Shays's rebellion in Pennsylvania. He was a representative in the 4th U.S. congress, 1795–97, and subsequently surrogate of Monmouth county, state representative, judge of the common pleas and boundary commissioner. He was married to Mary Hendricks, granddaughter of William Wikoff. She died soon after their marriage, and in January, 1778, he was married to Rachel, daughter of John Burrowes, of Middletown Point, N.J. (born September, 1751, died Aug. 22, 1840). By his second marriage he had seven daughters. He was ruling elder of the Tennent (Presbyterian) church at Freehold for more than forty years. He is the author of *Memoir of the Life of the Rev. William Tennent, Jr.* (1807). He died in Freehold, N.J., Dec. 15, 1824.

HENDERSON, Thomas Jefferson, representative, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1824; son of William H. and Sarah M. (Howard), grandson of John and Nancy (Singleton) Henderson, and of Edmund and Edith (Murphy) Howard; and great-grandson of William Henderson, who was born in Hanover county, Va. His great^2-grandfather Henderson came from Scotland and settled probably in Hanover county, Va., where his paternal great-grandfather and grandfather were born. He attended the Male academy in his native town, and removed to Illinois in 1836, where he afterward attended the common schools. He was a student at the University of Iowa, 1845–46. In 1847 he was elected clerk of the county commissioners' court of Stark county, Ill., and was clerk of the county court, 1849–53. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1855 and 1856, and a state senator, 1856–60. In 1862 he joined the U. S. army as colonel of the 112th Illinois volunteers, and served until the close of the war, much of the time commanding a brigade, and winning the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant services in the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns, especially at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864." He was a Republican presidential elector for the state of Illinois at large in 1868; collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois, 1871–73, and a Republican representative in the 44th–53d congresses inclusive, 1875–95. On April 22, 1896, he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers for the term of six years, and in 1900 was secretary of the board.

Thos J. Henderson

HENDERSON, William, soldier, was born at Nutbush Creek, near Williamsborough, N.C., March 5, 1748; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson. His paternal ancestry was Scotch, and his maternal, Welsh. Some years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war he removed to Pacolet, S.C., and engaged in business as a merchant. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of one of the regular regiments of South Carolina and served throughout the war. He participated in every important battle that occurred in South Carolina and commanded a sortie at the siege of Charleston. When that city was captured he was taken prisoner, and after his exchange he joined General Greene at the siege of Ninety-Six. He was also appointed a general of militia and commanded the state troops at the battle of Eutaw Springs, in which he took a conspicuous part and was wounded. He died at Pacolet, S.C., about 1787.

HENDERSON, William James, author, was born at Newark, N.J., Dec. 4, 1855; son of William and Esther (Lewis) Henderson, and grandson of James Henderson, who came to New Jersey from Scotland about 1830, and of Henry Lewis, who came from England to New York in 1837. He was prepared for college at the Freehold Institute, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1876. He then entered journalism as reporter on the New York *Tribune* and was editor of the *Financial News*, 1881–82. He returned to the *Tribune* in 1882, and in January, 1883, joined the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, becoming its musical critic in August, 1887. He is the author of several adaptations for the stage, including *Le Petit Due* in collaboration with H. C. Bunner, for the Casino, and Dellinger's *Lorraine* for the McCaull opera company; and of the following books: *The Story of Music* (1889); *Preludes and Studies* (1891); *Sea Yarns for Boys* (1893); *Afloat with the Flag* (1894); *Elements of Navigation* (1895); *The Last Cruise of the Mohawk* (1897); *What is Good Music?* (1898); *How Music Developed* (1898); *The Orchestra and Orchestral Music* (1899), and of numerous poems and short stories for the leading magazines.

HENDREN, John Newton, jurist, was born in Augusta county, Va., Aug. 3, 1822; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Elizabeth Eldredge (Rivers) Hendren. He was a student at the University of Virginia, 1839–41, and received from that institution the degree of M.A. in 1841. He taught school for a time and then began the practice of law in Staunton, Va. He was judge of the county court of Augusta county, and in 1864–65 was treasurer of the Confederate States of America. He died near Staunton, Va., March 5, 1898.

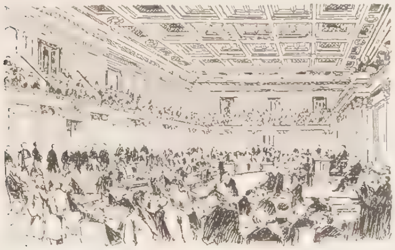
HENDRICKEN, Thomas Francis, R.C. bishop, was born in Chapel street, Kilkenny, Ireland, May 5, 1827; son of John and Anna (Maher) Hendricken. He was graduated in philosophy at St. Kyran's college, 1847, and in theology at the seminary at Maynooth in 1853. He was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, second bishop of Hartford, then on a visit to Ireland, at All Hallows college on Easter Monday, April 25, 1853, and that prelate induced Father Hendricken to make America his field for work instead of Japan, to which mission he was predisposed. He sailed for New York on an emigrant ship in 1853 and on the voyage a contagious disease broke out among the steerage passengers. Contrary to the orders of the captain, who feared a spread of the contagion, Father Hendricken ministered to the wants of the sick and dying and the captain ordered him bound and thrown overboard. The interference of the passengers saved his life. He was pastor of St. Joseph's church, Winsted, Conn., 1854; of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, 1855-72, and while there he built a costly Gothic church edifice, a school and a pastoral residence. He also laid out a beautiful cemetery, founded St. Michael's convent, opened a school free to children of all denominations, and was elected a member of the board of education of the city. When the diocese of Providence, R.I., was set off from the see of Hartford in 1872, Father Hendricken was elected its first bishop and was consecrated at Providence, R.I., April 28, 1872, by Archbishop McCloskey, of New York. He removed a heavy debt from the Cathedral church, and built an episcopal residence and a new cathedral, among the finest in America. He doubled the working force of his diocese and its churches and parishes, and during the twenty-four years of his ministry paid for church property over one million of dollars. He received the degree of D.D. from Pius IX. in 1868. He died in Providence, R.I., June 11, 1886.

Thomas F. Hendricken

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, Vice-President of the United States, was born on a farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; son of Maj. John and Jane (Thomson) Hendricks, and a nephew of William Hendricks (q. v.). In the spring of 1822 his parents removed to Shelby county, Ind., and while a resident of that county his father was appointed by President Jackson deputy surveyor of public lands, and in 1832 took up a homestead on the site of Shelbyville, Ind. Thomas was prepared for college at the Shelby County seminary and entered Hanover college with the class of 1841. Absence during the last three months of his senior year prevented his obtaining a diploma with the class, but he was afterward placed on the list of the alumni. He then studied law with Stephen Major in Shelbyville, 1842, and with his uncle, Judge Alexander Thomson, at Gettysburg college, Chambersburg, Pa., 1843; was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, Ind., in 1843, and practised there, 1843–50. He was married, Sept. 26, 1845, to Eliza C., daughter of the Hon. Isaac Morgan, of North Bend, and their only child, Morgan Hendricks, died in 1851 when three years old. In 1848 he was elected a Democratic representative in the state legislature, and he was a member of the state

Thomas A Hendricks

constitutional convention of 1850. He represented the Indianapolis district in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851-55; was U.S. commissioner of the general land office by appointment of President Pierce, 1855-59; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana in 1860 against Henry S. Lane; served as president of the Democratic state convention of 1862; and as U.S. senator 1863-69. He served on the committees on claims, public buildings, the judiciary, public lands and naval affairs. He opposed the reconstruction measure, the test oath, the civil rights bill, the freedmen's bureau bill and the impeachment of President Johnson. He favored large appropriations for vigorously prosecuting the war and proposed the increase of the soldier's pay to meet the depreciation of the currency. He was a candidate for President of the United States before the Democratic national convention of 1868, held in New York city, and on the twenty-first ballot, with Gen. W. S. Hancock leading with 135½ votes, he stood second with 132 votes, when the name of Horatio Seymour was so forcibly presented as to carry the convention. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana against Acting-Governor Conrad Baker, losing the election by 961 votes. He was defeated for re-election to the U.S. senate, the legislature being largely Republican, and he returned to his law practice in Indianapolis. He supported the Cincinnati nominations in 1872 and in October of the same year was the successful candidate for governor of Indiana, defeating Thomas M. Brown, Republican, by 1148 votes, the only name elected on the Democratic ticket except M. C. Hopkins, superintendent of public instruction, and in the November election the vote for the Republican electoral ticket was 3000 less than that received the month before by Mr. Hendricks. In 1875 his duty to his party in the state, the lieutenant-governor being a Republican, made him unavailable for U.S. senator and Joseph E. McDonald was elected by the Democratic legislature. In the Democratic national convention of 1876 held at St. Louis, Mo., on the first ballot Mr. Hendricks received 133½ votes to 403½ for Mr. Tilden and 75 for General Hancock. On the second ballot Mr. Tilden was nominated, and on the following day Mr. Hendricks received 730 of the 738 votes of the delegates for the second place on the ticket and he was then unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice-President. The electoral commission decided the election in March, 1877, in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, and Mr. Hendricks visited Europe in June, returning to the United States in October. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald, of that state, as their choice for candidate for President of the United States, and after the nomination of Grover Cleveland the entire 816 votes of the convention were cast for Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidential candidate. The Democratic electoral ticket was given 4,911,017 popular votes to 4,848,334 for the electors for Blaine and Logan and the electoral college in 1885 gave Mr. Hendricks 219 votes to 182 for John A. Logan. He assumed his duties as Vice-President of the United States March 4, 1885, presiding over the U.S. senate up to the close of its special session, April 3, 1885. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. After the adjournment of the senate in May, he returned to his home in Indianapolis. He attended the commencement exercises of the class of 1885 at Yale in June, where he delivered an oration before the law school on "The supreme court of the United States and the influences that have contributed to make it the greatest judicial tribunal in the world." He also attended the Harvard commencement of that year, and after visiting Boston and Pittsfield, Mass., he rejoined Mrs. Hendricks at Atlantic City, and they subsequently made the trip of the great lakes, attended the funeral of General Grant in New York city and in September returned to their home in Indianapolis, where he rested, preparatory to his contemplated journey to Washington at the reassembling of congress in December. He attended a reception given in his honor by the citizens of Indianapolis Nov. 24, 1885, and on returning to his home he was taken ill and died on Thursday, Nov. 25, 1885.



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

HENDRICKS, William, senator, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1783; son of Abraham and ——(Jamieson) Hendricks and a descendant of Hendrick Hendricks, a Huguenot, one of four brothers who took refuge in Holland and came thence to America in 1683, settling in the province of New Jersey and subsequently removing to the Ligonier valley, Pa. His father was a pioneer settler of Westmoreland county, the owner of a mill on Hendrick's Run, and a representative in the state legislature, 1792-93 and 1796-97. William was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1810; taught school, 1810-12, was a law student in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1812-14; a printer in Madison, Indiana Territory, where he was one of the first settlers in 1814, and the owner of the second printing press set up in the territory and proprietor of *The Western Eagle*. He was secretary of the general assembly convened at Vincennes, 1814–15, and compiled and printed at his own expense a complete collection of the territorial statutes. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1815, and secretary of the constitutional convention of 1816 at Corydon. When Indiana was admitted in 1816 he was elected its first representative in congress, serving as sole representative from that state in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21; and was re-elected to the 17th congress, 1821–23, but resigned in 1822 on his election to the office of governor of Indiana as successor to Jonathan Jenkins, who succeeded to his seat in the 17th congress. He was inaugurated at the state house, Corydon, Ind., Dec. 4, 1822. In December, 1824, the seat of government was transferred to Indianapolis. Governor Hendricks resigned his office, Feb. 12, 1825, having been elected U.S. senator as successor to Senator Waller Taylor, whose term would expire, March 3, 1825. He served in the U.S. senate, 1825–37, through the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, serving on important committees and as chairman of the committee on roads and canals. He supported the policy of President Jackson and maintained a conservative position on the subject of slavery. In 1836 he was defeated before the legislature for re-election to the senate by Oliver H. Smith, and retired to his home in Madison. He was married to a daughter of Col. John Paul, founder of the city of Madison, Ind., who survived him. He was a trustee of Indiana university, 1829–40, and he received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson college in 1833. He died in Madison, Ind., May 16, 1850.

HENDRICKSON, George Lincoln, educator, was born in Winchester, Ill., May 15, 1865; son of William A. and Ada M. (French) Hendrickson, and a descendant of a Dutch emigrant who came from Holland about 1700 and settled in New Jersey. His great-grandfather removed to Ohio after the Revolutionary war. He attended Beloit academy and college, Wisconsin, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins university in 1887. He was a graduate student at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, 1887–89; professor of Latin in Colorado college at Colorado Springs, 1889–91; in the University of Wisconsin, 1891–96; and was elected professor of Latin at the University of Chicago in January, 1897. He was married, Dec. 30, 1897, to Marion, daughter of the late Calvert Vaux of New York city. He contributed to the *American Journal of Philology* and other publications, monographic studies in the history of Greek and Roman literature.

HENDRIX, Eugene Russell, M.E. bishop, was born at Fayette, Mo., May 17, 1847, son of Adam and Isabella Jane (Murray) Hendrix, grandson of Joseph M. Hendrix of York county, Pa., and a descendant of Hendrick Hendricks, one of four brothers who came to America from Holland in 1683. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1867 and from Union Theological seminary in 1869. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry, Sept. 11, 1870; was pastor at Leavenworth, Kan., 1869–70, and at various places in Missouri, 1870–78. He was married in 1872 to Annie E. Scarritt, of Kansas City, Mo. In 1877–78 he made a tour around the world with Bishop E. M. Marvin in the interest of missions. In 1878 he was chosen president of Central college, Fayette, Mo., and held that position until 1886, when he was made bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church south. He received the degree of D.D. from Emory college in 1878, and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1888, and from Washington and Lee university in 1892. He is the author of *Around the World* (1878), and contributions to periodicals.

Eugene R. Hendrix

HENDRIX, Joseph Clifford, banker, was born in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., May 25, 1853; son of Adam and Isabella Jane (Murray) Hendrix, and brother of Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix. He was prepared for college at private schools, attended Central college, Fayette, Mo., 1860–69, and was a student at Cornell university, 1870–73. He was editor of the Ithaca *Daily Leader* during a part of his college term, and in 1873 removed to New York city, where he engaged in journalism on the staff of the New York *Sun* until 1883. He removed his residence to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1873, and was appointed a member of the board of education in 1882. He was Democratic candidate for mayor of Brooklyn in 1883; was appointed trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge in 1884, and was elected secretary of the board of bridge trustees in 1885. He was postmaster of Brooklyn, N.Y., 1886–90, and was president of the board of education, 1887–92. He organized in 1889 and was president of the Kings County trust company until 1893, and in 1893 was elected president of the newly-organized National Union bank of New York city. He was Democratic representative from the 3d New York district in the 53d congress, 1893–95. He was elected a trustee of Cornell university in 1895, was a member of the committee on admissions to the New York clearing-house, 1897, and of the committee on arbitration, 1899, and was made president of the American Bankers' association in August, 1897. He was elected councillor of the Long Island Historical society, and a director of the National Bank of Commerce, and of several trust companies.

HENKLE, Eli Jones, representative, was born in Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 24, 1828; son of the Rev. Eli and Elizabeth Henkle; grandson of the Rev. Moses Henkle, a Methodist minister; great^{2}-grandson of Justus, and great^{3}-grandson of the Rev. Gerhard Henkle, a Lutheran minister, who came to America about 1719, and settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa. Eli Jones Henkle attended an academy, taught school and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1850, practising in Brooklyn, Md. He divided his time between the practice of his profession and scientific gardening. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1863, 1871 and 1873; a member of the Maryland constitutional convention in 1864; a state senator in 1867, 1868 and 1870; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872. He held the chair of anatomy, physiology and natural history in the Maryland Agricultural college in 1873–74, and was a representative in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81. He was married to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Samuel and Harriet Thomas, of Anne Arundel county, Md.

HENLEY, John Dandridge, naval officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 25, 1781. He was appointed by President Washington a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 14, 1799. His first notable service was under Commodore Preble in the Tripolitan war, and for gallantry at the bombardment of Tripoli he was highly commended. He was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1807, and in the war of 1812 he commanded the 10-gun sloop *Viper*, which was captured by the British 32-gun frigate *Narcissus*, Jan. 17, 1813. He was promoted commander, July 24, 1813, and on April 29, 1814, he rendered distinguished service in the engagement between the *Peacock* and the *Épervier*. In 1814 he was placed in command of the *Louisiana*, and in January, 1815, in the battle of New Orleans, his vessel rendered valuable service by covering the flank of the American army. He was promoted captain, March 5, 1817, and was in command of the West India squadron at the time of his death, which occurred in Havana, Cuba, May 23, 1835.

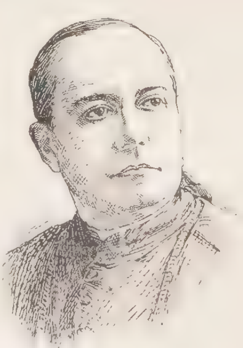
HENLEY, Robert, naval officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 5, 1783; brother of John Dandridge Henley. He was educated at William and Mary college and intended for the law, but preferred to enter the navy, and obtained through his kinsman, ex-President George Washington, a midshipman's warrant, April 8, 1799. His first cruise was with Commodore Truxtun in the *Constellation* and he was present at her encounter with the French ship *La Vengeance*, Feb. 1, 1800. For his bravery in this conflict he was commended by his commander. On his return to the United States he obtained leave of absence and returned to Williamsburg, where he attended a course of lectures on navigation and naval science. He was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1807, and placed in command of a gunboat at Norfolk, Va. After some years of similar service he was promoted commander, Aug. 12, 1814, and was placed in command of the brig *Eagle* on Lake Champlain, and was second in command to Commodore McDonough in the battle of Sept. 11, 1814. He opened the battle, and when he had determined the range the flagship *Saratoga* joined in the fight. For his gallant conduct in this engagement congress voted to him a gold medal and the thanks of both houses. In 1821 he was sent to the West Indies to cruise for pirates, being master-commandant of the 18-gun sloop-of-war *Hornet*, and on Oct. 29, 1821, he captured the schooner *Moscow*. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1825. After his return to the United States he was stationed for some years in North Carolina, and thence was ordered to Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., where he died while in command of the naval station, Oct. 7, 1828.

HENLEY, Thomas Jefferson, representative, was born in Indiana in 1807. He attended Indiana State university and became a farmer. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1832–42, being for a time speaker of the house. He studied law, but did not practise, and was a representative from Indiana in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, being the first native of the state elected to that office. He made the trip overland to California in 1849 and established himself in the banking business in Sacramento. He was a Pierce presidential elector in 1852 and was selected to carry the electoral vote of California to Washington. He was appointed postmaster of San Francisco in 1852, and in 1853 was made superintendent of Indian affairs, holding the position during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, 1853–61. He established several new reservations, and although his administration of Indian affairs was severely criticised no charges against him were substantiated. During the civil war he took no part in public affairs except to canvass the state for McClellan in 1864. He was again a presidential elector in 1868, voting for Horatio Seymour. He died on his farm in Mendocino county, Cal., in 1875.

HENN, Bernhart, representative, was born in New York in 1817. His mother was Anna Hudson, a descendant of Henry Hudson. He was appointed register of the U.S. land office at Fairfield in the newly-organized state of Iowa by President Polk in 1845, and was a representative from that state in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55, and as a member of the homestead committee made a notable speech on the Homestead bill, giving free homes to actual settlers. On retiring from congress he engaged as a banker and dealer in real estate in Fairfield, Iowa. He was married in 1842 at Burlington, Iowa, to Elizabeth Price, who was a granddaughter of Dr. Ealer, of Baltimore, Md. She was a founder of the Jefferson County library at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1853. Mr. Henn was a contributor to the *Spirit of the Times.* He died in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1865.

HENNESSY, John, R.C. archbishop, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1825. He came to America in 1847 and settled in Missouri. He was educated at Carondelet seminary, where he pursued the study of theology, and was ordained a priest in St. Louis, Mo., by Archbishop Kenrick, Nov. 1, 1850. He began his labors at New Madrid, Mo., where his mission embraced 6000 miles of territory on which no railroad had yet been built. He was pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New Madrid, Mo., from January to April, 1851; of St. Patrick's mission church, Gravies, attached to St. Vincent's church, Sedalia, Mo., 1851–54; was vice-president and professor of dogmatic theology and Holy Scripture in St. Mary's seminary, Perryville, Mo., 1854–57, and was made president of that institution in 1857. He went to Rome as representative of Archbishop Kenrick in 1858; was attached to the cathedral of St. Louis, 1859–60, and pastor of St. Joseph's church, St. Joseph, Mo., 1860–66. He was elected bishop of Dubuque April 24, 1866, as successor to Bishop Clement Smyth, deceased, and was consecrated Sept. 30, 1866, by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Henni and Duggan. He founded Mercy hospital, Davenport, Iowa, in 1869, and placed it under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy in 1873, and founded St. Joseph's, afterward St. Ambrose, seminary for the education of Catholic youths, and the same year St. Malachy's Benedictine priory, Creston, Iowa, the first English-speaking community of Benedictines in the United States. The diocese of Davenport was set off from the diocese of Dubuque in 1881. He celebrated the silver jubilee of his consecration as bishop in 1891, and was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity Sept. 17, 1893, Monsignor Satolli, papal ablegate, and Cardinal Gibbons, conducting the ceremony. All the American archbishops except one, nearly all the bishops, about four hundred priests and hundreds of prominent Catholic laymen were present. His brief was dated Rome, April, 1893, and his see was made an archdiocese and included the dioceses of Davenport, Cheyenne, Omaha and Lincoln. He was recognized as an able orator and profound theologian, and his zeal in educational matters gained for him the name of "Apostle of the American Catholic Educational Schools." His crowning work was the founding of St. Joseph's college, Dubuque, Iowa, established Sept. 1, 1873, and designed not only for ecclesiastical students but also for those aspiring to any of the other learned professions. He saw the Catholic church in Iowa increase to over 250,000 membership. He died in Dubuque, Iowa, March 4, 1900.

HENNESSY, John Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Lady's Bridge, county Cork, Ireland, July 19, 1847. He was brought to America by his parents when three years of age and they settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was graduated at the Christian Brothers college, St. Louis, in 1862; took his theological course at the Salesianum, Milwaukee, and his philosophical course at St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau, and in 1866 he returned to the Salesianum. On Nov. 28, 1869, by special dispensation, being under canonical age, he was ordained a priest. His first mission was ten counties in Missouri with headquarters at Iron Mountain. He built several churches and in 1887 the convent at Arcadia under charge of the Ursuline Sisters, St. Louis, Mo. In 1878 he was appointed procurator and vice-president of the board of managers of the St. Louis Catholic protectorate, and in February, 1888, he succeeded the Rt. Rev. P.



John J. Hennessy

J. Ryan, afterward archbishop of Philadelphia, as pastor of St. John's church, St. Louis. He was appointed bishop of Wichita, Kan., Aug. 1, 1888, and was consecrated Nov. 30, 1888, succeeding First Bishop-Elect James O'Reilly, who had died July 26, 1887, before assuming the office.

HENNESSY, William John, painter, was born in Thomastown, county Kilkenny, Ireland, July 11, 1839. His father, John Hennessy, left Ireland in 1848 after the unsuccessful rising and struggle for freedom made by the "Young Ireland" party, escaped to Quebec, Canada, and from there went to New York city, where he became a loyal American citizen. He repeatedly declined nominations to political offices and did good service during the civil war in the cause of the Union. William John Hennessy, with his mother and brothers, joined his father in New York in June, 1849, and was educated by private tutors. He showed a strong leaning toward art and when about fifteen years old began to draw from the model. In 1856 he entered the Antique school of the National Academy of Design. He was elected an associate of the Academy in May, 1862, and the following year was made a full academician. In 1870 he was married and went abroad, remaining in England till 1875, taking summer and autumn holidays in Normandy. He removed to France in 1875, leasing a manor on the coast near Honfleur. In 1886 he removed to Saint Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. He visited Italy in 1891, removing to Brighton, England, in 1893, and later to Lindfield, England. He was one of the founders of the Artists' Fund society and was elected a member of the Pastel society, London, and of the Institute of Oil Painters, London. Besides many illustrations from leading American and English magazines his more important works include: *Drifting*, *The Poet of Our Woods*, *Springtime*, *On the Sands*, and *The Wanderers*, all exhibited at the National Academy (1865–70); *The New England Barberry Picker*, *Over the Sea*, *The Votive Offering*, *En Fête*, *Calvador* and *The Wood Gleaners*, exhibited at the Royal Academy (1871–75); and among the more important of his later works are *The Wings of the Morning*; *The Silence of the Hills*; *Jocund Spring*; *In the Shade*; *The Wood Cutter*; *Fighting a Prairie Fire*; *Evening on the River*; *'Twixt Day and Night*; *The Water Carriers, San Remo*; *Winter Sunshine, Bordighera*; *The West Pier, Brighton, Lighted Up on a Winter Night*; and *The Wreck of the Old Chain Pier, Brighton* (purchased by the corporation of Brighton for the public gallery). After 1887 he declined to send his work to the Royal Academy and other large exhibitions.

W. J. Hennessy

HENNI, John Martin, R.C. archbishop, was born in Misanenga, Switzerland, June 15, 1805. He was educated at the gymnasia of St. Gall and Zurich, at Rome, Italy, and at the seminary, Bardstown, Ky., where he completed his theological course. He was made sub-deacon Nov. 23, 1826; deacon Dec. 14, 1826, and ordained priest by Bishop Fenwick at Cincinnati, Feb. 2, 1829, and that prelate appointed him pastor over the German Catholics of Cincinnati and professor in the Athæneum in that city. He was transferred to St. Peter's church, Canton, Ohio, and in 1834 Bishop Purcell recalled him to Cincinnati and made him pastor of Holy Trinity church and vicar-general of the diocese. He founded, edited and published *Wahrheits-Freund*, the first German Roman Catholic paper published in the United States. He founded St. Aloysius' Orphan asylum (German), Bond Hill. He was theologian to Bishop Purcell at the fifth provincial council of Baltimore, 1843, and proposed to that body plans for a German theological seminary. The council petitioned the pope to create the diocese of Milwaukee and recommended Father Henni as bishop. He was appointed Nov. 28, 1843, and consecrated by Bishop Purcell March 19, 1844. His new see included a population of 8000 Roman Catholics, mostly Germans. In Milwaukee there was one church edifice, a frame structure, and in the diocese only four priests. In 1847 he had at work thirty-four priests and that year opened St. Mary's church on Broadway and Biddle street. The same year he laid the cornerstone of St. John's cathedral, founded St. Mary's hospital and placed it in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and in 1849 founded St. Rose's Orphan asylum, built Holy Trinity church and founded several benevolent and school societies for the poor. He collected money in Cuba and Mexico to complete the cathedral and consecrated it July 31, 1853. He built the Sale-

John M. Henni

sianum, Milwaukee, 1854–55, and made Father (afterward Archbishop) Heiss its first president. The Catholic population of Wisconsin had increased to 300,000 in 1868 and the dioceses of La Crosse and Green Bay were created out of the northern part of the state. In 1875 Milwaukee was erected into an archbishopric and Bishop Henni was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity. He received the pallium in July. His health began to fail but he continued his laborious visitations through 1879, and on March 14, 1880, was given as coadjutor the Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, who became his successor. Archbishop Henni died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7, 1881.

HENNINGSEN, Charles Frederick, soldier, was born in England in 1815. His parents were natives of Sweden. He became a soldier of fortune, serving in the Carlist army in Spain in 1834, gaining the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and subsequently colonel and commander of cavalry. He was taken prisoner and released on parole. He then served in the Russian army in Circassia, and later joined Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution. He was sent to America in the interests of Kossuth, and in 1856 joined William Walker in Nicaragua. He was made brigadier-general, commanded the artillery and distinguished himself at Grenada and Queresma and took part in the negotiations which resulted in President Walker's surrender to Commodore Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., May 1, 1857. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel and was made brigadier-general in the artillery service. He superintended the manufacture of the first Minie rifles made in the United States. He published: *Revelations of Russia* (1845); *The Most Striking Events of a Twelve-months' Campaign with Zumalacarregui in Navarre and the Basque Provinces* (2 vols., 1836); *The White Slave* (a novel); *Eastern Europe and Emperor Nicholas* (2d ed., 1846); *Sixty Years Hence* (a novel of Russian life); *Past and Future of Hungary* (1852); *Analogies and Contrasts; Personal Recollections of Nicaragua*, and other works published in England. He died in Washington, D.C., June 14, 1877.

HENRY, Alexander, trader, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1739. He joined the army of Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1760 in its expedition against Montreal and was present at the surrender of that place. This opened a new market and Henry became a fur-trader. In 1761 he went to Fort Mackinaw as a trading-post and won the friendship of Wawatam, a Chippewa Indian, who adopted him as a brother and who saved his life in the Indian massacre which occurred at the post June 4, 1763. Henry thereafter lived with the Indians, wearing their dress and speaking their language. In June, 1764, he went to Fort Niagara, where he commanded an Indian battalion and accompanied Bradstreet to Detroit. After that city had been reinforced and Pontiac had retired to the borders of the Maumee river, Henry re-engaged in the fur trade and extended his travels to the Rocky mountains. In 1770 he induced the Duke of Gloucester, Sir William Johnson, Henry Bostwick and others, to form a company to work the copper mines of Lake Superior, but it was done in a half-hearted way, and in 1774 the company was dissolved. In company with David Thompson he organized the Northwest company, and while he was the fur-trader and business manager, Thompson was the official geographer and explorer. They extended their journeys to the Pacific ocean, 1799–1814, and included the Red River of the North, the heart of the Rocky mountains, and the Columbia river. He resided at Astoria or Fort George and from that post traded in all directions. He published: *Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between the Years 1760 and 1776* (1809), and left manuscript journals which Dr. Elliott Coues used as the basis of his *New Lights on the Early History of the Greater Northwest* (3 vols., 1897). He was drowned in going from Fort George to the *Isaac Todd*, May 22, 1814.

HENRY, Caleb Sprague, author, was born in Rutland, Mass., Aug. 2, 1804; son of Silas and Phœbe (Pierce) Henry. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and studied theology at Andover Theological seminary and in New Haven, Conn. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Jan. 21, 1829; was pastor at Greenfield, Mass., 1829–31, and at West Hartford, Conn., 1833–35. He then entered the Protestant Episcopal church and was ordained a deacon, June 28, 1835, and a priest, Nov. 27, 1836. He held the chair of moral and natural philosophy in Bristol college, Pa., 1835–38. He was married in March, 1838, to Cornelia M., daughter of James Heard. He was professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of the City of New York, 1838–39; of intellectual philosophy and belles lettres, 1839–40; and of intellectual philosophy, belles lettres and history, 1840–52. In 1837 he founded, with Dr. Francis L. Hawks, the New York *Review*, and conducted it until 1840. He was rector of St. Clement's church, New York city, 1847–50, during which time and up to 1877 he was a frequent

C. S. Henry

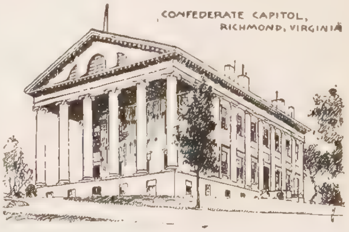
contributor to *The Churchman;* engaged in general literary work, 1850–68; was rector at Hartford, Conn., 1868–70; at Litchfield, Conn., 1870–73; was without charge at Stamford, Conn., 1873–80, and at Newburgh, N.Y., 1880–84. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart in 1838 and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1879. He published *Christian Antiquities* (1837); *An Epitome of the History of Philosophy, translated from the French, with additions and a continuation of the history from the time of Reid to the present day* (2 vols., 1841); *Dr. Oldham at Greystones, and his Talk There* (1859); *Some of the Elements and Conditions of Social Welfare and Human Progress* (1861); *About Men and Things* (1873); *Satan as a Moral Philosopher*, and translations, essays and addresses. He died in Newburgh, N.Y., March 9, 1884.

HENRY, Charles L., representative, was born in Green township, Hancock county, Ind., July 1, 1849; son of George and Leah (Lewis) Henry, and grandson of Samuel Henry. He was taken to Pendleton, Ind., in his childhood, was prepared for college in the common schools; took a partial course at Indiana Asbury (afterward De Pauw) university; and was graduated in law at Indiana university in 1872, practising in Pendleton. He removed to Anderson in 1875, was elected to the state senate in 1880, serving in the sessions of 1881 and 1883; and was a Republican representative from the 8th Indiana district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99, being succeeded by George Washington Cromer.

HENRY, Edward Lamson, painter, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 12, 1841; son of Frederick H. and Elizabeth (Fairbairn) Henry; grandson of Stephen Henry, and a descendant of Thomas Henry, who came to America in 1699. He was taken to New York city in 1848, and studied art there and in Philadelphia. He continued his studies in Europe, 1861–64, and in the latter year opened a studio in New York city. He was elected a National academician in 1869. He was married in 1875 to Frances Livingston, daughter of Edward and Maria (Livingston) Wells, and granddaughter of Stephen Livingston. He was elected a member of the Water-color society, the Geographical society, the Century association and other organizations. His more important pictures include: *Railway Station of a New England Road* (1868); *Old Corner Cupboard* (1878); *Grant's Headquarters at City Point*, owned by the Union League club, N.Y. (1875); *Meeting of Washington and Rochambeau* (1879); *The Battle of Germantown, Pa., 1777* (1882); *Old Dutch Church, Fulton and William Streets, N.Y.*; *Waiting for the Bathers* (1879); *In Sight of Home* (1882): *In the Roaring Forties* (1884); *The Home of the Squire* (1885); *The Latest Village Scandal* (1886); *Who dat For?* (1886); *The Opening of the First Railroad in America*, in the Corcoran art gallery at Washington (1893); *After Morning Service* (1898), and *Waiting for the Ferry* (1899).

HENRY, Edward Stevens, representative, was born in Gill, Mass., Feb. 10, 1836; son of Edward Fish and Eliza (Stevens) Henry, grandson of David and Prudence (Fish) Henry and a descendant of Hugh Henry, one of the first settlers of the town of Colerain, Mass., in 1733. The family was Scotch-Irish, emigrating from near Coleraine, Ireland. He removed to Rockville, Conn., in 1848, attended the public schools, and became a successful business man. He served in several local political offices. He was married in 1860 to Lucina E., daughter of Silas M. Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn. He was a state senator, 1887–88; a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1888, and treasurer of the state of Connecticut, 1889–93. He was a representative from the first congressional district of Connecticut in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

HENRY, Gustavus Adolphus, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., Oct. 8, 1804; son of Gen. William Henry. He was educated at Transylvania university, graduating in 1825; practised law, and represented Christian county, Ky., in the state legislature, 1831 and 1833. He was married in 1833 to Marion McClure, of Clarksville, Tenn., and he made that city his home. He was a Whig candidate for elector in 1840; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 27th congress in 1842; a Whig candidate for elector for the state at large, 1844, 1848 and 1852; a representative in the state legislature, 1851–52; and unsuccessful candidate for governor against Andrew Johnson in 1853. He was a delegate to the Union national convention of 1860, that met at Baltimore and nominated Bell and Everett. He joined the Confederate cause in 1861 and was a Confederate States senator, 1861–65, a firm supporter of the policy of President Davis. In July, 1863, when the news of the fall of Vicksburg reached the Confederate capital he made a notable speech in the C.S. senate that would have won for him renown if it had been pronounced under more favorable conditions for publicity. After the war he resumed the practice of law but took no part in public affairs. He died in Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1880.



HENRY, Guy Vernor, soldier, was born in Fort Smith, Indian Territory, March 9, 1839; son of Maj. William Seton and Arietta (Livingston) Henry; grandson of Judge Henry of Albany; great-grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States; and also great-grandson of the Hon. Smith Thompson (1768-1843). His father (1816-1851) was a soldier in the U.S. army during the Mexican war and was promoted captain and brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey. Guy was graduated at the U.S. military academy in May, 1861; assigned to the 1st artillery as 2d lieutenant, May 6, 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861; captain, Dec. 1, 1865; transferred to the 3d cavalry, Dec. 15, 1870; promoted major, 9th cavalry, June 26, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, 7th cavalry, Jan. 30, 1892; transferred to the 5th cavalry, Sept. 22, 1894; and to the 3d cavalry, Oct. 19, 1895. He served in the civil war, beginning with the first battle of Bull Run, where he was an aide on General McDowell's staff. He then went south with the expedition to Port Royal under General Hunter and was conspicuous at Key West, at Hilton Head and in the battle of Pocotaligo, S.C. He commanded a battalion in the advance on Charleston in 1863; was acting chief of artillery in the bombardment of Fort Sumter from June to November, 1863; and was colonel of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers from Nov. 9, 1863, to 1864, making himself conspicuous at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. He commanded a brigade in the Army of the James from Oct. 28, 1864, to June 30, 1865, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In 1898 he was promoted colonel of the 10th U.S. cavalry (colored), and on June 21 was advanced to the command of a brigade at Camp Alger. He was brevetted captain, Oct. 22, 1862, for services in action near Pocotaligo river, S.C.; major, Feb. 20, 1864, for services in the battle of Olustee, Fla., lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 29, 1864, for services in front of Petersburg, Va.; colonel, March 13, 1865, for services during the war; brigadier-general, Feb. 27, 1890, for services in action against the Indians on Rosebud creek, Montana, June 17, 1876, where he was severely wounded: and brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 28, 1864, for services during the campaign in front of Petersburg, Va. He was the recipient of a medal of honor from congress "for noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry while colonel of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers, leading the assaults of his brigade upon the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, where he had two horses shot under him, one while in the act of leaping over the breastworks of the enemy." In 1898 as colonel of the 10th U. S. cavalry he distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign and commanded a brigade under General Miles in the Porto Rico campaign. On the cession of Porto Rico to the United States he succeeded Gen. John R. Brooke as governor-general, taking the post, Dec. 8, 1898, and relinquishing it May 9, 1899. He was made a major-general of volunteers in December, 1898, and promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, Oct. 11, 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. John J. Coppinger. He was married in 1874 to Julia F., daughter of David D. McNair of Dansville, N.Y. Their son, Guy Vernor, Jr., became a major in the 26th Massachusetts infantry, and in 1900 was stationed in the Philippines. On Oct. 18, 1899, General Henry was assigned to the department of the Missouri at Omaha, Neb., but his last illness prevented his entering upon the new position. He is the author of *Military Records of Civilian Appointees in the United States Army* (1869-73). He died in New York city, Oct. 27, 1899.

Guy V. Henry

HENRY, James, jurist, was born in Accomac county, Va., in 1731; of Scotch ancestry. He studied law at the University of Edinburgh and practised in Virginia, where he was married to Sarah Scarborough. He was a man of large means. He was a burgess from Accomac county in 1772; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-81; judge of the court of admiralty, 1782-88; and judge of the general court from Dec. 24, 1788, until January, 1800, when he resigned. He had six children: Edward Hugh, who married first, Martha Catherine, daughter of Gov. Patrick and Dorothea (Dandridge) Henry, and secondly, Elizabeth Washington, daughter of Dr. Valentine and Betty (Washington) Peyton; Samuel; John; Mary, who married John Wise, who afterward, by his second marriage, became the father of Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia; Tabitha, and Sarah Elizabeth. Judge Henry died in Accomac county, Va., Dec. 9, 1804.

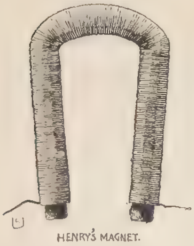
HENRY, John, senator, was born in Easton, Md., probably in 1750. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772, and became a practising lawyer in his native place. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-81 and 1784-87. Upon the ratification of the Federal constitution by the convention of Maryland, April 28, 1788, John Henry and

Charles Carroll of Carrollton were chosen U.S. senators, and the full term fell to Senator Henry. At the expiration of his term, March 3, 1795, he was re-elected for the term to expire March 3, 1799. He was, however, elected governor of Maryland in 1797, resigned his seat in the senate Dec. 10, 1797, and was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1798. He died in Easton, Md., Dec. 16, 1798.

HENRY, John Flournoy, physician, was born at Henry's Mills, Ky., Jan. 17, 1793; son of Gen. William Henry (1761–1824), soldier. He was educated at Georgetown academy, Ky., at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons where he was graduated M.D. in 1817. He served as surgeon's mate in the war of 1812 under his father, who was major-general of Kentucky troops at the battle of the Thames. He practised medicine in Hopkinsville, Ky., and then in 1825 organized the first temperance society in the state. On the death of his brother, Robert Pryor Henry, Aug. 23, 1826, he was elected a representative from the Logan district in the 19th congress to complete the unexpired term, 1826–27. He was a professor in the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, 1831–34, and during the cholera epidemic of 1832 was in constant attendance on the suffering victims. He practised in Bloomington, Ill., in 1834, and in Burlington, Iowa, 1835–73. He published *Causes and Treatment of Cholera* (1833). He died in Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1873.

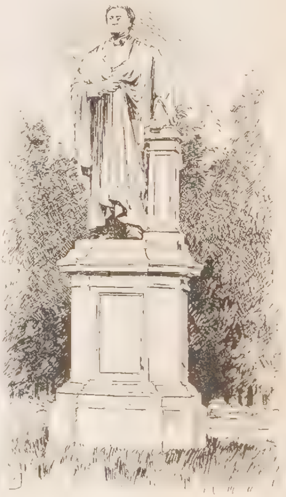
Joseph Henry

HENRY, Joseph, scientist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1799; son of William and Annie (Alexander) Henry. He was of Scottish ancestry, his grandparents on both sides having come in the same vessel to America, June 17, 1775, and purchased large tracts of land in the northern part of the state of New York, in Rhode Island and in Virginia, settling finally near Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y. Here Joseph lived in apparently unrestrained liberty from the age of seven to about fifteen, under the care of an indulgent grandmother, attending irregularly a school in the village, but passing his time chiefly in devouring every book of romance, drama, poetry and fiction he could find, feeding thus a vivid imagination, invaluable to him as an investigator in after years. During this period his father died in Albany when the boy was eight or nine years old. Joseph was awakened suddenly from his world of dreams by a book of lectures on natural science, placed opportunely in his way during a brief illness, and immediately began with ardor the pursuit of knowledge which ended only with his death. He was at this time in Albany and his mother was in straitened circumstances. He studied in the evenings with the instructors of the Albany academy, and later, by teaching, he acquired the means to pursue a regular course at the academy. He then obtained an appointment as tutor in the family of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, an old friend of the family, who had watched his course with interest, and gave to his pupils three hours of his time each day. In the meantime he was assistant to Dr. T. Romeyn Beck in his chemical experiments, and under his direction pursued a course in anatomy and physiology. In 1825 he was appointed chief surveyor of a proposed state road from Albany to Buffalo. He was professor of mathematics at the Albany academy, 1826–32; professor of natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1832–48, and professor emeritus, 1848–78; and first secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution, 1867–78. In the field of electrical science Henry's researches were profound and extensive and the results attained by him were of the greatest importance and value. He repeated many of the experiments of Arago, Ampère, Schweigger, Sturgeon and others, elucidated many principles not discovered by earlier investigators and added much to the knowledge of electro-magnetism. His experiments in electro-magnetic induction were especially far-reaching and brilliant and led to the discovery of principles which became the foundations of many branches of the electrical industries. His accomplishments in this direction have been recognized by the scientific world by giving the name "henry" to the unit of self-induction. He also made important investigations in the subject of atmospheric electricity and formulated plans for the protection of buildings from damage by lightning. Between 1828 and 1840, he made elaborate experiments to determine the best method of constructing electro-magnets and of adopting battery currents of varying strengths to them. These experiments were carried on simultaneously with and reached the same result as those made by Ohm. The principle, now universally known as "Ohm's law," that the current in any circuit is equal to its intensity divided by the resistance of the conductor, was independently discovered and applied by Henry. When he began his researches in 1827 the electro-magnet was an inefficient instrument, consisting of a bar of iron wound loosely with a


HENRY'S MAGNET.

few coils of insulated wire. At a great expense of battery power it could lift a few pounds; it was useless in the arts and inadequate for telegraphic purposes. Henry converted it into two distinct instruments. The one, with a long fine continuous wire, which is the sensitive instrument, that in the long circuit of the telegraph responds to distant influence, Henry called an intensity magnet, because to act thus at a distance it must be connected with an intensity battery. The other, wound with many separate coils of short thick wire, was incapable of action at a distance, but could be endowed with great strength. In 1831 he constructed a magnet capable of sustaining a weight of 3600 pounds when excited by the current from a single cell battery occupying less than one cubic foot of space. This he called a quantity magnet because it required a quantity battery, and it is this magnet, with its especial battery, which forms the short local circuit of the telegraph. The necessary connection of the magnets with their respective batteries forms the independent discovery of Henry of the law of proportion between the projectile force of the battery and the resistance in the wire of the magnet and length of circuit. Henry published an account of his magnets and pointed out the practical application of his principles to the telegraph in 1831 in the *American Journal of Science*. The same year he transmitted signals through a wire over a mile long, causing a bell to ring at the further end of the wire. This length of wire was sufficient to illustrate to his pupils his principles which in 1898 allowed a message to be sent around the world. At Princeton, Henry stretched his telegraphic wires across the college grounds, communicating with Mrs. Henry in his residence. He made there, in 1833, his largest magnet, called "Big Ben" by the students, and showed how an intensity magnet, when excited by distant influence, might be made to open or close the circuit of this powerful quantity magnet, bringing it thus into action at a distance. This device of opening one circuit by means of another is used in the telegraph in the relay, to call into action, to continue the line to another intensity circuit, and to bring into play the local quantity circuit. It was used by Henry from 1833 at Princeton, having been perhaps invented by him earlier. He showed by it how powerful effects might be produced at a distance, causing his magnet in the laboratory to lift and drop thousands of pounds by electrical communication from his residence on the opposite side of the college grounds, the same principle as was subsequently used in working machinery from a distance. In his telegraphic experiments Henry used the earth for the return current at least as early as 1835, being the first to complete the circuit in this way. In 1837 Wheatstone and Cook were struggling vainly with the telegraph, having discarded the electro-magnet, an essential element of their project, finding it incapable of action at a distance. Henry, then in London, came to their assistance with his two magnets and explained to Wheatstone the principles of his combinations, in this way rendering practicable the telegraph in England. On his return to America he aided Morse through personal interviews, by the exhibition of his own telegraphic apparatus in Princeton, and by advice and sympathy by letter, until the telegraph was introduced. The Morse instrument was a local type recorder; it could not act at a distance until Dr. Leonard T. Gale applied Henry's principles and made the invention practicable. Not essential to the telegraph, it was superseded by the phonetic system of hitting a metal sounder by means of a moving bar, the simple device of Henry in his Albany telegraph of 1831, in which a bar of iron, vibrating between the poles of an electro-magnet, struck a bell. All the essential elements of the electro-magnetic telegraph, viz., the phonetic device of hitting a metal sounder, the two magnets, the one in the long, the other in the short circuit, their connection with their respective batteries, the opening of one circuit by means of another,—could have been patented by Henry as early as 1833 had he been so inclined, but he refused to tie up for his own use discoveries which he hoped might benefit the world. In 1831 he invented his electro-magnetic engine for maintaining continuous motion by means of an automatic pole-changer, which proved an important step in the development of the art of converting the electric current into mechanical power. Henry entered the field of the induction of currents as early as 1827, obtaining sparks from a common magnet before he made his electro-magnets, thus making the discovery of magneto-electricity before Faraday, who announced it in 1832. In 1829 or 1830 he discovered the "extra current," discovered by Faraday in 1834. In 1831 he obtained induced currents and sparks with his electro-magnets, as he had with the common magnets, and winding a reel with a mile of wire to be revolved between the arms of a huge magnet, anticipated the dynamo. In 1832 he made other valuable experiments in this line and published his first paper upon the subject in the *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical society. In 1834 he pursued in Princeton the subject of the "extra current" with copper ribbons in coils, producing sparks from the elbow which could be heard in the next room. He found that a secondary current could produce a third, this a fourth, and so on. He made a "quantity" induced current produce an "intensity," and *vice versa*. He discovered the oscillatory character of the electrical discharge; and anticipating the wireless telegraphy of 1900, induced currents at a distance:—in a plate in the cellar of the Philosophical Hall while the primary current was in the upper story, and between two wires stretched across the college grounds, a quarter of a mile apart, with a college building intervening. He turned the tin roof of his house into an induction plate, and by means of an electrical current induced in this by a thunderstorm twenty-five miles away, telegraphed from his residence to his laboratory. He began with this subject in 1834 and 1835, and the same year discovered electrical screening. He made numerous experiments on the various parts of a conducting wire; on atmospheric electricity, by flying kites on the college grounds; on the tenacity of water in soap bubbles; on light, heat, phosphoretic emanations; and thousands of other experiments, many of which he never published. His lectures to his students at Princeton included geology, mineralogy and architecture. In 1827–32 he aided Dr. Beck in developing his state system of meteorological observations. In 1836–37 he visited Europe, where he made the acquaintance of leading scientists, and in 1839 proposed to the U.S. government to carry on simultaneous magnetic and meteorological observations at appointed stations. When congress organized the Smithsonian Institution in August, 1846, under the provisions of the will of James Smithson, by which $515,169 was set apart for the purpose, Joseph Henry was appointed first secretary and director, and he equipped and developed the establishment. In order to continue his work in Washington, he declined the chair of natural philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, and the presidency of the College of New Jersey in 1853, and again in 1867, although the salary of either place would have been double that received from the government. He made many experiments in acoustics for government buildings and also on the tenacity of building stones, and in many other matters for which his aid was required. All these services to the government were given without charge. He originated the system of investigations which resulted in the government weather reporting system; he helped to organize the U.S. light-house board in 1852, and was made chairman of the board in 1871. He also advised the formation of the national light-house system, and investigations in its behalf were among the last that occupied his attention. During his connection with the light-house board he made an interesting series of experiments on sound in connection with the waves and on the echo from the waves; and also experimented on the burning of oils, devising lamps which, by the introduction of cheaper oils, saved the government millions of dollars. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1849; was a charter member of the National Academy of Science, and its president, 1868–78; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and a member of the American Philosophical society and of numerous other learned societies. He was knighted by the King of Norway and Sweden and was made master of St. Olof. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1829, and that of LL.D from the College of South Carolina in 1838, from the University of the State of New York in 1850, and from Harvard in 1851. His papers printed in scientific publications include over 150 subjects; his official papers include a series on meteorology in its connection with agriculture, contributed to the *Agricultural Reports* (1855–59), and *Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry*, published by the Smithsonian Institution in two volumes (1886). He edited the annual volumes of the *Smithsonian Reports* (1846–77) and published *Syllabus of Lectures on Physics* (1844). After his death a memorial meeting was held in his honor in the house of representatives, attended by the President and all the heads of departments, representatives of learned societies and a large concourse drawn by affection as well as respect. The government erected on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution a bronze statue of Professor Henry, executed by William W. Story, at the cost of $15,000, which was unveiled April 19, 1883, with appropriate

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION


STATUE OF JOSEPH HENRY, AT WASHINGTON.

ceremony. On the completion of the new library of congress a statue of Henry was placed among the sixteen occupying the most prominent position in the building, the only one representing his century. His death occurred in Washington, D.C., May 13, 1873.

P Henry

HENRY, Patrick, statesman, was born in Studley, Hanover county, Va., May 29, 1736; son of John and Sarah (Winston) Syme Henry, and grandson of Alexander and Jean (Robertson) Henry, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who came to Virginia prior to 1730, and of Isaac and Mary (Dabney) Winston. John Henry was a member of the Church of England, a classical scholar, and a brother of the Rev. Patrick Henry, first rector of St. George's parish, Spottsylvania county, and ultimately of St. Paul's parish, Hanover county. His mother was a Presbyterian, a sister of the Rev. William Robertson, of the Old Gray Friars church, Edinburgh, and cousin of the Rev. William Robertson, the Scottish historian. Patrick Henry's maternal grandfather, Isaac Winston, came from Yorkshire, England, to Virginia early in the eighteenth century and was married to Mary Dabney. Their daughter Sarah was married, first to Col. John Syme, who died in 1731, and then to John Henry, who took her to his home in Studley. They removed to "The Retreat," six miles further from Richmond, while Patrick was an infant, and here he attended a common English school, where he learned to read and write and mastered the first principles of arithmetic. After he was ten years old his father was his only tutor. He became proficient in Latin, gained a little knowledge of Greek and was a good mathematician. He was well versed in ancient and modern history when he was fifteen, and had acquired some knowledge of the French language. When eighteen years of age he established with his brother William a country store which they conducted unprofitably one year and then wound up the business. He was married in 1754 to Sarah, daughter of John Shelton, also of Hanover county, who brought to him six negro slaves and 300 acres of land. He made a poor existence by farming and was frequently helped by his father. To add to his misfortunes his dwelling-house was burned, together with his furniture. He then sold some of his negroes and with the proceeds purchased a stock of goods for a country store. Two years' experience found him in debt. He thereupon commenced the study of the law, and within six weeks after taking up "Coke upon Littleton" and "Digest of the Virginia Acts," he appeared before Peyton and John Randolph, George Wythe, Robert C. Nicholas and Edmund Pendleton at Williamsburg to be examined for admission to the bar. The Randolphs signed the license, but Wythe refused, while Nicholas and Pendleton on promise of future reading also signed the license. Henry appears to have been sensible to his deficiencies for he continued his studies for some months before beginning to practise. In 1760 he had, according to his account book, sixty clients and had charged one hundred and seventy-five fees. He soon relieved himself of his debts and supported his family comfortably, besides helping his father-in-law, who was not a prosperous man and who kept a tavern at Hanover Court House, where the son-in-law lived while on attendance at court. On Nov. 3, 1763, he was retained by the colony in the celebrated "parsons' case," involving the constitutionality of the "option law," also known as the "two-penny act," passed by the Virginia legislature. As early as 1696 the salary of a rector of the Established Church in Virginia was fixed by statute at 16,000 pounds of tobacco, to be levied by the vestry on the parish. The law was re-enacted and approved by the king in 1748. At this time and for some years after the value of tobacco was two pence a pound, which was fifty per cent. advance on the value of 1696, when the law had been first fixed. In October, 1755, the house of burgesses, finding that a drought had so cut short the crop of tobacco that it would be impossible for the people to pay their tobacco debts in kind, passed an act making it lawful for debtors to pay their tobacco dues and taxes in money at the rate of two pence for every pound of tobacco, this act to continue in force for ten months. Tobacco having risen in value in consequence of the short crop, some of the clergy were unwilling to forego the advantage of collecting their salaries in kind and appealed to the crown to annul the act. In 1758, it being apparent that the tobacco crop would again fall short, a similar act was passed, to continue in force one year. Neither of these acts had the usual clause suspending its operation until the royal sanction was obtained. On this ground the representative of the Virginia clergy obtained the veto of the king's council. This led the Rev. James Maury to sue the colony for damages, as the price of tobacco at the time had appreciated two-thirds, and he recovered to equal the market price of tobacco. A new trial was allowed and though the cause was considered lost, Henry was employed as counsel for the colony. He discussed the mutual relations and reciprocal duties of the king to his subjects, and of the clergy to their parishioners, and when he declared that the king who would insist on such a principle as advanced would, instead of remaining the father of his people, degenerate into a tyrant and would forfeit all rights to the obedience of his subjects, the murmur of "treason" ran through the court-house, and then when he continued by denouncing the parsons for refusing to share the hardships of the community, they left the court-room in a body. When the jury brought in a verdict of one penny for the plaintiff the enthusiastic people bore the young advocate on their shoulders in triumph around the court-yard. Patrick Henry in the Hanover court house had struck the keynote of the American Revolution. His practice rapidly increased and in 1765 he was elected to the house of burgesses to fill a vacancy. Here he took his seat, May 20, and met all his examiners of two years before except John Randolph, besides many other distinguished statesmen of Virginia. Nine days after he had taken his seat he offered resolutions denying the right of Great Britain to enforce the stamp act in Virginia. Peyton Randolph, Pendleton, Wythe and other experienced debaters opposed the resolutions, but after what Jefferson characterized a "most bloody" debate Henry carried his resolutions by a majority of one. Jefferson speaks thus in his autobiography of Henry's talents as an orator: "They were great indeed: such as I have never heard from any other man. He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote." It was in this debate that by voice and gesture he electrified the house with "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third——" "Treason!" cried the speaker, John Robinson, and "Treason! treason!" re-echoed from every part of the house. Without faltering, but rising to a loftier attitude and fixing on the speaker an eye which seemed to flash fire, Henry completed his sentence, "*may profit by their example.* If *this* be treason make the most of it." From that moment Patrick Henry, on that day twenty-nine years old, was the political leader of Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practise in the general court and attained eminence in criminal cases. In May, 1773, he helped in organizing and was made a member of the committee of correspondence. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Virginia convention, the first public assembly to recommend an annual general congress. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and opened the first session by a speech in which he declared, "I am not a Virginian, but an American." He served on the committee to prepare the address to the king, but his draft was too advanced for the conservative party led by John Dickinson and the address was modified. When the proposition of Joseph Galloway for a plan of reconciliation with England was before congress and apparently had the sanction of that body, Mr. Henry led the opposition and was the only one to speak against it. The vote of one colony defeated the measure and Patrick Henry alone arose to the occasion that precipitated the war. He followed this action by a motion before the Virginia convention, March 23, 1775, to put the colony in a state of defence preparatory to war which was threatening, and followed the motion with a speech remarkable in the examples of eloquence. The delegates met in St. John's Episcopal church, Richmond, and Mr. Henry for two days had listened with mortification to the proceedings which had been directed toward an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the colonies and England. He foresaw in any compromise acceptable to the king, absolute submission that would be little less than slavery, and finding that some bold act was necessary to rouse the patriotic spirit of the assembled delegates, he prepared a set of resolutions providing for an immediate organization of the militia and the placing of the colony in a condition of defence. The reading of these resolutions alarmed some who saw in them revolution, disgrace and death, and such delegates deplored Henry's rashness and lack of prudence and asked him to withdraw the resolutions. Instead of this he pronounced his immortal oration, closing with the sentence, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" To quote from William Wirt: "He took his seat. No murmur of applause was heard. The effect was too deep. After the trance of a moment, several members started from their seats. The cry 'to arms!' seemed to quiver on every lip and gleam from every eye. Richard H. Lee arose and supported Henry with his usual spirit and eloquence. But his melody was lost amid the agitations of that ocean, which the master-spirit of the storm had lifted on high. The supernatural voice still sounded in their ears and shivered along their arteries. They heard in every pause the cry of

liberty or death. They became impatient of speech—their souls were on fire for action." The resolutions were adopted. In May he led a volunteer force against Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, to oblige him to restore or pay for gunpowder taken from the public magazine, and he thus became the leader in resistance by arms to British authority in Virginia. The Virginia convention of 1775 made him commander of all the Virginia forces and during his absence in Philadelphia on attendance at the second session of the Continental congress, commissioned him colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment. When the Virginia troops were taken into the Continental army congress commissioned a subordinate, brigadier-general, and offered a single regiment to Colonel Henry, who declined any commission from that body. He was elected to the Virginia convention of May, 1776, charged with "the care of the republic," the royal governor having fled. This convention framed a new constitution and elected Henry the first governor of the state on the first ballot. He was re-elected in 1777, 1778, 1784 and 1785 and in 1786 declined a re-election. In 1777 he planned and sent out the George Rogers Clarke expedition which conquered the northwest, and would not ratify the treaty with Great Britain until the northwest posts were surrendered as agreed by the treaty. He served in the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and after vehemently opposing it as dangerous to the liberties of the people he offered amendments to the instrument which were partially adopted. In 1794 he declined the appointment of U.S. senator made by Gov. Henry Lee and withdrew from public life. In 1795 he declined the position of secretary of state in President Washington's cabinet, in 1796 the position of justice of the U.S. supreme court and the nomination for governor of Virginia, and in 1797, the mission to France offered by President Adams. In 1799 he allowed himself to be elected to the state legislature in order to oppose the Virginia resolutions of 1798, which he deemed dangerous, but he died before taking his seat. His first wife died in 1775, and on Oct. 9, 1777, he married as his second wife, Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, a granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. His life was written by William Wirt (1817) ; by Alexander H. Everett in Sparks' "American Biography" (1844–48) ; by Moses Coit Tyler in "American Statesmen" (1887), and by his grandson, William Wirt Henry (3 vols., 1891–92). His body lies in a grave on the estate in Charlotte county where he formerly lived, and the simple gravestone is inscribed with the one line, "His Fame His Best Epitaph." He died in Red Hill, Charlotte county, Va., June 6, 1799.

HENRY, Patrick, representative, was born in Madison county, Miss., Feb. 12, 1843 ; son of Patrick and Bettie (West) Henry, grandson of William Henry, of Kentucky, and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Henry, of Charlotte county, Va. He entered Mississippi college at Clinton, and afterward Madison college at Sharon, Miss., and when the civil war began he was a student at the Nashville, Tenn., military college. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service in the 6th Mississippi Infantry regiment and served throughout the war, returning home as major of the 14th consolidated Mississippi regiment. He engaged in farming until 1873, when he began to practise law at Brandon, Miss. He was a member of the state legislature in 1890, and a delegate from the state at large to the state constitutional convention in the same year ; and was a Democratic representative from the seventh congressional district in the 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

HENRY, Robert, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 6, 1792. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1814, and returned to his native city in 1816, where he preached to a French Huguenot congregation until 1818. He then accepted the chair of logic and moral philosophy in South Carolina college, and was later transferred to the professorship of metaphysics and political philosophy. He was president of the college, 1834–35 and 1842–45 ; professor of metaphysics and belles-lettres from 1839, and for a time was acting professor of Greek. He is the author of numerous pamphlets and contributions to periodicals. He died in Columbia, S.C., Feb. 6, 1856.

HENRY, Robert Lee, representative, was born in Linden, Texas, May 12, 1864 ; son of Capt. Francis Marion and Mary E. (Taylor) Henry, and grandson of Henry Henry, of Tennessee. He removed to Bowie county in 1878, and was graduated from the University of Texas, M.A., with valedictorian honors in 1885. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, began practice, and was graduated in law from the University of Texas in 1887. He was mayor of Texarkana in 1890, resigning to become first office assistant attorney-general. He was appointed assistant attorney-general in 1893 and held the position until January, 1895, when he removed to Waco. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Bowie county for several years. He was a representative from Texas in the 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

HENRY, Robert Pryor, representative, was born at Henry's Mills, Ky., Nov. 24, 1788; son of Gen. William Henry, major-general in command of the right wing of Shelby's army at the battle of the Thames. Robert was graduated at Transylvania college, studied law in the office of Henry Clay and was admitted to practice in 1809, serving the same year as commonwealth's attorney of Scott county. He served on the staff of his father in 1812, and on the return of the army he settled in Christian county and was prosecuting attorney of the circuit. He was a representative from the Logan district in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–26. On Dec. 20, 1825, he was appointed by the governor, with the concurrence of the senate, appellate judge of Kentucky, but died before accepting the office. He died at Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 23, 1826.

HENRY, Sarepta Myrenda (Irish), reformer, was born in Albion, Pa., Nov. 4, 1839; daughter of the Rev. H. Nelson and Mary A. (Clark) Irish, and a descendant of New England colonial stock on both sides, her paternal ancestors being Quakers, her maternal grandfather a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and his son a captain of militia in the war of 1812. Her father, a Methodist minister, removed to northwestern Illinois in 1840, where he was a missionary. She was educated at home and at Rock River seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., 1859–61. She was married, March 7, 1861, to James W. Henry, of East Homer, N.Y., who was made an invalid by his service in the civil war, and died in 1871. She supported her family by her writings, and in 1872 removed to Rockford, Ill., where she taught in the public school. She soon resigned to prepare "After the Truth," a series of books for the Youth's Library of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was associated with the national body of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as superintendent of national evangelistic work, and as evangelist, from its organization. She organized the Cold Water Army, later known as the Loyal Temperance Legion; founded the W.C.T.U. Institute for the purpose of teaching the objects and methods of the organization, and occupied pulpits of all denominations throughout the land. She is the author of: *Victoria: with Other Poems* (1865); *After the Truth* (4 vols., 1873); *Mabel's Work* (1882); *The Pledge and the Cross* (1882); *Voice of the Home* (1882); *One More Chance* (1885); *Marble Cross*, poems (1886); *Beforehand* (1888); *The Unanswered Prayer* (1889); *Frances Raymond's Investment* (1889); *Afterward* (1891); *Studies in Home and Child Life* (1897); *The Abiding Spirit* (1898); *Good Form* (1900). She died at Graysville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1900.

HENRY, Stuart Oliver, author, was born at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1860; son of Oliver H. and Harriet H. (Crane) Henry. His mother was a descendant of the Cranes of Saybrook, Conn. He was graduated from the University of Kansas, A.B., in 1881; engaged in the wheat business with his brother, 1881–83; travelled and studied in Germany, 1883–84, and on his return to the United States began his literary career by contributing articles to the *Nation* and the *Popular Science Monthly*. He went to Europe in 1891 and spent nearly five years in Paris studying French literature under Georges Pellissier and other eminent critics. He published articles on French themes in London periodicals which brought him into notice and acquainted him with many of the leading French authors. He was married in November, 1889, to Nellie, daughter of Judge Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence, Kan. She died in 1891, and he was married secondly in June, 1895, in London, England, to Georgia, daughter of George N. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill. He is the author of *Paris Days and Evenings* (London, 1896); *Hours with Famous Parisians* (Chicago, 1897), and *French Etudes and Rhapsodies* (1899), and contributed to the *Contemporary Review* an article entitled "Gray and Gay Race" (1893).

HENRY, Thomas, representative, was born in Ireland, May 16, 1781; son of William Henry, who emigrated to the United States in 1783 and settled in Maryland, removing to Beaver county, Pa., in 1796. Thomas was justice of the peace of Beaver county, 1808–10; county commissioner, 1810–14; captain of Pennsylvania militia during the war with Great Britain; proprietor and editor of the *Western Argus*, 1825–31; county treasurer, 1828–29, and was appointed judge in 1831. He was a representative in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43. He died at Beaver, Pa., July 20, 1849.

HENRY, William, inventor, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 19, 1729. His grandparents, who were Scotch Presbyterians, came from the north of Ireland in 1722 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a maker of fire-arms and had a forge at Lancaster, Pa. He joined Braddock's expedition as armorer. In 1758 he was made justice of the peace, and in 1771 a commissioner to lay out a post-road or water-navigation with the Ohio river. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania assembly in 1776, and was treasurer of Lancaster county, Pa., 1777–86. He was commissary in the American army during the Revolution; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–85, and president judge of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions of Lancaster county, 1784–85. In 1768 he invented the "self-moving or sentinel register," and in 1771 the "screw-auger." In 1779 he produced original designs for a vessel propelled by steam power—thus antedating Fitch and Fulton. In 1785 he exhibited the "model of a wheel carriage, which rolls close in against the wind by wind-force." He was a member of the American Philosophical society. He encouraged Benjamin West, in the dawn of his artistic career, by proposing as a subject for his brush "The Death of Socrates," furnishing him a model from his workmen and purchasing the picture. His son William, 1757–1827, was a gunsmith, and in 1808 erected a forge at Bushkill, where the first iron manufactured in the United States was drawn March 9, 1809. He was a presidential elector at large from Pennsylvania in 1793, and joined in the unanimous vote that made Washington President of the United States for a second term. His second son, John Joseph, 1758–1811, was a soldier in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, and president judge of the 2d judicial district of Pennsylvania. He wrote an account of Arnold's expedition published in 1812. William Henry, Sr., died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15, 1786.

HENRY, William, soldier, was born in Charlotte county, Va., in 1761. He enlisted in the patriot army as a boy and participated in the battles of Guilford Court House, Cowpens and Yorktown. At the close of the Revolution he removed to Kentucky, where he engaged in the wars against the Indians. He was commissioned major-general of Kentucky volunteers by Governor Shelby, Aug. 13, 1813, and commanded a division made up of the brigades of Generals Trotter, King and Childs, in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, where his division formed in three lines fronting the British regulars; and subsequently served under Wilkinson and Scott on the Niagara frontier. He was a member from Scott county of the convention that framed the second constitution of Kentucky, assembled at Frankfort, Aug. 17, 1799; a representative in the state legislature, 1793–94, 1801, and 1809, and a state senator, 1796–1800. He was one of the original shareholders in the Kentucky River company, chartered Dec. 19, 1801, to improve the navigation of the waters of the state. His sons John Flournoy and Robert Pryor Henry (q. v.) were representatives from Kentucky in congresses from Kentucky. General William Henry died in Christian county, Ky., Nov. 23, 1824.

HENRY, William, representative, was born in New Hampshire in 1788. He attended the common schools and removed to Bellows Falls, Vt., where he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits and was cashier of the Bank of Bellows Falls for fifteen years. He was a member of the board of trustees of the village, and it was on his motion that the act incorporating the village was accepted in 1834. He was a member of the board of fire wardens, 1834–44; a member of the Whig national convention, held at Harrisburg, Pa., that nominated William Henry Harrison for President of the United States in 1840; a presidential elector in 1840; a Whig representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51; and a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. He died at Bellows Falls, Vt., April 17, 1861.

HENRY, William Arnon, educator, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, June 16, 1850; son of William and Martha (Condict) Henry. He spent his youth on a farm and attended the public schools at Defiance, Ohio, and Holbrook normal school, earning his tuition by teaching school. He was a student at Ohio Wesleyan university, 1869–70; principal of the high school at New Haven, Ind., 1871–73; principal of the high school at Boulder, Col., 1873–76; and a student in agriculture at Cornell university, New York, 1876–80, where he was graduated B. Agr. in 1880. He was an assistant to Prof. C. V. Riley of the U. S. entomological commission at Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1879, and instructor in botany at Cornell university, 1879–80. He was appointed professor of botany and agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in 1880, began work in September, 1880, and in 1883 was relieved of the botanical work and elected professor of agriculture. He was appointed director of the experimental station of

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the University of Wisconsin in 1887, and in 1891 was appointed dean of the College of Agriculture and professor of agriculture. The institution rapidly grew in importance and the number of students in 1900 was 380, representing eighteen states and Canada, and the teaching force was over twenty in number. He conducted experiments in the manufacture of sugar from amber cane, and the ensiling of fodders, by direction of the Wisconsin legislature, 1881–83; and established the first short course in agriculture, and also the first dairy school in America, which was enlarged by an appropriation from the legislature of Wisconsin. He became a staff correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, Ill., in 1887, and is the author of *Experiments in Amber Cane, and the Ensilage of Fodder* (2 vols., published by the state, 1882–83); *A Hand-Book of Northern Wisconsin*, describing the agricultural and horticultural features of northern Wisconsin, prepared by direction of the state legislature and of which the state printed 50,000 copies (1896); *Feeds and Feeding, a Hand-Book for the Student and Stockman* (1898); and the chapter on "Cattle Feeding" in the special report on *Diseases of Cattle and Cattle Feeding*, published by the agricultural department, Washington, D.C., in 1892. From the experiment station under his direction, in 1900 there had been issued sixteen annual reports, covering over 4400 pages, and eighty bulletins, covering over 1600 pages.

HENRY, William Wirt, lawyer and historian, was born at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Va., Feb. 14, 1831; son of John and Elvira Bruce (McClelland) Henry; grandson of Patrick and Dorothea Spotswood (Danbridge) Henry, and of Thomas Stanhope and Margaret (Cabell) McClelland; great-grandson of Col. William Cabell (q.v.), and great^2-grandson of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. He entered the University of Virginia in 1847 and was graduated with the degree of A.M. in 1850. He was admitted to the bar of Charlotte county, Va., in 1853 and was for several years commonwealth's attorney for the county. In 1854 he was married to Lucy Gray, daughter of Col. James Pulliam and Elizabeth Edmunds (Watkins) Marshall. He was opposed to secession, but when Virginia seceded in 1861 he joined her fortunes and enlisted in an artillery company serving in North Carolina and Georgia in the defence of the coast. He left the army when the conscription act took effect, not being liable, but continued to devote himself to duties connected with the service. In 1873 he transferred his law practice to Richmond, Va., often appearing afterward before the supreme court of appeals of the state. He declined the office of chancellor of the city proffered him on the death of Chancellor Fitzhugh and served in the house of delegates of Virginia, 1877–78, and in the state senate, 1879–80. He succeeded A. H. H. Stuart as president of the Virginia Historical society and as a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, and served a term as president of the American Historical association. He delivered the oration in Philadelphia at the centennial of the motion for the Declaration of Independence; was commissioner from Virginia at the centennial of the formation of the constitution, and delivered the oration at the centennial of the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1893. In 1898 he attended as a representative of the American Historical association and other historical societies, the International Congress of History, which assembled at the Hague in honor of the coronation of the young Queen of Holland. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university and was made honorary member of numerous historical societies. He is the author of *Reply to Attack of Thomas Jefferson on Patrick Henry; Rescue of Captain Smith by Pocahontas; Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of Independence; The First Legislative Body in America; The Trial of Aaron Burr for Treason; The Westminster Assembly of Divines; The Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Patrick Henry* (3 vols., 1891–92), and of numerous magazine articles. He died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 5, 1900.

Wm Wirt Henry

HENSHAW, David, cabinet officer, was born in Leicester, Mass., April 2, 1791; son of David and Mary (Sargent) Henshaw; grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bass) Henshaw; great-grandson of Joshua and Mary (Hay) Webster Henshaw, and great^2-grandson of Joshua Henshaw, who came from England to New England with his brother, Daniel, and married Elizabeth Sumner, of Dorchester. David Henshaw was engaged in the drug business in Boston, Mass., as apprentice and proprietor, 1807–29. He was a Democrat, an advocate of free trade, and a political writer of note. He was a state senator, 1827–29; collector of the port of Boston, 1829–37, and state representative, 1839. President Tyler, on July 24, 1843, appointed him to his cabinet as secretary of the navy and he served until the appointment of his successor on Feb. 15, 1844. The U.S. senate refused to confirm the appointment for political reasons and President Tyler named Thomas W. Gilman as his successor. He took part in the earlier railroad enterprises of the state and was a projector of the Boston & Worcester and of the Boston & Providence railroads. He published numerous pamphlets and articles in current reviews, including *Letters on Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West* (1839). He died in Leicester, Mass., Nov. 11, 1852.

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HENSHAW, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9, 1822; son of the Rt. Rev. John Prentiss Kewley and Mary (Gorham) Henshaw, and grandson of Daniel and Sallie (Prentiss) Henshaw and of Isaac and Sarah (Thomas) Gorham. He attended the schools of Baltimore until 1838; St. Paul's college, College Point, N.Y., 1838–41, and was graduated from Yale, A.B. 1842, A.M. 1845, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1845. He was admitted to deacon's orders in June, 1845, and was ordained priest in December, 1847, by Bishop Henshaw. He spent the years 1847–49 in Rhode Island and Maryland; was rector of St. Paul's (Old Narragansett) church, Wickford, R.I., 1849–53; and was rector of St. Andrew's church, afterward All Saints' Memorial, Providence, R.I., 1854–98. In 1898 he became rector emeritus. He was a member of the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, attending every session from 1856 to 1896; and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Rhode Island, and president of the same for many years. He was married Oct. 16, 1862, to Rebecca Pitman, daughter of Joseph Warren and Abby Frances (Shaw) Greene, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Griswold college in 1881.

HENSHAW, John Prentiss Kewley, first bishop of Rhode Island and forty-first in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Middletown, Conn., June 13, 1792; son of Daniel and Sally (Prentiss) Henshaw. His first ancestor in America, Joshua Henshaw, was brought to New England from England with his brother Daniel in 1644. John was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811, and S.T.D., 1830. He also received the degree of A.B., from Harvard in 1808. He was brought up in the Congregational church, but soon after graduating, during a visit to his native place, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Kewley and determined to study for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Griswold of the Eastern Diocese made him a lay-reader and he did successful missionary work in Vermont. at Marblehead, Mass., and in Bristol, R.I., while pursuing his theological course. He was ordained deacon, June 13, 1813; and was called to St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and was ordained priest, June 13, 1816. He was rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, Md., 1817–43, and while in that city was active in mission work outside the labors of his large and growing congregation. He was a candidate for bishop of Maryland before the diocesan conventions of 1828 and 1840, but failed of election, having received a majority, but less than the vote of two-thirds of the clergy, as required by the constitution. In 1843 he was elected first bishop of Rhode Island and also served as rector of Grace church, Providence, R.I. He is the author of: *Usefulness of Sunday Schools* (1833); *Henshaw's Sheridan* (1834); *Communicant's Guide; Theology for the People* (1840); *Memoir of the Rt. Rev. Channing Moore, D.D.* (1842); *An Inquiry concerning the Second Advent* (1842); *The Work of Christ's Living Body* (1843), and other works. While officially serving the diocese of Maryland in the absence of Bishop Whittingham, he died in Frederick county, Md., July 19, 1852.

J. P. K. Henshaw

HENSHAW, Joshua Sidney, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1811; a descendant of Jonathan Belcher, colonial governor of Massachusetts. His name, originally Joshua Henshaw Belcher, was changed by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1845. He was educated in the Boston schools, was a teacher in the Chauncy Hall school, Boston, 1833–37, and instructor in mathematics in the U.S. navy, 1837–41, and 1843–48. In 1838–40 he made a voyage around the world on the frigate *Columbia*. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and practised in Utica, 1848–59. He published: *Philosophy of Human*

Progress (1835) ; *Incitement to Moral and Intellectual Well-Doing* (1836) ; *Around the World, by an Officer of the U.S. Navy* (2 vols., 1840) ; *Life of Father Mathew* (1849) ; and *United States Manual for Consuls* (1849). He died in Utica, N.Y., April 29, 1859.

HENSHAW, Marshall, educator, was born in Bethany, Pa., Oct. 3, 1820 ; son of Eli and Abigail (Sanford) Henshaw, and grandson of Josiah and Sarah (Phipps) Henshaw. His grandfather, an uncommissioned officer in the Revolution, served throughout the war in Washington's army and participated in all the battles fought by that general. He was wounded in the battle of White Plains. After the war he settled at West Brookfield, Mass., and refused a pension from the government. Marshall Henshaw was graduated from Amherst college in 1845 and was a tutor there, 1847–49. He was principal of the academy at Derry, N.H., 1849–53 ; principal of the Byfield, Mass., academy, 1853–59 ; professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Rutgers, 1859–63; principal of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1863–76 ; and a lecturer on natural philosophy at Amherst, 1881–90. He gave up active work on account of defective hearing. His only son, Arthur Williston, was graduated from Lehigh university in the department of electrical engineering in 1894, and became connected with the General Electric company, Schenectady, N.Y. Marshall Henshaw received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1863 and that of D.D. from Amherst in 1872. He is the author of *The Greek Verb* (1860). He died at Amherst, Dec. 12, 1900.

HENTZ, Caroline Lee (**Whiting**), author, was born in Lancaster, Mass., June 1, 1800 ; daughter of Gen. John Whiting. She began to write stories and verses at a very early age. In 1824 she was married to Nicholas Marcellus Hentz. In 1831 she won a prize of $500 for a tragedy entitled *De Lara, or the Moorish Bride*, which was produced on the stage and subsequently published in book-form. She afterward wrote two other plays : *Lamorah, or the Western Wild*, and *Constance of Werdenberg*. Her published books include : *Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag* (1846) ; *The Mob Cap* (1848) ; *Linda, or the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole* (1850) ; *Rena, or the Snow-Bird* (1851) ; *Marcus Warland, or the Long Moss Spring* (1852) ; *Wild Jack* (1852) ; *Helen and Arthur* (1853) ; *The Planter's Northern Bride* (1854) ; *Love after Marriage* (1854) ; *The Lost Daughter* (1855) ; *Robert Graham* (1856), and *Ernest Linwood* (1856). She died in Marienna, Fla., Feb. 11, 1856.

HENTZ, Nicholas Marcellus, educator, was born in Versailles, France, July 25, 1797. He was educated in Paris and in 1816 removed to the United States where he taught French and miniature painting in the principal eastern cities. He was married in 1824 to Caroline Lee, daughter of Gen. John Whiting. He was a teacher in George Bancroft's Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., 1824–25, and held the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of North Carolina, 1826–31, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1830. In 1831 he removed to Covington, Ky., and thence in 1832 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, with his wife, he conducted a private school for young women. They subsequently had charge of several schools in the southern states. He is the author of : *Manual of French Phrases* (1822) ; *Classical French Reader* (1825) ; *Tadeuskund, the Last King of the Lenape. An Historical Tale* (1825); *Arachnides, or Spiders of the United States*, published by the Boston society of Natural history (1875). He died in Marienna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1856.

HEPBURN, Andrew Dousa, educator, was born in Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 14, 1830. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1851, from the University of Virginia in 1854, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1857. He was stated supply at Harrisonburg, Va., 1857–58 ; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Oct. 22, 1858 ; was pastor at New Providence, Va., 1858–60 ; professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina, 1860–67 ; professor of logic, rhetoric and the English language and literature, 1867–71, and of philosophy and literature, 1871–73, in Miami university ; president of the University of Ohio, 1871–73 ; president of mental philosophy and English literature in Davidson college, N. C., 1874–77 ; president of Davidson college, 1877–85 ; and professor of the English language and literature in Miami university from 1885. He received from Hampden-Sidney the degree of D.D. in 1876, and from the University of North Carolina that of LL.D. in 1881. He is the author of *Manual of Rhetoric.*

HEPBURN, James Curtis, missionary, was born in Milton, Pa., March 13, 1815 ; son of Samuel and Ann (Clay) Hepburn ; grandson of James and Mary (Hopewell) Hepburn and of the Rev. Slator Clay ; and great-grandson of Samuel Hepburn, who was born near Glasgow in 1698, fled to Donegal, Ireland, on account of religious persecution and thence emigrated to America in 1773, arriving in Philadelphia and settling in Northumberland, Pa. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1836, and practised medicine at Norristown, Pa. He was married to Clara Maria Leete, of Guilford, Conn. In 1840 he volunteered as a medical missionary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and was sent to Siam. His destination being changed to China, he remained in Singapore until the end of the "opium war" in 1843. He then went to China, where he worked in Amoy, 1843–46. He practised in New York city, 1846–59, and then went to Yokohama, Japan, where he labored, 1859–92. In addition to his medical missionary work he assisted in the translation of the Holy Scriptures, made a Japanese-English and English-Japanese lexicon which passed through three editions and became the basis of all other similar works; translated and published several Christian tracts and hymns, and the *Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church*, and in 1892 published a Japanese dictionary of the Bible. Lafayette college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1868.

HEPBURN, William Peters, representative, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1833; son of Lieut. James Schmidt (U.S.A.) and Ann Fairfax (Catlett) Hepburn, grandson of James and Frances (Lynch) Hepburn and of Dr. Hanson (surgeon, U.S.A.) and Minerva (Lyon) Catlett; great-grandson of Matthew and Beulah (Chittenden) Lyon; and great^2-grandson of Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont (q.v.). He was taken to Iowa Territory in April, 1841, was educated in the public schools there, and received a practical training in a printing office. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practised in Iowa. He served in the U.S. army as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Iowa cavalry, 1861–65. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1888 and 1896; a presidential elector in 1876 and 1888; and a representative from Iowa in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87, and in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1893–1903. He served as solicitor of the treasury during the Harrison administration. He was chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the 55th and 56th congresses, and when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was submitted to congress he was against its ratification on the ground that it was an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and surrendered everything to Great Britain.

HEPWORTH, George Hughes, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1833; son of George and Charlotte (Touzeau) Hepworth. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard Theological seminary in 1855. He was ordained a Unitarian minister and was pastor of the Unitarian church at Nantucket, Mass., 1855–57; of the Church of the Unity, Boston, 1858-70, excepting the years 1862–63, when he was chaplain in the U.S. army and lieutenant on the staff of Gen. N. P. Banks in the Department of the Gulf; and of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, 1870–72. In 1872 he announced himself a believer in the doctrines of the Trinitarian Congregational church and organized a new society called the Church of the Disciples in New York city, where he preached until Feb. 14, 1879. He was pastor of the Belleville Avenue Congregational church, Newark, N.J., 1882–85, and in the latter year became an editor of the New York *Herald*. He was sent by that paper to Asia Minor to investigate the Armenian massacres, and on his return resumed his duties as associate editor. His published works include: *Whip, Sword and Hoe* (1864); *Rocks and Shoals* (1870); *Lectures to Young Men* (1870); *Starboard and Port* (1876); *Three Exclamation Points* (1885); *Hiram Golf's Religion* (1894); *Through Armenia on Horseback* (1898); *The Life Beyond; The Farmer and the Lord; Brown Studies*, and *Herald Sermons*.

HERBERMANN, Charles George, educator, was born near Munster, Westphalia, Dec. 8, 1840. He removed to the United States in 1850 and in 1858 was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city. He remained there as a teacher until 1869, when he accepted the chair of the Latin language and literature in the College of the City of New York, holding also the position of librarian from 1873. St. Francis Xavier conferred upon him the degrees of Ph.D. in 1866 and LL.D. in 1884. His published works include: *Business Life in Ancient Rome* (1880); Sallust's *Jugurtha* (edited, 1886); and Sallust's *Bellum Catilinœ* (edited, 1890). He is also the author of a series of papers on *Education in Egypt; Assyria and Babylonia*, and *Ancient Greece*, in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review;* and in 1897 he became the editor of *Historical Records and Studies*, published by the Catholic Historical society of New York.

HERBERT, Henry William, author, was born in London, England, April 3, 1807; son of the Rev. William Herbert, a cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1830, an honor man. He became impoverished through the dishonesty of a trustee, and emigrated to America, where he taught in private schools in New York and vicinity, 1831–40. He also engaged in literary pursuits, but found little market for his productions. This induced him to establish the *American Monthly Magazine*, of which Charles Fenno Hoffman subsequently became editor. He was deterred from studying law as he was not willing to renounce his allegiance to England. He wrote numerous papers on sporting under the pen-name "Frank Forester." He made his home at "The Cedars," on the Passaic river near Belleville, N.J. His wife died in 1846 and he lived alone, surrounded by his dogs, for many years. In 1858 he was married a second time and after three months his wife, having heard reports of his former dissipations, sought a divorce. On learning this Herbert invited his literary companions to a feast in his rooms in New York city. Only one, David W. Judd, accepted, and in his presence Herbert, standing before a mirror, suddenly shot himself in the heart. His more successful books include these titles: novels—*Cromwell* (1837), *Marmaduke Wyvil* (1843), *The Roman Traitor* (1846), *The Puritans of New England* (1853), *Sherwood Forest* (1855); historical—*The Captains of the Old World* (1851), *The Cavaliers of England* and *The Knights of England* (1852), *The Cavaliers of France* (1853), *Persons and Pictures from French and English History* and *The Captains of the Great Roman Republic* (1854), *Memoirs of Henry VIII. and his Six Wives* (1855); sports—*The Field Sports of the United States and British America of North America* (1843), *The Deer Stalkers* (1845), *Warwick Woodlands* and *My Shooting Box* (1846), *Fish and Fishing of the United States and British Provinces* (1849), *Frank Forester and His Friends* (1849), *Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen* (1852), *American Game in its Season* (1853), *Horses and Horsemanship in North America* (1857). See *Frank Forester's Life and Writings*, by Col. Thomas Picton (1881). He died in New York city, May 17, 1858.

HERBERT, Hilary Abner, cabinet officer, was born in Laurensville. S.C., March 12, 1834; son of Thomas E. and Dorothy Herbert. He was taken by his parents to Greenville, Ala., in 1846, where his father was a teacher and planter. He studied at the University of Alabama, 1853–55, and finished his education at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Alabama bar and practised in Greenville. He was captain in the 8th Alabama regiment in the army of General Lee, and fought in the battles of the Peninsula from Yorktown to Fair Oaks. At Fair Oaks he was wounded and captured and within two months was exchanged. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Alabama in 1863, and became its colonel in 1864. He fought at second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded and carried from the field by his men. He was retired as colonel in 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Greenville. In 1872 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and was a representative in the 45th–52d congresses, inclusive, 1877–93. He served on the committees of the judiciary and ways and means, and was prominent in the upbuilding of the new navy, devoting himself with great energy to this work, serving as chairman of the naval committee in the 49th, 50th and 52d congresses, and he was a prominent member of that committee when the house was Republican in the 51st congress. He was secretary of the navy, 1893–97, and during his administration completed and commissioned the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Maine*, *Texas*, *New York*, *Brooklyn*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Katahdin*, *Cincinnati*, *Raleigh*, *Columbia*, *Minneapolis*, *Olympia*, *Detroit*, *Marblehead*, *Montgomery*, *Castine*, *Machias* and *Puritan*, all of which had been authorized by acts originating in the committee on naval affairs while he was on that committee. He also laid down and practically completed the gunboats, *Nashville*, *Helena*, *Wilmington*, *Annapolis*, *Wheeling* and *Marietta*, and laid the keels of the battleships *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky*, *Illinois*, *Alabama* and *Wisconsin*, and torpedo boats from *No. 3* to *No. 18* inclusive. It will thus be seen that of the six vessels belonging regularly to the navy which fought at Manila, May 1, 1898, all except the *Boston* originated in the committee of which he was a member, and that all the ships that fought at Santiago, July 3, 1898, except the converted yacht *Gloucester*, were authorized in the committee of which Mr. Herbert was a member, and afterward commissioned by him as secretary of the navy. At the close of his official term in 1897 he entered upon the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He was elected a member of the National Geographic society. He published in the Democratic campaign book of 1888, *History of Efforts to Increase the U.S. Navy*, and was the largest contributor to and the editor of *Why the Solid South? or, Reconstruction and its Results* (1890).

Hilary A. Herbert

HERBERT, Victor, composer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1859; son of Edward and Fanny (Lover) Herbert and grandson of Samuel Lover, the Irish novelist, song-writer and miniaturist. At the age of six he was sent to the Stuttgart, Germany, gymnasium or high school. At the age of fifteen he began to study the 'cello under Bernhard Cossman and composition under Max Seifriz in Stuttgart, Germany. His first important position was that of principal 'cellist in the court orchestra at Stuttgart, and he was afterward heard in concerts in the larger European cities. In 1886 he was married to Therese Forester, a talented and beautiful prima donna, and in the same year they came to America as members of the Metropolitan Opera House company. Herbert made his first American appearance as soloist in the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, with the Symphony society under Damrosch. Subsequently he joined Theodore Thomas's orchestra as soloist. When Thomas went to Chicago, Herbert was engaged by Anton Seidl as solo 'cellist and associate conductor. which position he held until 1894. He was appointed bandmaster of the 32d Regiment, N.G. S.N.Y., thereby succeeding the late P. S. Gilmore, and in 1898 became conductor of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) orchestra. Among his published works are the comic operas *Prince Ananias* (1894); *The Wizard of the Nile* (1895); *The Serenade* (1897); *The Idol's Eye* (1898); *The Fortune Teller* (1898); *Cyrano de Bergerac* (1899); *The Ameer* (1899); *The Singing Girl* (1899), and *The Viceroy* (1900). Other compositions of importance are his 'cello concerto (E minor opus 30), first performance by the composer at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York; *The Captive*, an oratorio written for and performed at the Worcester, Mass., festival; compositions for orchestra, violoncello and orchestra, etc., and various songs. His *Suite Romantique* for orchestra, in four movements, was first performed in New York by the Pittsburgh orchestra under the composer's direction, Feb. 26, 1900, and was afterward produced in Pittsburgh, Pa., attracting much favorable comment in both cities.

HEREFORD, Frank, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., July 4, 1825. He acquired a classical education, was admitted to the bar and practised for a short time in Virginia. He later removed to California and was district attorney of Sacramento county, 1855–57. In 1858 he removed to Union, Va. He was a Democratic representative in the 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1871–77. On the death of Senator Allen T. Caperton in 1876, Mr. Hereford was elected by the legislature of West Virginia to fill the unexpired term in the U.S. senate, and served until 1881. He died in Union, W.Va., Dec. 23, 1891.

HERING, Constantin, physician, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, Jan. 1, 1800; son of Christian Gottlieb Karl and Christiane Friedericke (Kreuzberg) Hering. His father, a graduate of the universities of Leipzig and Würzburg, was a noted musician and educator. Constantin attended the classical school at Zittau, 1811–17, and studied surgery at Dresden, 1817, and mathematics and the classics under private tutors, 1818–20. He entered the medical school of the University of Leipzig in 1820 and was graduated M.D., 1826, and his thesis, "De Medicina Futura," defended the new system of Hahnemann, to whose law of cure he had become a convert. He was instructor in natural science and mathematics at Blochmann institute, Dresden, in 1826–27; collector of botanical and zoological specimens, under order for the king of Saxony, in Suriname, South America, 1827–33, and while at Paramaribo practised and taught homœopathy and, in a Moravian colony, educated Dr. Bute, who visited Philadelphia in 1832, to practise the new system on cholera patients. In 1833 he followed Dr. Bute to Philadelphia and in 1835 helped to found, at Allentown, Pa., the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, the first homœopathic school in the world, and was made its president and chief instructor. The school was closed in 1837 and in 1846 he aided in founding in Philadelphia the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he was made professor of institutes and materia medica. In 1867 he assisted in founding the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in which institution he was professor of institutes and materia medica, 1867–69, and professor emeritus, 1869–80. He was married in 1845 to Theresa, daughter of Christian Friedrich and Charlotte Amalie (Bruchmann) Buchheim. Besides editing homœopathic journals he published: *The Rise and Progress of Homœopathy* (1834); *Condensed Materia Medica* (1877–79); *Effects of Snake Poison* (1837); *Guiding Symptoms* (1878–80); *Analytical Therapeutics* (1875); *Hering's Domestic Physician* (1850–58); and *American Drug Provings* (1853). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1880.

Constantin Hering

HERING, Daniel Webster, civil engineer, was born in Smithburg, Washington county, Md., March 23, 1850; son of Joshua and Susanna (Harman) Hering. He was graduated from the Sheffield scientific school, Yale, Ph.B., 1872. He was division engineer on the Reading and Lehigh railroad, 1873–74; fellow in engineering at Johns Hopkins university, 1876–78; assistant engineer of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad, 1878–80; professor of mathematics at Western Maryland college, 1880–84; professor of physics at Western University of Pennsylvania, 1884–85, and was elected professor of physics and applied mechanics at the University of the City of New York in 1885. He was married, Nov. 23, 1881, to Mary Hollis Webster, and had two children, Doris Webster Hering and Hollis Webster Hering. He received the degree of C.E. from Yale college in

1878, and that of Ph.D. from Western Maryland college in 1895. He is the author of *Electrical Units* and several monographs in scientific and technological journals.

HERING, Rudolph, hydraulic and sanitary engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1847; son of Dr. Constantin and Theresa (Buchheim) Hering, and grandson of Christian Gottlieb Karl and Christiane Friedericke (Kreuzberg) Hering, of Germany. He attended the Philadelphia schools, and in 1860 went abroad. He was graduated at the Polytechnische school, Dresden, Germany, in 1867, and then returned to America, where he engaged in civil engineering. He was engineer in charge of surveys and preliminaries for the water supply of Philadelphia, 1883–86; chief engineer of the drainage and water supply commission of Chicago, 1886–87; and was in charge of other important water-works and sewerage-works in the United States, Canada and in several of the foreign countries. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885. He prepared for the national board of health, after a year's sojourn in Europe, *A Report on the Sewerage of European Cities* (1881). He translated and supplemented, in conjunction with J. C. Trautwine, Jr., Ganguillet and Kutter, *Flow of Water in Rivers and Channels* (1889); and is the author of numerous reports and papers on the subject of hydraulic and sanitary engineering.

HERKIMER, John, representative, was born in Herkimer county, N.Y., in 1773; son of George and Alida (Schuyler) Herkimer, grandson of Johan Jost Erghemar and a nephew of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, the hero of Oriskany, who in his will gave his brother George the home place at Danube, where he took up his residence in 1777. John's father, George, a participant in the battle of Oriskany, died in 1786, leaving seven children. His mother, Alida Schuyler, was a cousin of Gen. Philip Schuyler. John Herkimer was a member of the state assembly from Montgomery county, 1806–08; a judge of the court of common pleas; a major in the war of 1812, and at the defence of Sacket Harbor, May 29, 1813, he commanded a battalion of New York volunteers. Danube was made a part of Herkimer county in 1817, and he was elected a judge of the circuit court of the county. He was a representative in the 15th and 18th congresses, 1817–19 and 1823–25, and in the 18th congress voted for John Quincy Adams for President. He died in Danube, N.Y., June 8, 1848.

HERKIMER, Nicholas, soldier, was born on the Burnetsfield patent, afterward Herkimer county, N.Y., about 1726, in a house erected by his father, Johan Jost (or Hanyost) Erghemar (or Herkimer), about 1726, one-half a mile east of the stone church at Fort Herkimer, and which was standing in 1850. His father some time before 1756 built his second house, a stone mansion, about three-fourths of a mile west of the stone church. Both these houses, with the stone church, were included within the stockade of the fort. Johan Jost Herkimer came to America in 1710 with a party of Palatinates, who settled on Livingston Manor, Columbia county, N.Y., and after a few years removed to Schoharie county. On Sept. 9, 1721, this party of 94 persons obtained permission from Governor Burnet to purchase 9400 acres of land on the Mohawk river below Little Falls. The Indian grant was dated July 9, 1722, and the colonial patent given by the crown commissioners, April 30, 1725. The tract was known as Burnetsfield patent, and one hundred acres were allotted to each of the patentees selected by lot and the site of Fort Herkimer fell to Johan Jost Herkimer, who was a farmer and also carried on a trade with the military posts on the frontier, supplying the troops with wheat flour, corn, pork, beef, rum, sugar and candles, 1728–46. He was also a commissioner of public roads. Nicholas was commissioned a lieutenant of militia, Jan. 5, 1758, and when the French and Indians attacked German Flatts that year he was in command of Fort Herkimer, and was instrumental in gathering most of the inhabitants of the section within the fort. He received from his father the gift of 500 acres of land, portions of Lindsey and Livingston's and Fall Hill patents, where his family mansion was subsequently erected. This was in the Canajoharie district, Tryon county. He was colonel of the 1st battalion of militia of the county in 1775 under provincial authority. He was a member of the committees of safety of both Tryon and Herkimer counties, 1775–76, and chairman of both committees in 1776. He was commissioned by congress Sept. 5, 1776, brigadier-general of militia of Tryon county, raised for the defence of American liberty and placed in command of the northern department. He at once

GENERAL HERKIMER'S HOUSE AT DANUBE, NEW YORK.

became the leader in politics as well as in the military affairs of the section and he turned to the cause of independence the large German population of central New York, and in a measure checked the influence of the Johnsons throughout that section. In 1776 he led an expedition against Sir John Johnson and his Indian allies, and when St. Leger with his force of British regulars, New York loyalists and Brant's Indians, comprising a force of 1800 men, invested Fort Schuyler, General Herkimer led the Tryon county militia, 1000 raw recruits and largely tainted with insubordination, to the relief of the fort. St. Leger had 800 regulars and 1000 Indians, while Colonel Gansevoort, who commanded the fort, had but 750 men. Colonel St. Leger sent out a force to intercept Herkimer, Aug. 5, 1777, and led Herkimer's militia into the wooded ravine near Oriskany on either side of which the Indians were concealed, while at its end the British regulars were also in ambush. The rear guard and supply train of General Herkimer were captured and Herkimer's horse was killed under him, while he was himself seriously wounded. Still able to sit up he took a commanding position under a tree, and while calmly smoking his pipe directed the battle. He ordered the men to adopt the Indian mode of warfare and they separated in groups, finding refuge behind trees and rocks, and kept up the fight till Colonel Willett issued from the fort with a considerable force and the Indians were driven from the field, the British regulars soon following. St. Leger, anticipating the arrival of another relief party, raised the siege and retreated into Canada. Of General Herkimer's force, one-third fell on the battlefield and many were mortally wounded or carried away captive. General Herkimer was conveyed on a litter to his house thirty-five miles distant. His leg was unskilfully amputated and he died ten days after the operation. The government recognized his services by voting in Continental congress in October, 1777, to raise a monument to the memory of "Brigadier Herkimer." The act was not carried out, however, and in 1827 Governor DeWitt Clinton urged the New York legislature to do what congress had failed to perform, and as the bill failed he repeated the request in his next message in 1828 with no better result. In 1844 Judge William Campbell petitioned the 28th congress to redeem the promise of the Continental congress of 1777. He repeated his petition, strengthened by that of the New York Historical society to the 29th congress. The centennial of the battle was celebrated in 1877, and Horatio Seymour, president of the Oneida Historical society, brought the matter before the 44th congress and $4100 was voted, which was the original $500 appropriated in 1777 with the simple interest added. The sum was increased to $10,000 by private subscription and an appropriation from the state legislature in 1882, and an obelisk of granite reaching to the height of 85 feet, standing on a pedestal surmounting a limestone foundation, was the tardy result in 1884 after one hundred and seven years of effort. Bronze tablets, 6x4½ feet on the four sides, illustrate and commemorate the hero of Oriskany and record the names of his gallant men who fell fighting in their country's cause. The accompanying engraving shows General Herkimer's house at Danube, also his grave, marked by a flag, and at the right the base of the monument erected in 1884. He died in Danube, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1777.

HERMAN, John Gottlieb, Moravian bishop, was born in Niesky, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1789. He was educated in the college and seminary of the Moravian church in his native country, emigrated to America in 1817, and was a teacher and preacher in Pennsylvania until 1844, when he was elected to the supreme executive board of the Moravian church and he was consecrated to the episcopacy in Europe, Sept. 27, 1846. He visited the missions in the West Indies in 1846, and in 1848 presided over the general synod of the entire Moravian church at Herrnhut, Saxony. In 1849 he returned to the United States as presiding bishop of the southern district. While on an official visit to the Cherokee country he died in a log cabin in the wilderness of southwestern Missouri, July 20, 1854.

HERMANN, Binger, representative, was born in Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md., Feb. 19, 1843; son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Hermann. His father, a native of Hessecassel, Germany, was a professor of the University of Marburg, in the electorate of Hessecassel. His maternal grandfather, David Hopkins, was superintendent of the first iron furnace in western Maryland. Binger was educated at the district schools and at the Independent academy, afterward Irving college, near Baltimore city, Md. In the spring of 1859 he removed to the west with his father, a prominent physician, who, the previous fall, had been commissioned by a colony of Marylanders and Pennsylvanians to seek a location for a settlement in the Oregon country. Binger

Binger Hermann

taught schools on the Oregon frontier, while assisting in the clearing away of the forests for a pioneer home, and thereafter studied law. He was admitted to the supreme court of Oregon in 1866, and practised law in Roseburg, Ore. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1866, and was state senator in 1868 and 1871. He was appointed by President Grant receiver of public moneys at the U.S. land office at Roseburg, and served as such, 1871–73. He was judge-advocate, with the rank of colonel, in the state militia, 1882–84. He was a representative from Oregon in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1885–97, and during this period he was prominently identified with the waterway improvements of the nation, being a member of the river and harbor committee for a number of years, and of the committee on public lands, and was later chairman of the committee on arid lands. At the close of the 54th congress he was appointed by President McKinley commissioner of the general land office.

HERNANDEZ, Joseph Marion, soldier, was born in St. Augustine, Fla. In 1822 on the organization of Florida as a territory of the United States, Hernandez became an American citizen and was elected the first delegate to the 17th congress, serving from Jan. 3 to March 3, 1823. He was then elected a territorial representative and was made speaker of the house. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the Florida militia and served in the U.S. army in the Seminole war, 1835–38, commanding the expedition that captured Osceola, the Indian chief, in 1837. He was promoted brigadier-general of mounted volunteers in July, 1837, and on September 10 took part in the battle near Mosquito Inlet. He died in Matanzas, Cuba, June 8, 1857.

HERNDON, William Lewis, naval officer, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1813. He was warranted a midshipman from Virginia in 1828; was promoted passed midshipman in 1834; lieutenant in 1841, and commander in 1855. He served at various stations, took part in the Mexican war, and in 1851 was detached with directions to explore the valley of the Amazon to ascertain its commercial resources. He left his ship at Lima, Peru, crossed the Cordilleras, and followed the Amazon to its mouth. He returned to the United States in 1852, and in 1856 he took service in the Pacific Mail steamship line between New York and Panama in command of the *Central America*. He left Havana, Sept. 8, 1857, *en route* for New York, with a full list of passengers, who were on their way home from California with about $2,000,000 in gold. The ship met a cyclone, proved unseaworthy, and the women and children were saved by a passing brig through the discipline enforced by Captain Herndon, who sent his watch to his wife by one of the rescued passengers with a message that he could not leave the ship while a soul remained on board. The two vessels were separated by the storm, and Captain Herndon, standing on the paddle-box signalling for help, went down with the ship and 426 passengers. His fellow-officers erected a monument to his memory at the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis. His daughter, Ellen Lewis, became the wife of Chester A. Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States. His work, volume I. of *Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon* was published by the government in 1854. His death occurred at sea off Cape Hatteras, N.C., Sept. 12, 1857.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA

HERNE, James A., actor-playwright, was born at West Troy, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1839. He attended the public schools in Albany, N.Y., until 1852, and was employed in a brush factory, 1852–59. In the latter year he made his first appearance as an actor in a small travelling company presenting "The Doge of Montargis," in which he played the seneschal. In April, 1859, he appeared at the Adelphi theatre, Troy, N.Y., and subsequently played at Baltimore, Md., becoming the leading man of the Holliday Street theatre there, at Ford's theatre, Washington, D.C., at the Walnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, and at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, Canada. He began his career as a star in San Francisco, Cal., and was for many years stage manager of Maguire's stock company in that city. He was married to Katherine Corcoran, of San Francisco, Cal., a successful actress, and had three daughters, all of whom followed their father's profession. He acquired considerable distinction as a playwright and after 1878 appeared exclusively in his own productions. His first important play, *Hearts of Oak*, was originally produced in San Francisco, Cal. It was followed by *Minute Men; Drifting Apart; Margaret Fleming* (1890); *Shore Acres* (1892); *Griffith Davenport* (1898), and *Sag Harbor* (1899), which achieved remarkable success. All the plays deal with simple country life and owe their success largely to the excellent stage management and scenic effects.

HERRESHOFF, Charles Frederick, agriculturist, was born in Providence, R.I., July 26, 1809; son of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff. His father, an accomplished linguist and musician, was born in Minden, Prussia, and his mother was a daughter of John

Brown, of Providence, one of the founders of Brown university. In 1828 he was graduated from Brown university and engaged in agricultural pursuits, spending several years in improving the Point Pleasant farm at Bristol, which had been purchased in 1780 by John Brown. In 1856 he removed to the town of Bristol, and engaged in ship building. He was married, May 15, 1833, to Julia Ann, daughter of Joseph W. Lewis, of Boston, Mass., a well-known sea captain, and had nine children: James Brown (q.v.); Caroline Louisa, who married, in 1866, E. Stanton Chesebro, of New York city; Charles Frederick, who engaged in farming, occupying the ancestral home at Point Pleasant, and became a political power in the village; John Brown (q.v.); Lewis and Sally Brown, both of whom became totally blind; Nathanael Greene (q.v.), John Brown Francis (q.v.), and Julian Lewis (q.v.). Charles Frederick Herreshoff, 2d, died in Bristol, R.I., Sept. 8, 1888.

James Brown Herreshoff

HERRESHOFF, James Brown, inventor, was born in Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1834; eldest son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He was educated in the scientific department of Brown university. He engaged as a manufacturing chemist with the Rumford Chemical company, 1863–68, during which time he improved the Horsford's substitute for cream of tartar. In 1868, in company with his father, he began manufacturing fish oil and fertilizer with a novel oil press of his own invention. Later he devoted his attention to experimenting, and as a result produced the coil-boiler, the fin keel and a mercurial anti-fouling paint which gave the Herreshoff Manufacturing company its reputation in the construction of fast steam and sailing yachts, both in America and Europe. He was married in 1875 to Jane, daughter of William and Margaret I. (Morrow) Brown of Ireland. For many years after his marriage he resided abroad, afterward removing to California. Among his numerous inventions are: the Herreshoff cross-plank boat (1858); sliding seat for row boats which came into use in all racing shells (1860); improved apparatus for making nitric and muriatic acids (1864); ankle brace or Blondin skate (1865); thread tension regulator for sewing machines (1866); fish oil press (1870); apparatus for measuring the specific heats of gases (1872); gasoline driven bicycle, said to be the first made (1872); coil-boiler (1873); and a sounding apparatus which, when tested on the steamer *Providence*, gave the profile of the bottom of Long Island sound (1874). In 1879 he invented a steam engine built to run by superheated steam up to 800° Fahrenheit, the cylinder being made of hardened stub steel, and resulting in saving half the coal. In 1881 he built the first fin-keel boat made in Switzerland, and in 1887–89 was engaged in extensive experiments with this keel in Bristol harbor, R.I. In 1900 he resided in Coronado, Cal.

HERRESHOFF, John Brown, shipbuilder, was born in Bristol, R.I., April 24, 1841; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis), and grandson of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff. He was educated in the schools of Bristol and at the age of fifteen became totally blind. In 1864 he began the business of yacht-building in Bristol and for some time was associated with Dexter S. Stone as Herreshoff & Stone. From 1879 the business was carried on under the style of the Herreshoff Manufacturing company, John B. Herreshoff being president of the corporation. Mr. Herreshoff's sailing vessels were famous for their speed and for thoroughness of construction. Prior to 1874 he built 250 yachts and many vessels of other descriptions. The fastest boats he modelled with his own hands. About 1870 the company began to build steam yachts. With his brother, Nathanael Greene (q.v.), he improved the "coil-boiler" invented by James Brown Herreshoff. Besides doing work for the United States, the company built vessels for the English, Russian, Spanish and Peruvian governments, and their vessels attained the greatest speed of any in the world, being equally noted for their fineness of construction and seaworthiness. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Oct. 6, 1870, to Sarah Lucas Kilton, of Boston, Mass.

HERRESHOFF, John Brown Francis, chemist, was born in Bristol, R.I., Feb. 7, 1850; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He attended Brown university and was assistant professor of analytical chemistry there, 1869–72. In 1874 he removed to New York city, where he engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist. He was married, Feb. 9, 1876, to Grace Eugenia, daughter of John Dyer, of Providence. He became superintendent of the Laurel Hill chemical works on Long Island in 1876, and soon afterward invented a remarkable process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The business under his direction became the largest of the kind in America. Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1890.

HERRESHOFF, Julian Lewis, educator, was born in Bristol, R.I., July 29, 1854; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He was a student of Berlin university, Germany, and studied music under Franz Kullak in Berlin. He became well known as a musician, and as a linguist, and in 1888 opened and became principal of a successful school of languages and music in Providence, R.I. He was married, Sept. 11, 1879, to Ellen F., daughter of James M. Taft, of Pawtucket, R.I.

HERRESHOFF, Nathanael Greene, naval architect, was born in Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1848; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He became a skilful sailor of small craft and pursued mechanical studies, in the direction of designing and building boats. He took a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1869 became connected with the Corliss Steam Engine company of Providence. At the same time he designed and modelled sail and steam yachts for the Herreshoff company. One of his first yachts, the *Riviera*, was built at Nice, France, in 1874, and helped to establish the reputation of the Herreshoffs as builders of fast yachts. In 1875 he procured a patent for a jointed boat, or catamaran, which soon became very popular and attained the highest speed under sail of anything on record. He assisted in designing, building and setting up the Corliss engine that moved all the machinery in the Centennial exhibition buildings at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1879 he joined the Herreshoff Manufacturing company at Bristol and continued as designer of yachts and engines, adding to his duties those of superintendent of the company's works. In 1890 he designed the *Pelican* and in 1891 the *Gloriana* for E. D. Morgan; in 1892 the *Dilemma* and the *Wasp* for Archibald Rogers; in 1893 the *Navaho* for Royal Phelps Carroll, the *Vigilant* and the *Colonia;* in 1895 the *Defender*, and in 1899 the *Columbia*. Among the vessels designed by him and not before mentioned are the fast steam yachts *Stiletto*, *Now Then*, *Say When*, *Henrietta*, *Ballymena*, *Javelin* and *Vamose*, and the torpedo boats *Cushing*, *Porter*, *Dupont* and *Morris*. Mr. Herreshoff was married in 1883 to Clara Anna, daughter of A. Sidney De Wolf, of Bristol.

Nath'l G. Herreshoff

HERRICK, Anson, representative, was born in Lewiston, Maine, Jan. 21, 1812; son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Molloy) Herrick, and grandson of John and Lydia (Graffam) Herrick and of Hugh Molloy. He attended the public schools, served an apprenticeship to a printer and in 1833 established the *Citizen* at Wiscasset, Maine. He subsequently published papers at Hallowell and Bangor, but failed in the financial panic which prostrated the business of the latter town. He removed to New York in 1836 and worked as a journeyman printer until 1838, when he established the New York *Atlas*, a weekly newspaper, which he edited until his death. He was an alderman of New York city, 1854–56; naval storekeeper of the port of New York, 1857–61; a representative in the 38th congress, 1863–65, and was one of the few Democrats in the house who voted for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and thus secured its submission to the states. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention of 1866. He was married to Lydia Wood, of Wiscasset, Maine, and their son, Carleton Moses Herrick (born in New York, Nov. 4, 1836) was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857, and LL.B., 1861; succeeded his father as editor and part proprietor of the New York *Atlas;* later removed to Paterson, N.J., and edited and published the daily and weekly *Guardian*, which he transferred to a stock company in 1899. Another son, Anson, born Dec. 26, 1838, was associated with his brother Carleton Moses on the *Atlas* and the *Guardian*, and died at Paterson, N.J., June 15, 1878. Anson Herrick, Sr., died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1868.

HERRICK, Christine Terhune, author, was born in Newark, N.J., June 13, 1859; daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune; granddaughter of Judge John and Esther (Letson) Terhune, of New Brunswick, N.J., and of S. P. and Judith (Smith) Hawes, of Richmond, Va., and a descendant of Robert and Ann Pierce, who came from England and landed in Massachusetts in 1630, and of Albertje and Christiantje Terhune, who came from Holland and landed at Gravesend in 1647. She was educated under the supervision of her mother, "Marion Harland," and was thoroughly trained in English literature, philology and Anglo-Saxon by private teachers. She visited Europe with her parents in 1876, and spent two years there acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages and other branches. On her return she resided in Springfield, Mass., pursued a course of study, and for a time instructed a class in a private school for girls. She was married, April 23, 1884, to James Frederick Herrick, a member of the editorial staff of the Springfield *Republican*, and shortly after her marriage contributed her first article to a magazine. Her husband died in 1893, leaving her with two young sons. In collaboration with her mother she prepared a series of articles on housekeeping topics for a newspaper syndicate, and her first article entitled *The Wastes of the Household* was followed by others which soon gave her a reputation as a writer on domestic economy. She wrote the series entitled *Cottage Dinners* (1886), and *All Round the Year with the Housewife* (1887), in the *Ladies' Home Journal; My Housekeeping Difficulties* (1885), in *Table Talk*; *Seasonable Entertainments* (1889) and *Housekeeping Made Easy* (1887), in *Demorest's Magazine;* and *Cradle and Nursery* (1888), and *What to Eat and How to Serve It* (1895), in *Harper's Bazar.* Several of these were published in book form, as were *Liberal Living on Narrow Means* (1890), and *Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J.* (1889). She was associate editor of the *Home Maker*, 1888–90, and editor of the woman's page of the New York *Recorder*, 1891–92, and also collaborated with her mother, "Marion Harland," in *The National Cook-Book* (1897).

HERRICK, Clarence Luther, educator, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., June 21, 1858; son of Henry Nathan and Anna (Strickler) Herrick, and grandson of Nathan and Laura Roby (Small) Herrick. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1880; studied at Leipzig and Berlin, 1881–82, and was instructor in botany at the University of Minnesota, and served on the geological survey of Minnesota, 1880–84. He was professor of natural history at Denison university, 1884–89, and professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati, 1889–92, and at Denison university, 1892–97. He was elected president of the University of New Mexico in 1897. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1898. He was associate editor of the *American Geologist*, 1889–92; editor of the *Bulletins of Denison University*, 1885–89; associate editor of Baldwin's *Dictionary of Philosophy*, and became editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* in 1889. He is the author of: *Mammals of Minnesota* (1892); *Entomostraca of Minnesota* (1895); *Waverly Group of Ohio*, and about two hundred papers on neurological, geological and psychological subjects.

HERRICK, D. Cady, jurist, was born in Esperence, Schoharie county, N.Y., in April, 1846; son of Jonathan and Harriet (Deuel) Herrick, grandson of James Herrick, and a descendant of Henry Herrick, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629. His parents removed to Albany in 1852 and his early education was received in the common schools of that city. Later he was sent to Anthony's Classical institute, thereafter entering the law office of Lyman Tremain, and Rufus W. Peckham afterward justice of the supreme court of the United States, and subsequently became a student at the Albany law school, where he was graduated in 1868 and admitted to the bar in the same year. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for district attorney of Albany county in 1877, but was defeated. He was elected to that office in 1880 and again in 1883. He was made a member of the Democratic state committee in 1885 to succeed Daniel Manning, who became secretary of the treasury of the United States. In 1884 he formed a law partnership with John A. Delehanty, which continued until 1891. In 1886 he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Albany; in 1891 he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of New York, and in 1894 he was appointed associate justice of the appellate division of the supreme court of the state of New York. His name was used several times in connection with the Democratic nomination for governor of New York.

HERRICK, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Lincoln county, Maine, Oct. 21, 1785; son of John and Lydia (Graffam) Herrick; grandson of Major Israel and Abigail (Kilham) Herrick; great-grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Haywood) Herrick, and great^4-grandson of Henry Herrick, who came to America from Leicester, England, in the 17th century. His father was for many years a representative in the Massachusetts legislature; his grandfather Herrick entered the army as a lieutenant in 1745; served in nineteen campaigns in the French and Indian war; left the army in 1763 as brevet major; served in the Revolution, fighting at the battle of Bunker Hill, and resigned his major's commission when the army removed from Cambridge. Ebenezer Herrick received a public school education; was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Maine, 1820; secretary of the state senate in 1821; a representative in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821–27, declining re-election; and a member of the state senate, 1828 and 1829. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Hugh Molloy. He died in Lewiston, Maine, May 7, 1839.

HERRICK, Edward Claudius, scientist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24, 1811; son of the Rev. Claudius and Hannah (Pierpont) Herrick. His father was born in 1775 in Southampton, L.I., N.Y., where his ancestors for four generations had lived; was graduated at Yale in 1798, was pastor of the Congregational church in Woodbridge, Conn., and finally opened a school for young ladies at New Haven, Conn., which he conducted successfully until his death in 1831. Hannah (Pierpont) Herrick was a descendant of the Rev. James Pierpont, pastor of the First church in New Haven and one of the three clergymen who in 1698 planned the founding of Yale college. Edward Claudius Herrick left school about 1827, chiefly on account of weak eyes, and in that year entered as a clerk the bookstore of Gen. Hezekiah Howe in New Haven where he made the aquaintance of Noah Webster, Jeremiah Day, R. M. Sherman, David Daggett, Silliman, Percival and others. In 1835 he became a proprietor of the business, which he conducted without success until 1838. During the next five years he was employed chiefly as clerk of the city of New Haven, and in the office of the *Journal of Science*. He was appointed librarian of Yale college in 1843 and treasurer of the college in 1852, and held the two offices conjointly until 1858, when he resigned the former, continuing in the latter until his death. From an early age he was interested in subjects connected with natural history, paying especial attention to entomology. His first contribution to the *American Journal of Science* was the joint production of himself and Prof. James D. Dana, and was a description of "Argulus Catostomi: a New Parasitic Animal." He also devoted considerable attention to astronomy and meteorology, in which he made important investigations and discoveries. In 1837 he announced in the *American Journal of Science* his theory of the periodical occurrence of an unusually large number of shooting stars on or about August 9. It was learned shortly afterward that a European astronomer had anticipated him in the theory. His duties at Yale included the editing of the triennial catalogue of the college and the general superintendence of all the property of the college, as well as the care of the grounds and repairs. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1838. His published writings consist principally of contributions to the *American Journal of Science*. He died in New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1862.

LIBRARY—YALE UNIVERSITY—1843.

HERRICK, Francis Hobart, naturalist, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 19, 1858; son of the Rev. Marcellus Aurelius and Hannah Andrews (Putnam) Herrick, grandson of Ebenezer and Polly (Nye) Herrick, of Reading, Vt., and of Israel and Hannah (Andrews) Putnam, of Claremont, N.H., and a descendant of Joseph Herrick, who came from England to Cherry Hill, Salem, Mass., and died Feb. 4, 1717–18. He prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1881. He was instructor in biology at Dartmouth in 1888, and was elected professor of biology at Adelbert college of Western Reserve university in 1891. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1888, and the degree of Sc.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He is the author of *The American Lobster: a Study of its Habits and Development* (with 54 plates, 1895) and numerous contributions on the habits, anatomy and development of animals.

HERRICK, George Marsh, educator, was born in Essex, Vt., March 21, 1856; son of Leonard E. and Susan (Coffin) Herrick, grandson of Russell and Maria (Tyler) Herrick, and of Daniel Coffin, and a descendant of Henry Herrick, who emigrated to Massachusetts and settled in Beverly in 1640. George attended the High school at Rockford, Ill., and was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He was principal and superintendent of public schools at Lena, Ill., White Hall, Ill., and at Forestville school, Chicago, Ill., until 1889; was western secretary of the Congregational Education society, 1889–96, and was elected president of Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., in 1896. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by Beloit college in 1897. He was married, Sept. 3, 1883, to Julia A. Pickard, of Lena, Ill.

HERRICK, John Russell, educator, was born in Milton, Vt., May 12, 1822; son of Russell and Maria (Tyler) Herrick; grandson of Elijah Herrick, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Herrick; son of Sir William Herrick, of Bean Manor, county of Leicester, England. His early education was acquired in Milton and neighboring towns and he was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847. He studied theology at Andover, Mass., 1849–51, and was graduated at Auburn Theological seminary in 1852. He was ordained at Malone, N.Y., in June, 1854, and remained there as pastor until 1867, when he accepted the chair of systematic theology at Bangor Theological seminary. He was married, May 12, 1856, to Harriet Emily Brownell, of Sharon, Conn. He left his professorship in 1873, accepting a call from the Congregational church in South Hadley, Mass. While at

South Hadley he gave lectures on philosophy and ethics at Mt. Holyoke seminary, and an entire year's course in theology at the Hartford Theological seminary. He was president of Pacific university, Oregon, 1880–85, and president of the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, 1885–87. He resigned in 1887, and resided at Dundee and Polo, Ill. He received from Union college the degree of D.D. in 1867, and from the University of Vermont that of S.T.D. in the same year. He published a number of treatises on theological, philosophical and educational subjects.

J. R. Herrick

HERRICK, Joshua, representative, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 18, 1793; son of Joshua and Mary (Jones) Herrick. He settled in Brunswick, Maine, in 1811, and engaged in the lumber business. He was deputy inspector and collector of customs for the port of Kennebunk, 1829–41, and 1847–49. He served on the board of county commissioners in 1842; was a Democratic representative in the 28th congress, 1843–45, and in 1850 removed to Alfred, Maine, and was register of probate for York county until 1855. He died in Alfred, Maine, Aug. 30, 1874.

HERRICK, Robert, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 26, 1868; son of William Augustus and Harriet (Emery) Herrick, and grandson of William Hale and Lois (Killam) Herrick, and of Joshua and Harriet (Peabody) Emery. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1890; was instructor in English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890–93; instructor in rhetoric at the University of Chicago, 1893–1895; and assistant professor of rhetoric at the same university from 1895. He is the author of *The Man Who Wins* (1897); *Literary Love Letters and Other Stories* (1898); *The Gospel of Freedom* (1898); *Love's Dilemmas* (1899); *Composition and Rhetoric for Schools* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HERRICK, Samuel, representative, was born in Dutchess county, N.Y., April 14, 1779; eldest son of Capt. Samuel and Margaret (Per-Lee) Herrick; grandson of Col. Rufus Herrick, an officer in the Revolutionary war; great-grandson of Edward and Mary (Dennison) Herrick; great^2-grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Trask) Herrick, and great^3-grandson of Ephraim Herrick of Beverly, Mass. He had few advantages of education and before the age of twenty-one he conducted a mercantile enterprise at Quebec, Canada, and others on the Pennsylvania frontier. In June, 1803, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar June 5, 1805, and started at once for the west. He was married, Feb, 6, 1804, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary (Howard) Davidson, of Cecil county, Md., and settled in Zanesville, Ohio. He was elected by the legislature, collector of taxes in February, 1810; was appointed by President Madison U.S. district attorney Dec. 19, 1810; and on Dec. 28, 1810, he was appointed by Governor Meigs aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the state forces. In July, 1812, he was appointed by President Madison a commissioner to survey and mark the boundary line of Virginia military lands for the state of Ohio. In the fall of 1812 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Muskingum, succeeding Lewis Cass. In 1814 he was appointed to the same position for Licking county, succeeding his brother Edward. In May, 1814, he was commissioned brigadier-general to command the 4th brigade, 3d division, Ohio state militia. In October, 1816, he has elected a representative in the 15th congress, but as congress did not meet until December, 1817, he did not resign the office of U.S. district attorney until Nov. 19, 1817. On this ground his seat was contested, but he was declared elected, and was re-elected to the 16th congress, serving 1817–21. He was a Jackson elector in 1828, and in May, 1829, was again appointed U.S. district attorney for Ohio. He resigned in June, 1830, retired to his farm near Zanesville, and devoted the rest of his life to charity. He died near Zanesville, Ohio, June 4, 1852.

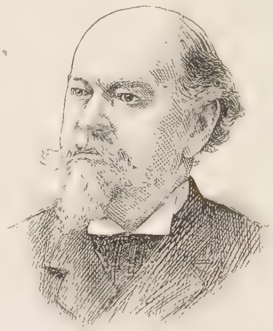
HERRICK, Sophia McIlvaine Bledsoe, editor, was born in Gambier, Ohio, March 26, 1837; daughter of Dr. Albert Taylor and Harriet (Coxe) Bledsoe. Her education was somewhat haphazard, but she was surrounded by the advantages of a fine library and of literary people. Later she became a student at Cooper Female institute, Dayton, Ohio. In 1860 she was married to the Rev. James Herrick. She was assistant editor of the *Southern Review*, edited by her father, 1874–77, and was editor-in-chief, 1877–78. In 1878 she became editorially connected with *Scribner's Monthly*, afterward the *Century*. She published *Wonders of Plant-Life under the Microscope* (1883); *Chapters in Plant-Life* (1885); *The Earth in Past Ages* (1888), and contributed to magazines.

HERRING, Elbert, jurist, was born in Stratford, Conn., July 8, 1777; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Ivers) Herring; grandson of Elbert and Elizabeth (Bogart) Haring; great-grandson of Peter and Margaret (Bogart) Haring, and great²-grandson of John Haring, who was born in Holland in 1633, came to America and was married in 1662 to Margaret Cozine, a widow, in the new Dutch church on Stuyvesant's Bouwerie, New York, they being the first couple married in that church. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1795, and studied law in New York city, where he afterward practised. He was judge of the marine court of New York, 1805–08. He was married August 29, 1812, to Agnes, daughter of Lilian Van Rensselaer. He was register of the state, 1812–17, by appointment of Governor Clinton, being the first to hold the office. In 1833 he was appointed by President Jackson the first commissioner of Indian affairs. He resigned the office in July, 1836, and retired from public life. He died in New York city, nearly ninety-nine years of age, Feb. 20, 1876.

Francis Herron

HERRON, Francis, clergyman, was born near Shippenburg, Pa., June 28, 1774, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Dickenson college in 1794; studied theology under the Rev. Robert Cooper, D.D., and was licensed to preach by the Carlisle presbytery, Oct. 4, 1797. He made a missionary tour through the backwoods of Ohio, travelling with a frontier settler as a guide as far west as Chillicothe. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rocky Spring, Pa., April 9, 1800, and remained there until 1811. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Pittsburg, Pa., 1811–50. Upon accepting his resignation the church voted him an annuity for the rest of his life. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1827, a trustee of Jefferson college, Pa., 1817–49, and a founder of the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., and president of its board of directors, 1827–60. He was married to Elizabeth Blaine. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson in 1824. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6, 1860.

HERRON, Francis Jay, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17, 1838; son of John and Clarissa (Anderson) Herron; grandson of Maj. James and Nancy (Davidson) Herron, and of Maj. William and Mary Ann (Cann) Anderson, and a descendant of Francis Herron, born 1734, of Herron's Branch, Franklin county, Tenn. He was graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1854. When the southern states seceded in 1860–61, he was a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and commanded the "Governor's Greys," a fully uniformed and equipped company. He tendered to Secretary Holt the services of this company, Jan. 15, 1861, but his offer was declined on the ground that the government had no need for troops. In April, 1861, he entered the volunteer army as captain in the 1st Iowa regiment and commanded a company at the engagements at Boonville, Dug Springs, Ozark, and at Wilson's Creek, where Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was killed while leading the 1st Iowa regiment in a charge, Aug. 10, 1861. In September, 1861, Captain Herron was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Iowa infantry, and commanded the regiment in the campaign of Gen. S. R. Curtis, 1862, in Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8, 1862, and was exchanged for Colonel Herbert of Louisiana. For services at Pea Ridge he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 16, 1862. He commanded the "Army of the Frontier" in its forced march with an immense train of supplies, making the distance of 114 miles in three days and relieving Gen. James G. Blunt at Prairie Grove, Ark., where he fought the battle of Dec. 7, 1862, that drove the Confederate army from the north of the Arkansas river. For this service he was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 19, 1862. In 1863 he joined General Grant at Vicksburg, commanding the left wing of the investing army, and was selected with Generals Logan and McPherson each to lead a division into the city and receive the formal surrender, July 4, 1863. He then commanded the combined forces of army and navy that invested and captured Yazoo City, and was with Capt. John G. Walker on board the U. S. gunboat *De Kalb*, when that vessel was blown up by a torpedo. He commanded the 13th army corps in the Department of the Gulf, and after capturing ports on the Texas coast established his headquarters at Brownsville. Here he prevented the smuggling of cotton into Mexico across the Rio Grande, and as confidential agent of the state department



Francis J. Herron

aided President Juarez in preventing French troops establishing posts on the frontier. He received for this service the thanks of Secretary Seward and from President Juarez an offer of a high command in the Mexican army. In March, 1865, he transferred his headquarters to Baton Rouge, La., as commander of the northern division of the state and co-operated with General Canby in his movements against Mobile and subsequently against Gen. Richard Taylor. In May, 1865, he arranged a meeting with Generals Buckner, Price and Brent at the mouth of the Red river, and negotiated the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army, receiving the surrender of over 60,000 men with their arms, artillery and war material under Gen. S. B. Buckner at Shreveport, La., May 26, 1865. In July, 1865, he was appointed with General Harney and others a commissioner to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes, and later in the same year he resigned his commission as major-general of volunteers and Indian commissioner and made his home in New York city. He received the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at Pea Ridge, Ark., and became a prominent member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion.

HERRON, George Davis, educator, was born in Montezuma, Ind., Jan. 21, 1862 ; son of William and Isabella (Davis) Herron, and grandson of Joseph A. Herron, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated at Ripon college, Wis., and spent two years in Europe as a student. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Lake City, Minn., 1888–91 ; and of the 1st Congregational church at Burlington, Iowa, 1892–93, and became a noted teacher and lecturer upon relations of Christianity to existing social conditions. He was professor of applied Christianity at Iowa college, 1893–1900, the chair having been endowed for his occupancy by Mrs. E. D. Rand, one of his former parishioners. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of D.D. from Tabor college, Iowa, in 1891. He lectured upon social problems throughout the United States, and is the author of : *The Larger Christ* (1891) ; *The Call of the Cross* (1892); *The New Redemption* (1893) ; *A Plea for the Gospel* (1892); *Social Meaning of Religious Experiences* (1896) ; *The Christian Society* (1894) ; *The Christian State* (1895); *Between Cæsar and Jesus* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HERSEY, Samuel Freeman, philanthropist, was born in Sumner, Maine, April 22, 1812 ; son of James and Olive (Freeman) Hersey, and grandson of James Hersey and of Samuel Freeman, both soldiers of the Revolution. At the age of eighteen he began teaching during part of the school year, and in 1831 was graduated from Hebron academy. In 1832 he went to Bangor as a clerk in a store, and some years later, engaging in the lumber business, he made large investments in the northwest, meeting with great success. Between the years 1842 and 1869 he was five times a representative in the Maine legislature. He was a member of the governor's council, was a delegate to both the Republican national conventions which nominated Lincoln, and was a representative in the 43d congress, 1873–75. He bequeathed to the city of Bangor the sum of $100,000 for its public library and also left bequests to Westbrook seminary, Deering, Maine, and other charitable objects. He died in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 3, 1875.

Saml F. Hersey

HERTZLER, Charles William, educator, was born in Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1867 ; son of John and Sophia (Fox) Hertzler. He attended the public schools and the business college at Burlington, Iowa ; Iowa Wesleyan university and the German college at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and Baldwin university and German Wallace college at Berea, Ohio. He was graduated at German Wallace, A.B. in 1889. He studied at Berlin university, 1892–93, and subsequently travelled through Egypt and the Holy Land. He was pastor at Peoria, Ill., 1889–91 ; St. Louis, Mo., 1891–92, and at Jordan, Minn., 1893-95; president of St. Paul's college, Minn., 1895–1900, and was elected professor of practical theology at the Nast Theological seminary at Berea, Ohio, in June, 1900. He was married, Oct. 5, 1893, to Lillie May Zom.

HESLIN, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in the parish Kilboe, county Longford, Ireland, in April, 1847. He studied for the priesthood in his native country, and accepting a call from Archbishop Odin of New Orleans, La., he came to America in 1863 with a body of priests and students under charge of Bishop Dubois, landing in New Orleans. There he continued his studies in philosophy and theology at Bouligny seminary and taught at St. Mary's college, Jefferson, and at the Carrollton parish school until he received ordination as a priest at Mobile, Ala., by Bishop Quinlan, Sept. 18, 1869, on reaching canonical age. He was attached to the arch-diocese of New Orleans and served as assistant priest at St. Louis cathedral, at St. Vincent de Paul's church, and at St. Patrick's church, and as pastor at St. Michael's church, 1874–89. His labors were especially directed to the care and education of the colored people. He was appointed bishop of Natchez to succeed Bishop Janssens, transferred to the archbishopric of New Orleans, and he was consecrated June 18, 1889, in St. Louis cathedral, New Orleans, by Archbishop Janssens. He established non-Catholic missions and special missions for colored people in his diocese, and added largely to the number of churches, schools and mission stations.

HETH, Henry, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1825. His grandfather, William Heth, was born in 1735; was an officer under General Montgomery in the French war and was wounded at Quebec; was lieutenant-colonel in the 3d Virginia regiment during the American revolution, and died in Richmond, Va., April 15, 1808. Henry was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 and was assigned to the 6th U.S. infantry. He was rapidly advanced, and was a captain in 1855. On April 25, 1861, he resigned from the U.S. army and took service in that of Virginia as major of infantry, March 16, 1861, and as colonel of the 45th Virginia regiment, June 17, 1861. On Jan. 6, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and after a campaign in western Virginia his brigade with those of Williams and Humphrey Marshall formed a division under Marshall. On May 23, 1862, his brigade made an unsuccessful assault on General Crook at Lewisburg. He was commissioned major-general, May 24, 1863, and was assigned to the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill, Army of Northern Virginia. He was ordered to Gettysburg to secure supplies for the army, June 29, 1863. On July 1, he opened the battle of Gettysburg, when his division, made up of the brigades of Generals Archer, Pettigrew, Davis, Brockenbrough and Cook, opposed the division of Reynolds. On the retreat of the army up the valley after the battle of Gettysburg he fought at Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863; through the Wilderness in all the engagements to Cold Harbor and at the determined stand at Spottsylvania, May 21, 1864. He was subsequently transferred to Petersburg and bore a conspicuous part in defending that place, and in the battles on the Weldon railroad, Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1864, up to the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865, where he was one of the general officers received by General Grant after the capitulation, having been known by the victorious commander as a subaltern in Mexico in 1847. After the war he engaged for a time in business in South Carolina, but subsequently went to Washington, D.C., where President Grant offered to place him in charge of the Indian bureau, which position he declined. He subsequently accepted from the President the position of personal adviser in relation to alleged Indian frauds then under investigation. He is the author of *Memoirs of the War.* He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1899.

HEWES, Joseph, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Kingston, N.J., in 1730; son of Adam and Providence Hewes. His parents were among the persecuted Quakers of New England who were compelled to leave Connecticut on account of their religious tenets. When crossing the Housatonic river they were so closely pursued by Indians that Mrs. Hewes was severely wounded by a shot. They settled at Kingston, N.J., near Princeton, where Joseph was well educated. He was apprenticed to a merchant in Philadelphia, and later was furnished by his father with capital to enter the shipping and mercantile business on his own account. He removed to Edenton, N.C., in 1760, where he engaged in business and soon became prominent in local politics. He was elected a state senator in 1763 and re-elected several consecutive terms, and in 1774 was a delegate from North Carolina to the 1st Continental congress, where he was a member of the committee that prepared the report on "the statement of the rights of the colonists in general, the several instances in which their rights are violated and infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining their restoration." In 1775 he left the Society of Friends because of its action in condemning the proceedings of the Continental congress. He was active in promoting the non-importation agreement, although his own business was virtually ruined by the compact. In 1776 he was a member of the secret committee, of the committee on claims and chairman of the naval committee. The last named position made him practically the first secretary of the navy, and as such he fitted out eight armed vessels with remarkable economy and despatch, and planned with General Washington the operation of the campaign of 1776–77. He was very active in raising supplies in his state. He at first opposed, but finally voted for, the immediate adoption of the Declaration of Independence, in accordance with the resolution of the North Carolina convention of April, 1776, which was the earliest colonial movement toward a declaration to throw off the

Joseph Hewes.

British yoke. In 1777, when the enemy threatened his own state, he vacated his seat in congress and gave his services to North Carolina until 1779, when he again entered congress. He attended the sessions until Oct. 29, 1779, when he left the hall for the last time. He was the only signer of the Declaration who died at the seat of government while attending to public duty. His funeral was attended by General Washington and a large delegation from congress, and was conducted with civil and military ceremonies. He left no children. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1779.

HEWETT, Edwin Crawford, educator, was born in Sutton, Mass., Nov. 1, 1828; son of Timothy and Levina (Leonard) Hewett, and grandson of Timothy Hewett and of Daniel and Sibyl (Davis) Leonard. He attended the Worcester academy and was graduated at the Massachusetts State normal school at Bridgewater in 1852. He taught school at Pittsfield, Mass., and at Bridgewater normal school, and was principal of Thomas grammar school at Worcester, Mass. In 1858 he became professor of history and geography in the Illinois State Normal university at Normal, of which institution he was president, 1876–90. He was editor of *The Illinois Schoolmaster*, 1871–75, and was treasurer of the National Educational association, 1886–90. Shurtleff college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is the author of *Pedagogy for Young Teachers* (1883); *Elements of Psychology* (1889), and a series of arithmetics (1896).

HEWETT, Waterman Thomas, educator, was born in Miami, Mo., Jan. 10, 1846; son of Waterman Thomas and Sarah Woodman (Parsons) Hewett, grandson of Col. Henry R. Parsons, of South Paris, Maine, and a descendant of the Hewetts of Plymouth and Marshfield. He was graduated at the Maine State seminary in 1864, at Amherst college, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and at Cornell university, Ph.D., 1879. He studied modern Greek in Athens and the German language in Germany, 1869–70; was assistant professor of German in Cornell university, 1870–81, and in 1881 was elected full professor of German language and literature. He visited Europe during vacation seasons of 1877–78, 1881, 1887–88 and 1896 for study in the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Leiden. He was married in June, 1880, to Emma, daughter of George and Mary (Pelton) McChain, who died in Washington, Conn., Sept. 18, 1883; and secondly, Dec. 18, 1889, to Katharine Mary Locke, of New Orleans, La., editor of Freytag's *Verlorene Handsschrift*. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, the American Philological society, the Modern Language Association of America and the Goethe Society of Weimar; foreign member of the Netherland Society of Literature, of the Society of the Frisian Language and Literature of Holland, and of the Frisian Society of Historical Antiquities and Philology. He is the author of *The Frisian Language: A Historical Study* (1879); *The Aims and Methods of Collegiate Instruction in Modern Language* (1884); *The Mutual Relation of Colleges and Academies* (1886); introduction to *Life and Genius of Goethe* (1886); contributions to *Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe* (1887); an edition of Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea* (1892); *History of Cornell University* (1894); an edition of *Uhland's Poems* (1896); *Sources of Goethe's Printed Text* (1898); *A German Reader* (1899), and editorial contributions to *Americana Germanica*.

HEWINS, Caroline Maria, librarian, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 10, 1846; daughter of Charles Amasta and Caroline Louisa (Chapin) Hewins; a descendant on her father's side of Jacob Hewins, of Dorchester, and John Alden, of Plymouth, and on her mother's, of Samuel Chapin, one of the original settlers of Springfield, and of John Fiske and other founders of Watertown. She attended the high schools in Boston and received a library training in the Boston Athenæum; was a private school teacher for several years, and took a special course at Boston university for one year. She was librarian of the Hartford Library association, 1875–92, and of the Hartford public library from 1892. She was a councillor of the American Library association, 1885–88, and again from 1893–99; vice-president of the same in 1891; secretary of the Connecticut Library association, 1891–93, and was elected secretary of the Connecticut public library committee in 1893. She did editorial work for the *Literary News*, *Library Journal*, *Babyhood* and *Our Little Folks*, and interested herself specially in the reading of young people. She is the author of *Books for the Young* (1882), and *Books for Boys and Girls* (1897).

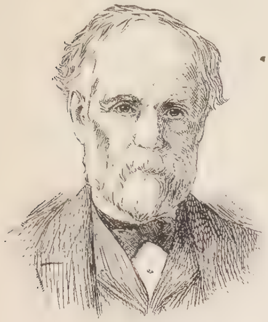
HEWIT, Augustine Francis, author, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 27, 1820; son of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel and Rebecca W. (Hillhouse) Hewit, and grandson of James Hillhouse, U.S. senator from Connecticut. He was baptized Nathaniel Augustus, by his father; was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst, A.B. 1839; A. M. 1842. He studied law but relinquished the profession for theology and studied at the Theological Institute of Connecticut, East Windsor, of which his father was one of the founders in 1834. He was licensed to preach in 1842 as a Congregationalist, but renounced Calvinism in 1843 and was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was refused missionary appointment, the committee deciding his beliefs to be distinctively Roman Catholic. He visited the south to ward off a threatened pulmonary attack and while there submitted to the teachings of the Roman church. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Reynolds, of the diocese of Charleston, S.C., and was appointed vice-principal of the Charleston Collegiate institute, March 25, 1847. In 1850 he entered the Redemptorist order, taking the religious name of Augustine Francis, and was connected with the Church of the Redeemer, New York city, 1851–58. With Fathers Hecker, Walworth, Baker and Deshon, he inaugurated the giving of missions to the faithful in America, and in 1858 with his co-workers he founded the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle in New York city. He served first as a missionary in 1865, took charge of the education of the Paulist students as professor of philosophy, theology and Holy Scriptures, and on the death of Father Hecker in 1889, succeeded as superior-general of the Congregation. He advocated the higher education of the clergy. He edited the *Catholic World*, 1869–74, and the "Complete Works of Bishop England" (1850). He was one of the founders of the Catholic University of America, an honorary member of its senate, and lecturer on ecclesiastical history. Amherst conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1877 and Pope Leo XIII. conferred a similar honor in 1884. He published *Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic Church* (1846); *Life of Princess Borghese* (1856); *Life of Dumonlin-Borie* (1857); *Life of the Rev. Francis A. Baker* (1865); *Problems of the Age* (1868); *Light in Darkness* (1870), and *The King's Highway* (1874). He died in New York city, July 3, 1897.

Augustine F. Hewit

HEWIT, Henry Stuart, surgeon, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 26, 1825; son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Rebecca W. (Hillhouse) Hewit, and brother of Father Augustine Francis Hewit, superior-general of the Paulists. He was educated at Yale college, but did not graduate. He studied medicine in the University of the City of New York and was graduated M.D. in 1848. The same year he entered the U.S. army as acting assistant surgeon and was in Vera Cruz, Mexico; and in 1849 he was commissioned assistant surgeon and stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal. He accompanied Lieut. W. H. Warner of the topographical engineers, on the surveying expedition in which that officer was killed by the Indians. He resigned from the army in 1852, and practised medicine in San Francisco, 1852–55, and in New York city, 1855–61. In 1861 he re-entered the army as brigade-surgeon under Gen. Charles F. Smith, and in 1863 was medical director on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant, serving at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg. He subsequently served as staff surgeon to Gen. John M. Scofield. He was brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct during the war. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1855, and in 1865 made his home in New York city, where he had charge of the House of Good Shepherd, was a director of St. Joseph's Orphan asylum, and was president of the medical board of the New York Charity hospital. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the board of New York public school trustees. He died in New York city, Aug. 19, 1873.

HEWIT, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 28, 1788. He was graduated from Yale in 1808 and began the study of law, which he abandoned for theology. He was licensed to preach by the New London Congregational association Sept. 24, 1811, and later entered Andover theological seminary in the class of 1816, but left at the close of the first year and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Plattsburgh, N.Y., July 5, 1815. He was pastor at Plattsburgh, 1815–17, and at Fairfield, Conn., 1818–27, and agent of the American temperance society, 1827–30. He visited Europe in 1831; spoke at Exeter Hall June 29, and on July 19, was present and assisted in forming the British and Foreign Temperance society. He visited Paris, and spoke to crowded audiences in Birmingham and Liverpool. He was pastor of the Second Congregational church at Bridgeport, Conn., 1830–53, and first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bridgeport, 1853–67. He was an original trustee of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, East Windsor Hill, incorporated May 7, 1834, and was a liberal benefactor of that institution. He was a pioneer in the movement of temperance reform and was called the "Apostle of Temperance." Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1830. He was married Sept. 16, 1816, to Rebecca W., daughter of the Hon. James Hillhouse. His wife died Jan. 4, 1831, and on Nov. 14, 1831, and he married Susan, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Eliot of Fairfield, and she died May 1, 1857. Dr. Hewit died in Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 3, 1867.

HEWITT, Abram Stevens, representative, was born in Haverstraw, N.Y., July 31, 1822; son of John and Ann (Gurnee) Hewitt. He



Abram S. Hewitt

removed with his parents to New York city, where he attended the public school and gained a scholarship at Columbia college, where he was graduated with first honors in 1842, receiving his A.M. degree in 1845. While at college he earned the money to pay his expenses by teaching and he continued at Columbia as instructor and assistant in mathematics until 1844, when he visited Europe with his classmate, Edward Cooper. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practised in New York for a short time. He gave up the law practice to engage in the manufacture of iron, in which his classmate, Edward Cooper, had just entered as a partner with his father, Peter Cooper, and the firm became Cooper & Hewitt, Mr. Hewitt becoming the manager of the extensive works and mines in New Jersey, at Trenton, Phillipsburg, Ringwood and Pequest. In 1855 he was married to Sarah Amelia, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Bedell) Cooper. Within sixty days after the publication of the results of Bessemer's experiments as set forth in his paper read before the Cheltenham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1856 Mr. Cooper erected at Phillipsburg an experimental Bessemer converter. The civil war created an unusual demand for steel for the manufacture of gun-barrels and in 1862 Mr. Cooper went to Europe to study the process of its manufacture. On his return he supplied the U.S. government with the material at considerably less than the cost of production. He was a U.S. commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, where he made a thorough investigation of the manufacture of iron and steel, and his report was esteemed of great commercial interest. On his return he erected at Weston the first American open-hearth furnace under the Martin patents controlled by Cooper & Hewitt, and in 1870 he produced the first high-phosphorus low-carbon steel of commercial value manufactured in the United States. During Mr. Hewitt's management no serious labor trouble disturbed the business and when the times demanded a curtailment of production the works were kept going on short time so as to give the employees work sufficient to meet their weekly needs, even at a loss to the concern. He was the chief of the board of trustees that devised the plan of the Cooper Union in New York city and while nominally holding the office of secretary of the board, the educational and financial details of the institution were directed by him and for more than forty years he continued to hold the position equivalent to that of president of a college. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1875–79 and 1881–86, resigning in 1886 to accept the nomination for mayor of New York city, to which office he was elected in November, receiving 22,422 more votes than Henry George and 30,117 more than Theodore Roosevelt. He assumed the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1887, serving until Jan. 1, 1889. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee of 1876. In congress Mr. Hewitt advocated tariff reform and was a frequent speaker on finance, labor, and the development of national resources in connection with the prosecution of U.S. geological surveys. As mayor of New York city he rigidly enforced the laws and held the head of each department accountable for the conduct of his specific affairs. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1871, a manager, 1872–75, and its president in 1876 and again in 1890, the second time being unanimously elected. He was also elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and he received from the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain at its meeting in New York city in 1896 the gold Bessemer medal in recognition of his services to the industry. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1887. He is the author of *Iron and Steel*, a report as U.S. commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, and *A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States*, an address delivered in 1870 on accepting the office of president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

HEWITT, John Haskell, educator, was born at Preston, Conn., Aug. 8, 1835, son of Charles and Eunice (Witter) Hewitt, and grandson of Stanton and Lucinda (Grant) Hewitt and of Jonah and Eunice (Cady) Witter. He attended academies at Plainfield and Suffield, Conn., and was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1859; A.M., 1867, and from Yale Theological seminary in 1863. He was a post graduate student at Yale and librarian of the Brothers in Unity Society library and assistant in the Yale College library, 1863–65; professor of Latin language and literature at Olivet college, Mich., 1865–75, and acting-president, 1872–75; professor of Latin and Greek in Lake Forest university, Ill., 1875–81, and acting-president, 1877–78; studied and travelled in Germany and Italy, 1881–82, and was elected Garfield professor of ancient languages in Williams college in 1882. The year 1892–93 was spent in England, Germany, Italy and Greece. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1886; of the Archæological Institute of America, 1898; of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain in 1898, and was made a member of the managing committee of the School in Rome. He was married Sept. 8, 1869, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Lemuel Tyler and Eugenia (Thomas) Downing. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1888, and that of LL.D. by Union college in 1895.

HEWSON, Addinell, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1828; son of Dr. Thomas Tickell and Emily (Banks) Hewson. He was prepared for college at the grammar school of the university and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and from Jefferson Medical college in 1850, continuing his studies under Sir William Wilde at St. Mark's hospital, and in Dublin at the Rotunda hospital. He was resident surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1851–52; visiting surgeon to the Episcopal hospital, 1853–55, and to the summer school of Jefferson Medical college, 1855–61; surgeon to Wills hospital, 1855–64, and resident surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1861–67. While at the last-named hospital he extracted a ball from the side of General Meade just before the battle of Gettysburg. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1853, and a member of the Academy of National Sciences, Philadelphia, 1853; of the American Medical association, 1855; of the International Medical association in 1887; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, organized in his office April 21, 1879; of the Philadelphia County Medical society, and of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. He was married Nov. 22, 1854, to Rachel Macomb, daughter of Dr. William Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Major Macomb, U.S.A. He was injured by being thrown from his gig in May, 1868, and never fully recovered his health. He edited *Aural Surgery*, by Sir William Wilde (1853), and Mackenzie's *Diseases of the Eye* (1855), and wrote *The Use of Earth in Surgery* (1887), besides many valuable contributions to medical journals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1889.

HEWSON, Addinell, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1855; son of Dr. Addinell and Rachel Macomb (Wetherill) Hewson. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1876; A.M., 1879, and from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1879. He was dispensary surgeon at St. Mary's hospital, Philadelphia, 1879–88; clinical assistant in the surgical department of the Jefferson Medical College hospital, 1879–82; assistant in the ophthalmic clinic of the same institution, 1882–84, and chief clinical assistant of the surgical department there, 1890–94. He was an assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical college, 1879–86; prosecutor of anatomy, 1886–89; demonstrator of anatomy there from 1889, and professor of anatomy at the Philadelphia Polyclinic College for Graduates in Medicine from 1897. He was made physician to the Philadelphia Orphan society in 1886, dispensary surgeon to the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, in 1887, and surgeon to St. Timothy's hospital, Roxborough, Pa., in 1894. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia County Medical society, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; fellow of the College of Physicians, 1891; member of the Academy of Surgery and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was married Sept. 4, 1883, to Lucy, daughter of George Washington Clabaugh, of Cumberland, Md. He edited the American edition of *Holden's Dissector*, and is the author of numerous papers in medical journals.

HEWSON, Thomas Tickell, physician, was born in London, England, April 9, 1773; the second son of William (F.R.S.) and Mary (Stevenson) Hewson and grandson of Addinell and Margaret (Rooks) Stevenson. His father, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist of the Windmill school, London, died in 1774, and he was taken by his mother to the United States in 1786. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, studied medicine with Dr. John Foulke, 1789–94; was house surgeon in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, England, 1794–95; continued his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, 1795–96; was again in London, 1796–1800, and in July, 1800, he returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was physician to the Walnut Street prison, 1806–18; to the Philadelphia hospital, 1811; to the Philadelphia Orphan society, 1817–37, and to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1818–35. He was censor and secretary of the College of Physicians, 1802–35; president of that institution, 1835–48, and held the chair of comparative anatomy in the department of natural science of the University of Pennsylvania, December, 1816. He founded in 1822 a private medical school in Library street, in which he was teacher of anatomy and practice. He was elected a member of the Edinburgh Medical society in 1796; of the American Philosophical society in 1801, and was one of its curators and its secretary; a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1801, and was its president, 1835–48; a member of the Philadelphia Medical society, 1803, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical society. He was a member of the national convention for the revision of the *United States Pharmacopeia*, and in 1828 was appointed by the College of Physicians one of a committee of three which prepared the draft of the *Pharmacopeia* for the press. Harvard college conferred upon him the degree of M.D., *gratis causa*, in 1822. He is the author of many important medical papers, prepared reports on meteorology and epidemics for the College of Physicians, and translated Swediaur's *Syphilis* (1815). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1848.

HEYWARD, Thomas, Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at "Old House," St. Luke's Parish, S.C., July 28, 1746; eldest son of Col. Daniel and Maria (Miles) Heyward, grandson of Thomas and Hester (Taylor) Heyward, great-grandson of Thomas Heyward, and great ^{2}-grandson of Daniel Heyward, who came from Derby, England, to South Carolina at some time previous to 1684. His grandfather, Thomas Heyward, was drafted into the Provincial army for the Yemassee war at the age of fifteen, was promoted captain and finally placed in command of Fort Johnson, at that time the principal fortification of Charleston harbor. His father was a colonel of the Provincial militia and a wealthy planter. His brother Daniel married Ann Sarah Trezevant, and their daughter, Elizabeth Mathews Heyward, married Gov. James Hamilton. After completing his early education in the private schools of Charleston, Thomas Heyward, Jr., began the study of law with Mr. Parsons, one of the leaders of the Charleston bar. To complete his professional education he took a course at the Middle Temple, London, made a tour of Europe and returned to his native state, where he immediately became prominent in the patriot cause. He was a member of the last provincial "Commons House of Assembly," which set the British power at defiance, and was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776–78, and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation July 9, 1778. He commanded a company of the Charleston artillery at the battle of Beaufort, where he was severely wounded; also served at the attack on Savannah, and was in command of the Charleston artillery during the siege of Charleston in 1780. On the surrender of the city he was imprisoned in the Spanish castle at St. Augustine, Fla., for a year, and then transported to Philadelphia. He returned home in 1782 and was shortly afterward appointed to the bench of the common pleas, where he served until 1798. He was a member of the convention which framed the first state constitution in 1798. He was married first to Elizabeth, sister of Gov. John Mathews, of South Carolina, who died in Philadelphia while he was imprisoned at St. Augustine; and secondly to Elizabeth Savage. He died at "Old House," St. Luke's Parish, S.C., April 17, 1809.

Thos Heyward Junr.

HIBBARD, Ellery Albee, representative, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826; son of Silas and Olive (Albee) Hibbard; grandson of David and Eunice (Talcott) Hibbard and of Zuriel and Anne (Penniman) Albee; great-grandson of David and Elizabeth (Severns) Hibbard and great ^{4}-grandson of Robert Hibbard (or Hebard), of Salisbury, England, who came to America with Governor Winthrop about 1635. Ellery A. Hibbard was educated in the St. Johnsbury common schools and at Derby, Vt., academy. He read law at Haverhill, and later at Exeter, N.H., was admitted to the bar in 1849; practised law at Plymouth, 1849–53, and thereafter at Laconia, N.H. He was married, Dec. 5, 1853, to Mary H. Bell, of Haverhill, N.H. He was clerk of the state house of representatives, 1852–54; a member of that body, 1865 and 1866; a representative from the first district of New Hampshire in the 42d congress, 1871–73; judge of the state supreme court, 1873–74, declining reappointment; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1889; and was elected a trustee of the state insane asylum in 1871.

HIBBARD, Freeborn Garretson, clergyman, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1811; son of the Rev. Billy Hibbard, a prominent Methodist clergyman. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1829 and held various pastorates in New York state. He was editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, at Auburn, N.Y., 1856–60, and in the latter year was appointed a presiding elder of the district. He received the degree of D.D. from Genesee, in 1859. He is the author of: *Christian Baptism* (1845); *The Geography and History of Palestine* (1851); *The Psalms, Chronologically Arranged, with Historical Introductions* (1856); *The Religion of Childhood* (1864); *Biography of Bishop Leonidas L. Hamline* (1880); and *History of the Late East Genesee Conference* (1887). He died in Clifton Springs, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1895.

HIBBARD, Harry, representative, was born in Concord, Vt., June 1, 1816; son of David and Susanna (Streeter) Hibbard; grandson of David and Eunice (Talcott) Hibbard and a cousin of Ellery Albee Hibbard. He was graduated at Dartmouth, in 1835, receiving his A.B. degree in 1843 and that of A.M., 1846. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Bath, N.H.; was clerk of the house of representatives, 1839–43; member and speaker, 1844–45; state senator, 1846–49, and president of the senate, 1847–48; and a representative in the 31st, 32d, and 33d congresses, 1849–55. He died at Bath, N.H., July 28, 1872.

HIBBEN, John Grier, educator, was born in Peoria, Ill., April 19, 1861; son of the Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben; grandson of Samuel Eutrekin and Margaret (Galloway) Hibben and of John Cooper and Elizabeth (Perkins) Grier; and a descendant on his father's side of Walter Buchanan, who came from county Tyrone, Ireland, settling on Marsh Creek, Pa.; and on his mother's side, of the Rev. Robert Cooper, D.D., chaplain in the war of the Revolution. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1882, and was a student at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1882–83, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1883–86, He was licensed by the Presbytery of Peoria in 1885, and ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle, May 19, 1887. He was a stated supply at the Second Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Mo., in 1886; and pastor at Falling Spring church, Chambersburg, Pa., 1887–91. He was instructor in logic and psychology at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1891–93; assistant professor of logic, 1893–97, and was elected Stuart professor of logic at Princeton university in 1897. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1893. He is the author of *Inductive Logic* (1896) and *The Problems of Philosophy* (1898).

HICHBORN, Philip, naval officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 4, 1839; son of Philip and Martha (Gould) Hichborn; grandson of Philip and Betsey (Hopkins) Hichborn and of Solomon and Betsey (Proctor) Gould; and a descendant of Thomas Hichborn, who settled in Boston in the 17th century, and of Zaccheus Gould, who came from England to New England about 1638. He was graduated at the Charlestown high school in 1855 and at once indentured to the government under Master Shipwright Melvin Simmons of the Charlestown navy yard. For steady application he was awarded by Secretary Toucey with a two years' course in theoretical training in ship construction, calculation and design, under special instruction by direction of the naval department. On reaching his majority March 4, 1860, he started on a sea voyage to California by way of Cape Horn on the clipper ship *Dashing Wave*, serving as carpenter of the vessel. He was first employed by the Pacific Mail steamship company in San Francisco and shortly after under his old master, who had been promoted naval constructor, and stationed at the Mare Island navy yard. In two years he was made master mechanic of the station. He declined the position of assistant naval constructor in 1862 as the pay was not equal to that he was then receiving. On June 26, 1869, he accepted the commission of assistant naval constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant, his appointment being credited to California. In 1870 he was ordered to the Portsmouth navy yard. On March 12, 1875, he was promoted naval constructor with the relative rank of captain, after a competitive examination in which he stood first. He was then assigned to League Island navy yard, Philadelphia. He was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1875–81, and a member of the first naval advisory board in 1881, and became prominently identified with the designing and construction of the new naval vessels. In June, 1884, he visited Europe under instructions from Secretary Chandler and his report on European dock-yards was of much value to the profession. The same year he was ordered to Washington as assistant to the chief of bureau of construction and repair, and on Sept. 7, 1893, he was promoted to be chief constructor with the relative rank of commodore, succeeding Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, resigned, and he became the responsible director of the building of the new United States navy. His term of appointment being four years he was reappointed, Sept. 7, 1897, his term of service to expire by age limit, March 4, 1901. Among his inventions is the Franklin life-buoy, which was adopted generally in the United States and other navies of the world. He was elected a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of America. His article "Sheathed and Unsheathed Ships," published in the *Proceedings* of the Naval Institute, April, 1890, was widely copied and commented on; and in 1898 the necessity of his plan for sheathing ships was demonstrated in the war with Spain. After which all vessels authorized by congress were required by law to be sheathed and coppered. In 1899 he was made an honorary member of the Institution of Naval Architects of England. He became prominent in Masonry, attaining the 32d degree.

Philip Hichborn

HICKCOX, John Howard, librarian, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1832; son of Hamlet H. and Hannah (Mull) Hickcox. He was educated at the Albany academy; was assistant librarian in the New York state library, Albany, 1858–64; and engaged in the second-hand book business in Washington, 1863–74. He was employed in the Congressional library, Washington, D.C., 1874–82, and again conducted a second-hand book business at Washington 1882–85. He was Washington correspondent for the American Geographical society, 1895–97. Besides contributions to periodicals he is the author of: *An Historical Account of American Coinage*, with plates (1858); *History of the Bills of Credit or Paper Money*, 1709–1789 (1865); *Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. Franklin B. Hough* (1886); and *Catalogue of United States Government Publications* (ten vols., 1885–94). He also compiled appendixes to the *American Catalogue* (1884–95). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1897.

HICKMAN, John, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1810. He acquired a thorough classical education and began the study of medicine, but abandoned it for law and was admitted to the bar in 1833, practising in West Chester, Pa. In 1845 he was appointed district attorney for Chester county, and held the office fifteen months. He was a Democratic representative in the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1855–63, declining a re-election to the 38th congress. He changed his views on the question of slavery extension and in 1860 became a Republican. In the same year he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He was subsequently a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He died in West Chester, Pa., March 23, 1875.

HICKMAN, William Howard, educator, was born in Crab Orchard Spring, Ky., Oct. 15, 1844; son of John and Sarah (Pitts) Hickman; grandson of Mike Hickman, an officer in the war of 1812, stationed at Norfolk, Va., and of Elijah and Elizabeth (Green) Pitts, of Abingdon, Va., and great-grandson of Peter Hickman, a Revolutionary soldier who immigrated from Germany to America about the middle of the eighteenth century and entered a large tract of land in Sullivan county, Tenn., on the Virginia line near Blountville. His parents removed to Lincoln county, Ky., where they both died when William Howard was very young. He was taken by an older brother to Crawfordville, Ind., where he was brought up. He was a soldier in the 10th and 39th Indiana volunteers, 1861–64, and served in the Army of the Cumberland and with Kilpatrick in the march to the sea. He was captured and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., when the war closed. He then studied medicine, but decided to become a Methodist minister and entered Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, where he paid his way through the course by teaching, and was graduated A.B. 1873, A.M. 1876. He joined the North-west Indiana conference of the M.E. church in 1873, studied at the Garrett Biblical institute and at the School of Oratory, Boston, Mass., and filled many of the leading pulpits of his conference, 1873–86. He was presiding elder of the Crawfordville district, 1886–89; president of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., 1889–93; pastor of the First M.E. church, Terre Haute, Ind., 1893–'96, when he was elected chancellor of De Pauw university to succeed Bishop Thomas Bowman, retired. He was elected a member of the board of managers of the Southern Education society; was a delegate to the general conference in 1888, alternate in 1892 and again a member in 1896. He was married in 1875 to Eliza, the only daughter of Professor Hougham, of Perdue university. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1889.

HICKOK, Laurens Perseus, educator, was born in Bethel, Conn., Dec. 29, 1799. He was graduated from Union college, New York, in 1820 and studied theology with the Rev. William Andrews and the Rev. Bennet Tyler, 1821–23. He was married, Oct. 8, 1822, to Elizabeth Taylor, of Bethel, Conn. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kent, Conn., 1824–29; was installed July 23, 1829, and ministered at Litchfield, Conn., 1829–36. In 1836 he became professor of theology in the Western Reserve college, Ohio, resigning in 1844 to accept the chair of Christian theology in Auburn Theological seminary, where he served, 1844–52. He was professor of mental and moral science in Union college, 1852–68; vice-president, 1852–61; acting president, 1861–67; trustee, 1867–69; and president, 1867–68. He resigned in 1868, and the last years of his life were spent in Amherst, Mass. He was moderator of the General Assembly, 1856. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton college in 1843, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1866. He is the author of: *Rational Psychology* (1849); *Moral Philosophy* (1853); *Empirical Psychology* (1854; rev. ed., 1882); *Rational Cosmology* (1858); *Creator and Creation* (1872); *Humanity Immortal* (1872); and *Logic of Reason* (1875). He died at Amherst, Mass., May 6, 1888.

HICKOK, Milo Judson, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Vt., Aug. 22, 1809. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was professor of languages at Delaware college, 1835–38; a student at Union Theological seminary, 1838–41; and a tutor at Middlebury college, 1840. He was ordained a Congregational minister, May 4, 1841; was tutor at Marietta college and pastor at Hanover, Ohio, 1841–44;

stated supply at Utica, N.Y., 1844–45; pastor at Rochester, N.Y., 1845–54; stated supply at Montreal, Canada, 1854–55; and pastor at Scranton, Pa., 1855–68. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1863–73; and an invalid at Marietta, Ohio, from 1868 until his death. He was a delegate to the synod of Presbyterian churches in Ireland and Scotland, 1867. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1861. He died in Marietta, Ohio, July 19, 1873.

HICKS, Elias, preacher, was born in Hempstead, N.Y., March 19, 1748; son of John and Martha Hicks. His father was a member of the Society of Friends and Elias became a frequent attendant at the meetings of that sect. He was apprenticed to a carpenter at the age of seventeen, and on the expiration of his term he returned to his father, with whom he lived until his marriage, Jan. 2, 1771, to Jemima, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Seaman, of Jericho, N.Y. Thereafter he took charge of his father-in-law's farm, of which he ultimately became the owner. In 1768 he joined the Friends, and in 1775 began his ministry. For fifty years he was an acknowledged leader, his meetings being attended by large audiences composed of persons of various denominations. He travelled and preached throughout the United States and in Canada, receiving no pay as a preacher, and bearing his own travelling expenses, while at home he worked on his farm, thus earning the support of himself and his family. He was a powerful advocate of emancipation of the slaves in his native state, and to him is largely due the act of the legislature of New York, passed July 4, 1827, freeing all the slaves within its borders. About 1820 certain persons claimed to discover that he was a heretic, and was teaching to the community "pernicious and soul-ruining errors." He was accused of denying the divinity of Christ and the authority of the Scriptures. In a letter written to Charles Stokes, of New Jersey, in 1829, the year before his death, however, he states very clearly that he believed the Bible to have been written "by holy men, inspired by the Holy Ghost"; and that he believed in the "miraculous conception of Jesus" and that He was "truly the Son of God" fully partaking "of the very nature, spirit, likeness, and divinity of His Heavenly Father." He did not, however, believe in the doctrine of original sin, or the vicarious atonement of Jesus, pronouncing them inconsistent with the nature of "a perfectly just, all-wise, and merciful Jehovah." His followers became known as "Hicksites," but they themselves only recognized the name of Friends, and the opposite side also retained that title. He published: *Observations on Slavery* (1811); *Elias Hicks's Journal and his Life and Labors* (1828); *Sermons* (1828); *Letters of Elias Hicks* (1834). He died at Jericho, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1830.

HICKS, Frederick Charles, educator, was born in St. Clair county, Mich., Jan. 1, 1863; son of Henry Warren and Ellen Asenath (Gilbert) Hicks. He attended the public schools of Corunna, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1886. He was principal of the high school at La Porte, Ind., 1886–88; instructor in political economy at the University of Michigan, 1891–92; in 1892 became professor of history and political economy and afterward professor of economics at the University of the State of Missouri, and was dean of the faculty in 1898. He was in Leipzig, Paris and Rome, 1896–97. He became a member of the American Economic association in 1886, of the Internationale Vereinigung fur vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre zu Berlin in 1895, and of the National Geographic society in 1899. He was married, Sept. 18, 1890, to Verna Evangeline Sheldon. He is the author of: *Territorial Revenue System of Missouri* (1896); *The Government of the People of Missouri* (1897); *Economics, A Study of Fundamental Principles* (1900), and contributions to periodicals.

HICKS, Josiah Duane, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 1, 1844; son of John and Barbara (Eynon) Hicks; grandson of James Hicks and of James Eynon; and a descendant of George Hicks, who with his brother Lemuel fled from north of Germany (Holland) to England in 16th century, a refugee from popish persecution. The Eynons are of Welsh origin and trace their ancestry back into the history of that ancient people, having for centuries lived in and about Cardiff. In or about 1840 John and Barbara Hicks immigrated from Wales to America, and in 1847 settled in Blair county, Pa., where the son received an education in the public schools. He removed to Altoona, Pa., in 1861, served as a private soldier in the Union army 1862–63, and in 1864 as first lieutenant. He studied law with Daniel J. Neff, was admitted to practice in 1875, and held several minor political positions. In 1880 he was elected district attorney of Blair county, and was re-elected in 1883. He was a Republican representative from the twentieth district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893–99, and served as chairman of the committee on patents, trade marks and copyrights, and as vice-chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds; and was active in the proceedings of congress at the time of the blowing up of the *Maine* and preparatory to the war with Spain. On retiring from public life he continued his law practice as a member of the firm of Neff, Hicks & Geesey.

HICKS, Thomas, painter, was born in Newtown, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823. He attended the academy in his native town and in 1837 entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. The following year he went to New York city, where he continued the study of art at the National Academy of Design. His first important picture, "The Death of Abel," was exhibited at the Academy in 1841. He studied in Europe, 1845–49, and on his return devoted his attention chiefly to portrait painting, his subjects including many prominent men of his time. Lincoln, Longfellow, Booth, Bayard Taylor, Verplanck, Halleck, and Holmes were among his sitters. He was made a National Academician in 1851, and was president of the Artists' Fund society, 1873–85. He died at Trenton Falls, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1890.

Hicks, Thomas Holliday, governor of Maryland, was born in Dorchester county, Md., Sept. 2, 1798. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up to work on the farm and attend the school of the neighborhood. He entered public life as town constable, and was promoted to the office of county sheriff. He was a state representative, 1836–37; register of wills, 1838; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1849; state representative, 1848–58, and governor of the state, 1858–62. He opposed secession in 1861, and used the power of his office to prevent the assembling of the state legislature, intent on seceding. He also exercised his authority in suppressing the riot caused by the passage of the Massachusetts troops through Baltimore, April 19, 1861. On the death of Senator James A. Pearce, Dec. 20, 1862, Ex-Governor Hicks was appointed by Governor Bradford to the vacancy in the U.S. senate and on the meeting of the legislature he was elected for the term expiring March 3, 1867. He was a member of the committees on claims and naval affairs. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1865.

Tho. H. Hicks

HIESTER, Daniel, representative, was born in Upper Salford township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pa., June 25, 1747; son of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester (or Hüster). His father, a native of Elsoff, Wittgenstein, Westphalia, Germany, arrived in Philadelphia from Rotterdam and purchased a farm in Goshenhoppen, Pa., where he engaged successfully in farming and tanning, and became an influential citizen. He subsequently bought large tracts of land in Berks county, Pa. In 1757 he erected a large double brick mansion on his property in Upper Salford, which was still standing in 1900 in a good state of preservation. The son was well educated and in 1768 made a journey to the Carolinas, having serious thought of settling there or further south. He was married in 1770 to Rosanna, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Hager, of Hagerstown, Md. The fathers of the contracting parties had been friends in Germany and had come to America about the same time, Hager settling in Maryland and Hiester in Pennsylvania. After his marriage young Hiester settled upon his father's property in Upper Salford and Marlboro townships and devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and the business of the tannery. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th battalion, May 6, 1777, and on Oct. 21, 1777, he was appointed by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania one of the commissioners for Philadelphia county to seize the personal effects of traitors. In 1778 Jonathan Hager, father of Mrs. Hiester, gave Daniel Hiester 1400 acres of land in and about Hagerstown, Md. On May 6, 1778, he was appointed an agent for forfeited estates, and in October, 1779, chairman of the committee of the public accounts of Pennsylvania. He was elected a brigadier-general, May 23, 1782, and on Oct. 14, 1784, he was elected to represent Montgomery county in the supreme executive council of the state. He was a commissioner to examine the Connecticut claims to lands in the county of Luzerne in 1787. On Nov. 26, 1788, he was elected a representative in the 1st U.S. congress. He was then a resident of Berks county, but when he transferred his residence from Old Goshenhoppen is not apparent. He was re-elected to the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, and resigned his seat Dec. 8, 1796, being succeeded by George Ege. In 1796 he removed to Hagerstown, Md., whence he was a representative in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–04. He died while attending the 8th congress in Washington, D.C., March 7, 1804.

HIESTER, Daniel, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1774; son of Gen. John and Hannah (Pawling) Hiester, and grandson of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He was appointed by Governor McKean prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester county, Jan. 6, 1800, and held the office until 1809. He was instrumental in establishing the Bank of Chester County and was its first cashier, 1814–17. He was elected burgess of West Chester in 1815, 1816, and 1817; and was appointed register of wills and recorder of deeds, Feb. 28, 1821. He was a representative in the 11th congress, 1809–11, succeeding his father. He was married to Mary Springer. He died in Hagerstown, Md., in 1834.

HIESTER, Gabriel, legislator, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., June 14, 1749; son of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. In July, 1776, he was elected a representative from Berks county to the provisional convention for the formation of a state constitution. He was justice of the court of common pleas, 1778–82; was a representative in the state legislature, 1782–87, 1789–91 and 1802–04, and state senator, 1795–96 and 1805–12. He was married to Elizabeth Bausman. He died in Bern township, Pa., Sept. 1, 1824.

HIESTER, Gabriel, jurist, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., Jan. 5, 1779; son of the Hon. Gabriel and Elizabeth (Bausman) Hiester; and grandson of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He received a good English and German education. He was married May 12, 1803, to Mary, daughter of John Otto, of Reading, Pa. He was prothonotary of the court by appointment of the governor, 1809–17; clerk of the quarter sessions, 1809–12 and 1814–17; and associate judge, 1819–23. During the war of 1812–15 he served as brigade major under Gen. William Adams. He was a presidential elector in 1817 and 1821, casting his vote on both occasions for James Monroe. He was appointed by Governor Andrew Shultz surveyor-general of the state, May 11, 1824. He erected the first rolling-mill in the vicinity of Fairview, about 1833. He died at Fairview, Pa., Sept. 14, 1834.

HIESTER, Isaac Ellmaker, representative, was born at New Holland, Pa., May 29, 1824; son of William and Lucy E. (Ellmaker) Hiester; and grandson of William Hiester and of Isaac Ellmaker. He attended a Moravian school at Litiz in early youth and after a period at Abbeville academy entered Bolmar's institute at West Chester, Pa., where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1842; was admitted to the bar, Sept. 13, 1845, and practised in Lancaster, Pa. He was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1848; was a Whig representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and failed of re-election in 1854. Having repudiated the "Know-Nothing" movement he united with the Democratic party who nominated him for representative in the 35th congress in 1856 in opposition to Anthony E. Robert then a representative in congress. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868 and was appointed a member of the Democratic national executive committee. He several times declined the nomination for justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the banking firm of Reed, Henderson & Co., of Lancaster. He was married, Feb. 18, 1863, to Mary T., daughter of Benjamin Eshleman, of Lancaster. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 6, 1871.

HIESTER, John, representative, was born in Upper Salford, Pa., April 9, 1745; son of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He was carefully educated and served in the Revolutionary war as colonel. He was major-general of the state militia after the war. He represented Chester county in the state senate 1802–06, and in the 10th U.S. congress 1807–09, being succeeded by his son Daniel (q. v.). After his congressional term he retired from public life. He was a member and president of the first town council of Pottstown. He was married to Hannah Pawling and they had three sons and five daughters. The sons were Daniel (q. v.), John, who engaged in farming, and Samuel, a physician, who married Margaret Potts Rutter, whose sister, Martha Rutter, married Maj. William Brooke, and became the mother of Maj.-Gen. John Rutter Brooke, U.S.A. (q. v.). John Hiester died in Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 15, 1821.

Joseph Hiester

HIESTER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Bern, Berks county, Pa., Nov. 18, 1752; son of John Hiester, the eldest of three brothers who came from Elsoff, Wittgenstein, Westphalia, Germany, to Philadelphia. Daniel and Joseph Hiester (or Hüster) arrived in September, 1737, John having come in 1732, and they all took up their residence in Goshenhoppen, Pa., where Daniel purchased a farm and located permanently, John and Joseph settling in Berks county. Joseph Hiester, son of John, was brought up as a farmer and also engaged in merchandising. He equipped a company of eighty men at his own expense, joined the Continental army in 1776, was promoted colonel and commanded a company in Col. Henry Haller's battalion in the battle of Long Island, where he was made a prisoner and confined in the prison-ship *Jersey*, where he used his money liberally in alleviating the sufferings of his companions. He was exchanged, took part in the battle of Germantown, where he was wounded, and remained in the service till the close of the war. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1776, a state representative five years, and a state senator four years, and a member of the convention of 1787 that ratified the Federal constitution and of the state constitutional convention of 1790. He represented his district in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th congresses, 1799–1805, succeeding his cousin Daniel, a representative in the 1st-4th congresses inclusive. In 1807 he was one of the two major-generals appointed to command the Pennsylvania contingent called by President Jefferson. He then retired to his farm, but again served as a representative in the 14th, 15th and 16th congresses, 1815–20. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1817, was elected governor in 1820 and resigned his seat in congress to accept the office. In his administration he directed especial attention to the introduction of better methods of instruction in public schools. In 1823 he retired from public life. At the time of his death his estate was worth over $400,000. He died in Reading, Pa., June 10, 1832.

HIESTER, William, representative, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1790 ; son of William and Anna Maria (Myers) Hiester, and grandson of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He pursued an irregular course at Dickinson college and removed to New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., about 1822, where he engaged in farming. He was married to Lucy E., daughter of Isaac Ellmaker of New Holland. He was an early advocate of the Anti-Masonic movement ; was secretary of the Anti-Masonic meeting at New Holland in 1828, and in the same year was defeated by James Buchanan in the election for representative in the 21st congress. He was a representative in the 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1831–37 ; in 1836 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of December, 1837 ; was elected a state senator in 1840, being speaker of the senate in 1842 ; presided at the Whig convention in Lancaster, July 29, 1843, which advocated the claims of Henry Clay for the presidency ; was a presidential elector in 1844, and was the unanimous choice of Lancaster county for governor, but refused to allow his name to be used. He died in New Holland, Pa., Oct. 14, 1853.

HIGBEE, Elnathan Elisha, educator, was born in St. George, Vt., April 27, 1830 ; son of Lewis and Sarah (Baker) Higbee. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849 and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1853. He was professor of mathematics in the high school at Lancaster, Pa., 1853–54 ; pastor at Bethel, Vt., 1855–58 ; Emmittsburg, Md., 1858–59 ; Tiffin, Ohio, 1859–62 ; was also professor of languages in Heidelburg college, Tiffin, 1859–62 ; was pastor at Pittsburg, Pa., 1862–64, and was professor of church history and New Testament exegesis in the Theological seminary, Mercersburg, 1864–71. He was president of Mercersburg college and professor of ethics and æsthetics there, 1871–80, and state superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, 1881–89. He was also superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools, 1881–89, and editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, 1881–89. He received the degrees of D.D. in 1865 and LL.D. in 1887 from Franklin and Marshall college. See biography in *Pennsylvania School Journal*, February, 1890. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 10, 1889.

HIGBY, William, representative, was born at Willsboro, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1813 ; youngest son of Levi Higby. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and engaged in the lumber and iron business. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840 and practised law in his native county until 1849, when he removed to Calaveras, Cal., and engaged for a time in mining, without success. He was district attorney of Calaveras county, 1853–59, and gained the rough nickname of "Bloody Bill" because of his severity to criminals. He was district judge, 1859–61 ; state senator, 1862, and a representative in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69. In the 40th congress he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He was married in 1865 to a daughter of Joseph Ringot. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was collector of internal revenue for the first district of California by appointment of President Grant, 1877–81 ; engaged in farming, 1881–84, and three years before his death was stricken with paralysis. He died at Santa Rosa, Cal., Nov. 29, 1887.

Anthony Higgins

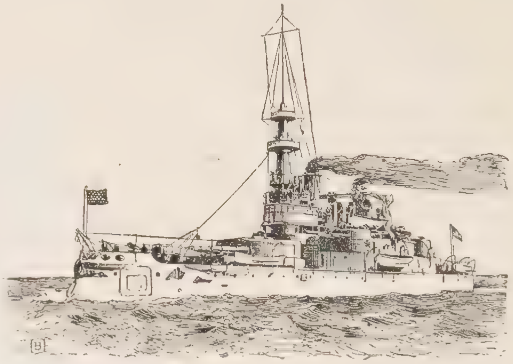
HIGGINS, Anthony, senator, was born in Red Lion Hundred, Del., Oct. 1, 1840 ; son of Anthony M. and Sarah C. (Corbit) Higgins ; grandson of Anthony and Martha Higgins, and of Parnell and Mary (Clark) Corbit, and a descendant of Laurence Higgins, who landed at Philadelphia about 1730, and of Daniel Corbit, who landed at Philadelphia in 1703. He prepared for college at Newark academy, entered Delaware college and was graduated from Yale in 1861. He studied law one year at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was deputy attorney-general of the state, 1864–69 ; U.S. district attorney for Delaware, 1869–76 ; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1868 ; the defeated Republican candidate for U.S. senator before the Delaware legislature in 1881 ; defeated Republican candidate for representative in the 49th congress in 1884 ; and was elected U.S. senator as successor to Eli

Saulsbury, Democrat, taking his seat March 4, 1889. He was succeeded, March 4, 1895, by Richard R. Kenney and resumed the practice of law in Wilmington. In the senate he was a member of the committees on District of Columbia, interstate commerce, manufactures, privileges and elections, and relations with Canada. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1891.

HIGGINSON, Ella (Rhoads), author, was born at Council Grove, Kan., in 1862; daughter of Charles Reeves and Mary Ann Rhoads, and a descendant of James and Hannah Rhoads, of Indiana. She was educated first at home; later at a seminary in Oregon City, Oregon, and at a private school, and commenced her literary career as a contributor of short stories and verse to the magazines. She is the author of: *The Flower That Grew in the Sand* (1896); *From the Land of the Snow Pearls* (1897); *A Forest Orchid* (1898), all books of short stories; and *When the Birds Go North Again*, a book of verse (1898).

HIGGINSON, Francis, clergyman, was born in England in 1588. He was graduated from St. John's college, Cambridge, and became a clergyman of the established church, holding a parish at Claybrooke, Leicester, as assistant to his father, also a clergyman; but afterward joined the ranks of the Puritans. In 1629 he embarked with the expedition of the Massachusetts Bay company to New England, as "teacher" (pastor) of the church to be founded at Salem, Mass., where he was ordained, this being the first ordination occurring in New England. He wrote *New England's Plantations* (1630), and also a *Journal* of his voyage, which has been often reprinted. See his *Life* by Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1891). He died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1630.

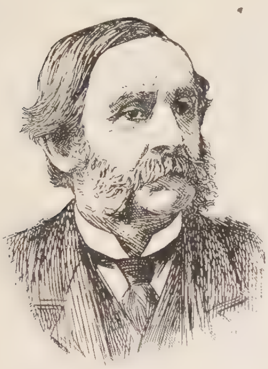
HIGGINSON, Francis John, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1843; son of Stephen and Agnes (Cochrane) Higginson, grandson of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) and a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy at Annapolis in 1861, and served in the civil war. He was wounded in the expedition from the *Colorado* that destroyed the Confederate privateer *Judith.* He afterward acted as signal midshipman to Capt. Theodorus Bailey on board the *Cayuga* when Farragut's fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., April 24, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1862, took part in the blockade of Charleston, S.C., and in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, by the U.S. squadron under Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. He also had command of a division of boats in the boat attack on Fort Sumter, under Captain Stevens. Later he was on board the *Housatonic* when she was destroyed by a torpedo, and was in command of the launches used in interrupting communications by night between Charleston and Morris Island. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; commander, June 10, 1876, and captain, Sept. 27, 1891. On July 22, 1897, he was placed in command of the *Massachusetts.* He served in Commodore Sampson's fleet in the war with Spain, 1898, taking part in the blockade of Santiago, and commanded the naval force which convoyed General Miles to Port Rico and covered his landing. On Aug. 10, 1898, after the battle of Santiago, he was advanced to the rank of commodore. He was promoted rear-admiral, March 3, 1899, and was recommended by the President for advancement three numbers for services during the Spanish war.



MASSACHUSETTS.

HIGGINSON, John, clergyman, was born in Claybrooke, Leicester, England, Aug. 6, 1616; son of Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He came to America as a boy with his father and succeeded him in his church in Salem, having previously been assistant to the Rev. Henry Whitfield, at Guilford, Conn., whose daughter he married. He was one of the leading clergymen in New England, being seventy-two years in the ministry; published various sermons and furnished the attestation to Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, which was prefixed to the first volume of that work. He was pronounced by the critic R. W. Griswold, to be "incomparably the best writer" among the American Puritan divines. He died in Salem, Mass., Dec. 9, 1708.

HIGGINSON, Stephen, delegate, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 28, 1743; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Cabot) Higginson, and a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He became a merchant and a shipmaster, and accumulated a considerable fortune. In 1774 he visited England, and while there appeared by request at the house of commons to express his opinion as to the Revolutionary feeling in Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782–83; and navy agent at Boston, 1797–1801. He was active in the suppression of Shays's rebellion, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment sent from Boston for that purpose. He published *Examination of Jay's Treaty by Cato* (1795); and numerous essays. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1828.



Thomas Wentworth Higginson

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823; son of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) Higginson; grandson of Stephen and Susan (Cleveland) Higginson, and a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He prepared for college at the private school of William Wells; was graduated from Harvard in 1841, and taught for a time in Mr. Weld's school at Jamaica Plain, Mass., later becoming a private tutor in the family of his cousin, Stephen Higginson Perkins, of Brookline. His first intention was to become a lawyer, but he abandoned it to study theology, and was graduated from Harvard divinity school in 1847. His first charge was in Newburyport, where he was pastor of the First Religious society until 1850. He became somewhat unpopular because of his anti-slavery views and his active interest in politics, especially as he allowed himself to be nominated for representative in congress in 1848. After resigning his pulpit he remained two years in Newburyport, teaching classes, writing for the newspapers, and organizing evening schools. In 1852 he was called to the Worcester, Mass., Free church, and remained there until 1858, when he finally left the ministry to devote himself to literary work. In 1854 he was the leader of an attempt to rescue Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, from prison, receiving a sabre cut in the face and being indicted for the murder of one of the deputies. He was released on a technicality. In 1856 he went to Kansas to assist in organizing the free-state movement, and later became the friend and confidant of John Brown of Osawatomie. At the beginning of the civil war he recruited a company of infantry in Worcester, and afterward was appointed colonel of a regiment of freed slaves, the first regiment of this kind to be mustered into the U. S. service. He was wounded at Wiltown Bluff, S.C., in August, 1863, and the following year was obliged to resign on account of disability. He resumed his literary work, residing at Newport, R.I., until 1878, when he returned to Cambridge, Mass. He was appointed chief of staff to Governor John D. Long in 1880, and in 1880 and 1881 was a representative in the state legislature. He was state military and naval historian, 1889–91, and in this capacity he compiled "Massachusetts in the Army and Navy" (2 volumes). In 1896 he presented unconditionally to the Boston Public library his "Galatea collection of books relating to the history of woman," numbering about one thousand volumes. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the American Historical association and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Harvard conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. in 1869 and LL.D. in 1898, and Western Reserve gave him that of LL.D. in 1896. He is the author of: *Thalatta* (with Samuel Longfellow, 1853); *Out-door Papers* (1863); *Malbone, an Oldport Romance* (1869); *Army Life in a Black Regiment* (1870); *Atlantic Essays* (1871); *The Sympathy of Religions* (1871, translated into French); *Oldport Days* (1873); *Young Folks' History of the United States* (1875; translated into French, 1875, Italian and German, 1876); *History of Education in Rhode Island* (1876); *Young Folks' Book of American Explorers* (1877); *Short Studies of American Authors* (1879); *Common sense about Women* (1881, translated into German); *Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (1884); *Larger History of the United States* (1885); *The Monarch of Dreams* (1886, translated into French and German); *Hints on Writing and Speechmaking* (1887); *Women and Men* (1888); *Travellers and Outlaws* (1889); *The Afternoon Landscape* (1890); *The New World and the New Book* (1891); *Life of the Rev. Francis Higginson* (1891); *Concerning all of us* (1892); *Such As They Are* (with his wife, Mary Thacher Higginson, 1893); *Book and Heart: Essays on Literature and Life* (1897); *Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic* (1898); *Cheerful Yesterdays* (1898); *Old Cambridge* (1899); *Contemporaries* (1899); besides several translations and edited works, and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

HILBORN, Samuel Greeley, representative, was born in Minot, Maine, Dec. 9, 1834; son of Samuel and Nancy (Noyes) Hilborn, grandson of Robert and Lucy (Riggs) Hilborn, and a descendant of Thomas Hilborn, native of England, who settled near Philadelphia, Penn., in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was prepared for college at Hebron and Gould's academies, and was graduated from Tufts college in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and began the practice of law in Vallejo, Solano county, Cal. He served in the California senate, 1875–79, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1879; and in 1883 was appointed U.S. district attorney for the district of California, removing to San Francisco, and later to Oakland, Cal. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican a representative in the 52d congress to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Joseph McKenna, appointed U.S. circuit judge, and at the same time was elected to the 53d congress. He was re-elected to the 54th and 55th congresses, serving 1892–99. He was a member of the National Geographic society. He was married to Luana, daughter of Jonathan Root, of Herkimer, N.Y. He died at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1899.

HILDEBURN, Charles Swift Riché, bibliographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14, 1855; son of Joseph Emlen Howell and Rosina Margaretta (Riché) Hildeburn; grandson of Charles Swift Riché and of Samuel Hildeburn, and a descendant of John Avery, who was in Maryland prior to 1658. He received his education in private schools, and was librarian of the Philadelphia Athenæum, 1876–92. He is the editor of: *The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard* (1879); *Charlemagne Tower Collection of American Colonial Laws* (1890); author of: *The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania* (1685–1784; 2 vols., 1885–86); *Sketches of Printers and Printing in Colonial New York* (1895); and editor of: *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania, Prior to 1800* (Vols. II. and III., 1896; Vol. IV., 1897; Vol. V., 1898); and *Provincial Laws of Pennsylvania.*

HILDRETH, Hosea, clergyman, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 2, 1782; a descendant of Richard Hildreth, who came from Cambridge, England, to New England, in 1643. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm in Henling, Vt., and he was graduated from Harvard in 1805. He taught school in various places, 1805–11, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., 1811–25. In 1825 he entered the Congregational ministry as pastor of a church in Gloucester, Mass. He resigned in 1833, and the following year accepted a pulpit in Westborough, Mass. He was a prominent member and the agent of the Massachusetts Temperance society. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1817. He is the author of several published sermons. He died in Sterling, Vt., July 10, 1835.

HILDRETH, Richard, historian, was born in Deerfield, Mass., June 22, 1807; son of the Rev. Hosea Hildreth (1782–1835). He was graduated from Harvard in 1826; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised law for two years in Newburyport and Boston. He was connected with the Boston *Atlas*, a daily newspaper, 1832–40, as co-editor, with the exception of the year 1837–38, when he was Washington correspondent. In the columns of the *Atlas* he championed the political aspirations of Caleb Cushing, Rufus Choate and other rising young men of Massachusetts. He opposed the annexation of Texas, and in 1840 advocated the election of Gen. William H. Harrison, whose biography he prepared. He went to Demerara, B.G., for his health, in 1840, and while there he edited *The Guiana Chronicle* and *The Royal Gazette* and a compilation of the colonial laws of British Guiana. He advocated the abolition of slavery in the province. After his return to the United States he did editorial work on the New York *Tribune* and on the *American Cyclopedia.* President Lincoln appointed him U.S. consul at Trieste, in 1861. He published: *The Slave, or Memoir of Archy Moore* (1836); *History of Banks* (1857); *Theory of Morals* (1844); *Theory of Politics* (1853); *Despotism in America* (1854); *Japan as it Was and Is* (1855); *History of the United States* (6 vols., 1849–56); and pamphlets, translations and compilations. He died in Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865.

HILDRETH, Samuel Prescott, physician, was born at Methuen, Mass., Sept. 30, 1783, a descendant of Richard Hildreth, who came from Cambridge, England, to New England, in 1643. He attended an academy, and later studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Kittridge, of Andover, Mass., receiving the degree of M.D. in 1805. He practised at Belpré (afterward Marietta, Ohio), 1808–63. He was a representative in the 9th and 10th general assemblies from Washington and Athens counties, 1810–12, and in 1837 served on the state geological survey. He was interested in the natural sciences and accumulated a large and valuable scientific library and rare collections in natural history and conchology, which he presented to Marietta college. He was president of the Cleveland Medical society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Ohio university in 1825, and that of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1859. Besides numerous contributions to scientific periodicals, he is the author of: *History of the Diseases and Climate of Southeastern Ohio* (1837); *Pioneer History* (1848); *Early Settlers of Ohio* (1852); *Contributions to the Early History of the Northwest* (1864); and *Results of Meteorological Observations made at Marietta in 1826–59* (1870). He died in Marietta, Ohio, July 24, 1863.

HILGARD, Eugene Woldemar, chemist and geologist, was born in Zweibrücken, Bavaria, Jan. 5, 1833; son of Theodore Erasmus Hilgard, jurist, publicist, and poet. He came with his parents to America in 1835, and received his early education under instruction from his father at Belleville, Ill. He returned to Germany, studied at the Royal mining school, Freiberg, and at the University of Zurich, and graduated at Heidelberg, Ph.D., in 1853. He was assistant state geologist of Mississippi, 1855–57; chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and lecturer on

E. W. Hilgard

chemistry in the National Medical college in Washington, 1857–8; state geologist of Mississippi, 1858–66; professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, and state geologist, 1866–73; professor of mineralogy, geology, zoology and botany in the University of Michigan, 1873–75; and professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of California, and director of the state agricultural experiment station after 1875. He conducted the agricultural division of the northern transcontinental survey, 1881–83, and made a specialty of the study of soils of the southwestern states, and of the Pacific slope, in their relation to geology, to their chemical and physical composition, to their native flora and to their agricultural qualities. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874, and a member of many other scientific societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1882, from the University of Michigan in 1886, and from Columbia in 1887. He published: *Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi* (1860); *On the Geology of Louisiana and the Rock-Salt Deposits of Petite Anse Island* (1869); *Reports on the Experimental Work of the College of Agriculture, University of California* (1877–98); *Report on the Arid Regions of the Pacific Coast* (1887); and monographs on Mississippi, Louisiana, and California in the *Report on Cotton Production* of the U.S. census of 1880, which he edited. He prepared for the U.S. weather bureau in 1892 a discussion of the *Relations of Climate to Soils*, which was translated into several European languages and gained for the author from the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences the "Liebeg medal for important advances in agricultural science," in 1894. He is also the author of numerous papers on chemical, geological and agricultural subjects published in government reports, and in scientific journals both in the United States and in Europe.

J. E. Hilgard

HILGARD, Julius Erasmus, scientist, was born at Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, Jan. 7, 1825; son of Theodore Erasmus and Margaretta (Pauli) Hilgard. His father (b. 1787, d. 1873), jurist, publicist and poet, emigrated in 1835, and settled on a farm near Belleville, Ill., where he produced the first grape wine made in the state. Julius was educated by his father, and by self-study became proficient in mathematics and engineering. After a short sojourn in Philadelphia, engaged in professional work (1843–44), during which he established important scientific and social connections, he was appointed in 1844, by Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, then superintendent of the U.S. coast survey, to a subordinate position in that work. He rapidly rose to the position of assistant in charge of important field work on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts; then in 1855, took charge of the publications, and subsequently of the chief office of the survey at Washington. During the civil war he was in full charge of the entire work, performing the duties of superintendent at that critical period, owing to the disability of Professor Bache. From political causes he was twice passed over in the subsequent appointment of superintendents, but received that appointment in 1881, at a time when his health had already been impaired by prolonged overwork. This, together with recurring political antagonisms, led first to his temporary suspension from office, followed by his resignation in July, 1885. It is worthy of note that several noted men of science, among them Alexander Agassiz, declined to serve as his successor on account of the injustice done to Hilgard as a man of high scientific standing. He was a delegate to the International metric commission at Paris, 1872, and a member of the executive committee of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, of which bureau, with headquarters at Paris, he declined to become director upon its organization. He executed a telegraphic determination of the longitude between Paris and Greenwich on the one hand, and Harvard and Washington on the other, which corrected the value by nearly half a second of time. He directed the magnetic survey of the United States under direction of the National Academy of Sciences at the expense of the Bache fund, partly in conjunction with his brother, Dr. Theodore Charles Hilgard. He was a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences, and for many years its home secretary. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1874, of which he had been a member from 1850, and was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical society and an honorary member of various other scientific bodies. He contributed to science numerous papers, lectures and addresses, published principally in the annual reports of the coast survey. He died in Washington, D.C., May 8, 1891.

HILL, Adams Sherman, teacher, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1833; son of Sherman Goldsmith and Joanna Catherine Elizabeth (Von Hagen) Hill; grandson of Oliver and Mary (Goldsmith) Hill and of Peter Albertus and Lucy (Adams) Von Hagen; and a descendant of James Hill, who was born in Leicester, England, in 1702, and came to America between 1715 and 1720. Adams was christened Abijah Adams, but the name was changed in 1838 by act of legislature. He was prepared for college at the Worcester, Mass., high school, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B. 1853, LL.B. 1855. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1855; engaged in journalism, 1856–70; and was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard college in 1877. On Sept. 28, 1868, he was married to Caroline Inches Dehon, and their son, Arthur Dehon, was born June 25, 1869. Professor Hill is the author of: *Our English* (1888); *The Principles of Rhetoric* (1888; new ed., 1899); and *Foundations of Rhetoric* (1888; new ed., 1899).

HILL, Ambrose Powell, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 9, 1825; son of Maj. Thomas Hill, a merchant and local politician. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 and was assigned to the artillery service. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, Aug. 22, 1847; served in Mexico, 1846–47, and in the Seminole war, 1849–50. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1851, and captain in November, 1855, when he was made assistant on the coast survey and was stationed at Washington, D.C., 1855–61. He resigned from the U.S. army, March 1, 1861, and when Virginia seceded he was appointed colonel of the 13th Virginia volunteers and stationed at Harper's Ferry. He reached the battlefield of Bull Run during the last hours of the fight, July 21, 1861, and was afterward promoted brigadier-general. His spirit and determination at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, where he commanded the first brigade in Longstreet's second division, made him a major-general. His light division, formed of Pender's, Field's, Archer's, Anderson's, Gregg's and Branch's brigades, took position on the extreme left of the Confederate line on the Chickahominy, expecting to be reinforced by Jackson's three divisions marching from the valley to join in the attack on Porter's corps occupying the extreme right of the Federal army. The arrival of Jackson being delayed, Hill forced the battle of Beaver Dam Creek, June 26, driving the Federal outposts back upon Mechanicsville. After a sharp skirmish the Federals retreated to Beaver Dam Creek, which was fortified, and Ripley and Pender attacked the intrenched position about dark and were disastrously repulsed, nearly every field officer being killed or wounded. Porter, however, fell back to Gaines's Mill and New Cold Harbor, and Hill pursued, taking his position on the left of Longstreet. He made the first attack on the Federal centre and left, June 27, 1862, and after two hours' fighting was repulsed, and his disordered troops re-formed after Longstreet made an attack in force on the enemy's right. The issue of the battle was the breaking of Porter's line, the abandonment of the field by the Federal troops and McClellan's change of base from the Chickahominy to the James. At the battle of Frayser's Farm, or Glendale, June 30, 1862, Hill, in conjunction with Longstreet, made a desperate fight with Sumner's corps and the divisions of McCall, Kearny and Hooker, but receiving no support the object of the attack,—the possession of the Quaker road,—was not gained and McClellan continued his retreat to Malvern Hill, where he fought the battle of July 1, 1862, supported by the gunboats in the river. On July 27, 1862, General Hill's division was ordered to join Gen. T. J. Jackson at Gordonsville, and on Aug. 9, 1862, he took part in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, where he came to the relief of Jackson, whose left was beaten and broken. At Manassas and at Chantilly, Aug. 30 and Sept. 1, 1862, his command, known as Hill's light division, made up of the brigades of Branch, Pender, Thomas, Gregg, Archer and Field, formed the second division, the left of Jackson's corps. He received the surrender of Gen. Julius White and the Federal forces at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and reinforced Lee at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, where he checked the victorious Federal line of Burnside in time to make possible Lee's masterly retreat. His division, composed of the brigades of Brockenborough, Gregg, Thomas, Lane, Archer and Pender, formed the right of Jackson's corps at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He was given the reserve or third line of battle at Chancellorsville, May 5 and 6, 1863, and in the progress of the battle his division was ordered to the front by Jackson, and the execution of the movement caused the confusion incident to the death of Jackson. This flank movement, however, put to rout Hooker's right. He succeeded to the command of Jackson's corps on the death of its commander, and was subsequently severely wounded and was carried from the field during the continuance of the fight. His gallantry on this field gained his promotion to lieutenant-general, May 20, 1863, and he was placed in command of one of the three corps in which the Army of Northern Virginia was divided. He led the third army corps, made up of Anderson's, Heth's and Pender's divisions, at Gettysburg, and in all the battles in opposing Grant's Virginia campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, where he met his death while making a reconnaissance, April 2, 1865, during the struggle for the possession of the works before that city. He had undertaken to reach General Heth's division, and riding across in front of the lines he was shot from his horse by stragglers from the Federal army. On learning of his fate, General Lee ordered a charge and recovered his body and had it buried at Coalfield, the family burial-ground. The casket was subsequently transferred to Holyrood cemetery, Richmond, and in 1891 the A. P. Hill Monument association caused it to rest at Westbrook, near Richmond, where they erected a handsome monument. He died on the battlefield near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

HILL, Benjamin Harvey, senator, was born in Hillsborough, Jasper county, Ga., Sept. 14, 1823; son of John and ——— (Parham) Hill; the seventh of nine children and the fifth of six brothers. His father was a man of limited means and education, and his mother a woman of fine character, who exerted a strong influence in the family circle. Both his parents were devout Methodists. He was brought up on his father's farm in Jasper county till 1843, when the family removed to the neighborhood of Long Cane, Troup county, on a new plantation in the woods which he helped to clear. By much sacrifice on the part of his mother and an aunt he was enabled to take a college course and was graduated at the University of Georgia with the highest honors in 1844. The same year he was married to Caroline Holt, of Athens, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and to the supreme court of the state in 1848, and practised in La Grange, Ga. In 1851 he was elected as a Whig to the general assembly of the state. In 1854 he was defeated by Hiram Warner for representative in the 34th congress. In 1857 he was the unsuccessful American candidate for governor of Georgia against Joseph E. Brown, Democrat, and in 1859 was elected to the state senate. He was nominated an elector at large on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in 1856, and supported the ticket on the stump with great oratorical power. His name led the electors on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in 1860, and in 1861 he was a member of the Georgia state convention of Jan. 16, 1861, where he opposed secession in a strong speech but voted for it when it came to a final test. He was a delegate to the Provisional congress in 1861 and a member of the Confederate senate, 1861–65, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee and a supporter of the administration of President Davis. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1866 and confined for two months in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He opposed the reconstruction measure of the Republican party, 1866–70; retired from political strife, 1870–72; supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872; was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator that year; was a representative from the ninth Georgia district in the 44th and 45th congresses, having been elected in 1875 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Garnet McMillan, and re-elected in 1876. He resigned his seat in the 45th congress in 1877 upon his election to the U.S. senate as successor to Thomas M. Norwood, and he took his seat March 5, 1877. In the house he made a notable speech on the amnesty bill; had a remarkable debate with James G. Blaine, and spoke in support of the electoral commission bill, which he declared to be "constitutional, wise and patriotic." His speeches in the U.S. senate were eminently patriotic and impressive. His death resulted from cancer on the tongue. A monument was erected to his memory at Atlanta by the citizens of Georgia. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1856–82. He is the author of a political work entitled: "*Notes on the Situation* (1870). He died in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19, 1882.

Benj. H. Hill

HILL, Daniel Harvey, soldier and educator, was born in York district, S.C., July 12 or 21, 1821; son of Solomon and Nancy (Cabeen) Hill. Solomon Hill was the proprietor of Hill's iron works, York district, which were established by his father, Col. William Hill, a native of York, Pa., and Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina. His first ancestors in America were natives of Scotland and Ireland and immigrated to America, settling in York, Pa. Daniel was graduated at

the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1842; and served in the 4th artillery, in Maine during the boundary troubles, and in the Mexican war, 1846–47, when he was transferred to the infantry with the rank of first lieutenant. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major for volunteering and leading in a storming party from Twiggs's division at Chapultepec. He received a gold-hilted sword from the state of South Carolina in token of appreciation of his services. He resigned from the army in 1849, and was professor of mathematics and military tactics in Washington college, Va., 1849–53; of mathematics and engineering at Davidson college, N.C., 1853–58; superintendent of the North Carolina Military institute, Charlotte, 1858–61, and director of the military camp of instruction, Raleigh, N.C., 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment and led it at the first important battle of the civil war, Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. For his action in this engagement he was made brigadier-general and assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. He was ordered to the Peninsula when McClellan commenced his campaign against Richmond and was present in defence and evacuation of Yorktown, Va., May 1, and at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, where he commanded the fourth division of Longstreet's army. He was promoted major-general, and his division was conspicuous at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, in driving General Casey from his intrenchments, and aided by Anderson's brigade commanded by Col. Micah Jenkins, met and repulsed the corps of General Keyes. He was in command of the extreme left at Old Cold Harbor in the battle of Gaines's Mill. He was the hero of Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, which battle he directed, and he held the passes of South Mountain with 5000 men against McClellan's 80,000 from sunrise till three o'clock in the afternoon and thus enabled Jackson to unite with Lee and save the Confederate army from annihilation. He was also conspicuous at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 10, 1862. When Lee prepared to invade Pennsylvania in 1863 General Hill was intrusted with the command of the defences of Richmond and Petersburg, and of the department of North Carolina. On March 14, 1863, he ordered Gen. J. J. Pettigrew to make an attack on Newbern, N.C., with the purpose of recapturing the city, which proved ineffectual. He was nominated, July 13, 1863, lieutenant-general by President Davis and was assigned to the command of Hardee's corps in General Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and fought in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. With Generals Polk, Longstreet, Buckner, Cleburne, Cheatham, Brown and other general officers, he signed and sent to the President a petition stating that General Bragg had lost the confidence of the army and asking that he be transferred to another command and replaced by a more acceptable leader. President Davis was induced to believe that Hill was the originator of this paper and he therefore withheld his name from the senate for confirmation as lieutenant-general. The repeated efforts of Generals Johnston and Beauregard and many of the subordinate officers to have Hill returned to the command of a corps were fruitless and Hill's demand for a court of inquiry was tardily answered: "There are no charges to be investigated." He was in Lynchburg, Va., in June, 1864, when the city was threatened by General Hunter, and in the absence of General Breckenridge, who was suffering from an injury received at Cold Harbor, he assumed command of the defences and so effectively placed the small garrison as to prevent the threatened attack. He was at last assigned to duty in Charleston, S.C., and fell back with the Confederate forces to Augusta, Ga., from where Johnston ordered him to assume command and move north in front of the victorious march of Sherman's army. He disputed the ground with Sherman's vanguard at every stream and defile until the final surrender at Durham station, N.C., April 26, 1865, making a notable stand at Kinston, March 8, 1865, and taking a conspicuous part in the battle of Bentonville, March 9, 1865. He then retired to Charlotte, where he founded and edited *The Land We Love*, a monthly magazine. He was president of the University of Arkansas, 1877–84; and of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, Milledgeville, 1885–89. He was married, Nov. 2, 1862, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison and granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Graham, the father of Governor William A. Graham. He edited *The Southern Home* and delivered a notable address on "The Old South" before the comrades of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland. He is the author of: *A Consideration of the Sermon on the Mount* (1858); *The Crucifixion of Christ* (1860); *The Elements of Algebra*, and of the articles: *Lee's Attacks North of the Chickahominy; McClellan's Change of Base and Malvern Hill;* and *Chickamauga,* *The Great Battle of the West*, in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1864–88). He died at Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 25, 1889.

HILL, David Bennett, governor of New York, was born in Havana, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1843; son of Caleb and Eunice (Durfey) Hill. His father was a native of Connecticut. He attended the district school and the Havana academy, studied law in the office of Erastus P. Hart, of Elmira, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1864, practising in Elmira. He was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1868–80, inclusive. He was a member of the state assembly of 1871 and 1872, where he was associated with Samuel J. Tilden as minority member of the judiciary committee. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876; chairman of the Democratic state conventions of 1877 and 1881; city attorney of Elmira, 1865; alderman of Elmira, 1880 and 1881; and mayor of Elmira, 1882. He was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1883–1884; governor, ex-officio, 1885; and was elected governor of New York in 1885 and re-elected in 1888, serving, 1884–91. He was U.S. senator, 1891–97, and at the Democratic national convention of 1892 he received the vote of the New York delegates for the nomination for President of the United States. In the U.S. senate he was chairman of the committee on immigration and a member of the committees on fisheries, judiciary, territories and post offices and post roads. He was president of the New York State Bar association, 1886–87. In 1894 he was defeated in the election for governor of New York by Levi P. Morton. On retiring from the U.S. senate, March 4, 1897, he resumed the practice of law at Albany, N.Y. In the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1900, he seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President and the next day was assured of the unanimous vote of the convention for the second place on the ticket, but he positively refused to allow his name to be used.

David B. Hill

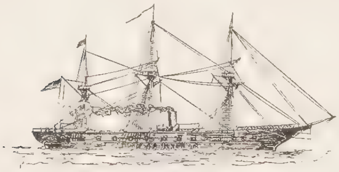
HILL, David Jayne, educator and publicist, was born in Plainfield, N.J., June 10, 1850; son of the Rev. Daniel T. and Lydia Ann (Thompson) Hill, grandson of Isaac Hill and a descendant of Abraham Hill. He was graduated from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. (afterward Bucknell), in 1874. He was instructor in ancient languages at Bucknell until 1877; was Crozer professor of rhetoric there, 1877–9; president of the university, 1879–88, and president of the University of Rochester, and Burbank professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1888–96. He studied at Berlin and Paris, giving special attention to philosophy and public law, 1896–98. On Oct. 1, 1898, President McKinley appointed him first assistant secretary of state to succeed John B. Moore, and while in the state department he also served as professor of European diplomacy in the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy at Washington. He was married, June 3, 1886, to Juliet Lewis Packer. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895 and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Madison university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1883. He is the author of: *The Science of Rhetoric* (1877); *Elements of Rhetoric and Composition* (1879); *Life of Washington Irving* (1879); *Life of William Cullen Bryant* (1880); *Principles and Fallacies of Socialism* (1885); *The Elements of Psychology* (1887); *The Social Influence of Christianity* (1887); *Genetic Philosophy* (1893), and many articles for magazines.

David J. Hill

HILL, Ebenezer J, representative, was born in Redding, Conn., Aug. 4, 1845; son of the Rev. Moses and Charlotte (McLellan) Hill; grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah (Barlow) Hill, of Redding, Conn., and of Stephen and Hannah (Ilsley) McLellan, of Portland, Maine, and a descendant of William and Sarah (Jourdain) Hill, of Lyme Regis, England, who came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1632, and afterward lived in Windsor and Fairfield, Conn. William Hill was deputy and assistant from both Windsor and Fairfield, and held other public offices. Ebenezer was prepared for college in the Norwalk public school and entered Yale with the class of 1865, remaining there two years. He then engaged in business, and became president of the Norwalk Gas Light company, the Norwalk Street Railway company and vice-president of the National Bank of Norwalk. He served twice as burgess of Norwalk, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884. He was a member of the Connecticut senate, 1886–87; served one term on the Republican state central committee; and was a representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1895–1903. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, May 17, 1892. He received from Yale university the honorary degree of M.A. in 1892.

HILL, Frank Pierce, librarian, was born in Concord, N.H., Aug. 22, 1855; son of Cyrus and Nancy (Walker) Hill, and grandson of Levi and Lydia (Wiggin) Hill. He was prepared for college in the schools of Concord, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1876, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880. He was librarian at Lowell, Mass., 1881–85; at Paterson, N.J., 1885–86, and 1888; at Salem, Mass., 1888–89, and in 1889 was made librarian at the Free Public Library, Newark, N.J. He was married, May 17, 1880, to Annie Maria, daughter of Dr. Robert Wood, of Lowell, Mass. He was secretary of the American Library association, 1891–95. He wrote *Lowell, Mass., Illustrated* (1882) and numerous articles on library economy for periodicals.

HILL, Frederic Stanhope, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 4, 1829; son of Frederic Stanhope and Mary Welland (Blake) Hill. His early training was received in Brattleboro, Vt., and at the Friends' academy in New Bedford, Mass. In 1842 he declined a midshipman's warrant in the navy, but went to sea in the merchant service, passing through the various grades, until in 1850 he obtained the command of a ship. In 1851 he returned to Boston and retired from the sea, having been appointed a clerk in the custom house, remaining until 1861, doing much literary work meanwhile on the Boston *Post* and the *New Yorker*, a literary journal published in New York. He volunteered in the navy in June, 1861, was appointed acting master and ordered to the U.S.S. *Richmond*, where he remained for two years. He was promoted at Admiral Farragut's request in June, 1863, to the rank of lieutenant, and given command of the U.S.S. *Tennessee* on the coast of Texas, and was transferred to the *W. G. Anderson*, subsequently commanding the ironclads *Benton* and *Tyler*. In 1865 he retired from the navy, entered journalism, and founded the Chester, Pa., *Daily News*, and later the Middletown, N.Y., *Daily Press*. After passing five years in Europe, he purchased the Cambridge, Mass., *Chronicle*, and later the Cambridge *Tribune*. He became treasurer of Christ church, Cambridge, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Naval Order of the United States and the United States Historical association, and in 1894 was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Nautical Training school. He married in Philadelphia, in 1861, Caroline Tyson, and their only child, Gertrude Blake Hill, married Dr. Laurence Montgomery Stanton, of New York city. Mr. Hill is the author of: *Twenty Years at Sea; The Continuity of the Anglican Church*, and numerous historical monographs and other papers.



U.S.S. RICHMOND.

HILL, George, poet, was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1796. He was graduated from Yale in 1816, and was a clerk in the employ of the government until 1827, when he became teacher of mathematics in the U.S. navy. After a cruise in the Mediterranean, he resigned his commission, and was librarian in the state department at Washington, 1831–39. He was appointed U.S. consul in Asia Minor in 1839, resigning the office after a short time on account of illness, and again entering the department service. In 1855 he returned to his native place and engaged in literary work until his death. He published *Ruins of Athens and Other Poems* (1834); *Titania's Banquet, Pictures of Women, and Other Poems*, and several fugitive poems. He died in New York city, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1871.

HILL, George, clergyman, was born in Old Fairfield, Ligonier valley, Pa., Sept. 18, 1815; son of John and Jane (Moorhead) Hill, grandson of the Rev. George and Elizabeth (McClelland) Hill, and of Samuel and Agnes (Craig) Moorhead. His grandfather, the Rev. George Hill, a Presbyterian minister over churches at Wheatfield, Fairfield and Donegal, in Ligonier valley, Pa., died in 1822, and his great-grandfather Hill removed from York, Pa., to Morgantown, Va. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1837, and from the Western Theological seminary in 1840. He preached at Blairsville and Salem, Pa., 1840–41; was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, Dec. 14, 1841, as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Davis, pastor at Salem, Pa., 1841–48, and was pastor at Blairsville, 1841–95. He founded the Blairsville Female seminary, 1851, which became Blairsville College for Women. He was elected a director of the Western Theological seminary, 1847, was first vice-president of the board, 1870–83, and was elected president in 1883 to succeed Dr. C. C. Beatty, deceased. He was moderator of the synod of Pittsburg in 1861; a director of the Western Theological seminary, 1847–95; vice-president of the board, 1872, and president of the board in 1883. He was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. David Lewis, pastor of Ebenezer Presbyterian church; and secondly, on March 23, 1854, to Abigail, daughter of Noyes Payson Hawes, of Boston, Mass., and their son, the Rev. George Hermann Hill, became pastor of Beachwoods Presbyterian church, Rock Dale Mills, Pa. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1869. He published several sermons and an address on: *The Aims and Operations of the National Reform Association* (1880). He died at Blairsville, Pa., Aug. 22, 1895.

HILL, George Handel, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1809. He was a brother of Uriah C. Hill, the musician. He spent his boyhood in Taunton, Mass., and in 1825 went to New York city, where he worked with a jeweller. He was a supernumerary in the Chatham Street theatre; joined a travelling company and for several years led the life of a strolling player, entertainer and lecturer. He married in 1828, and settled as a country storekeeper in Leroy, N.Y., but after two years he returned to the stage and also lectured in the central and southern states. He played the part of Jonathan in "The Forest Rose," for the first time at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., and then at the Park theatre, New York city. His Yankee delineation struck the popular chord and his services after this were sought eagerly in all parts of the country, and he became known as Yankee Hill. He visited England in 1836, performing at the Drury Lane and Olympic theatres, and also playing in Glasgow, Edinburgh and other large cities. He again visited England in 1838, appeared at the Adelphi theatre and visited Paris, returning to the United States in 1839, when he found that his popularity had ended. Dissipation ruined his health and necessitated his retirement in 1847. He died at Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1849.

HILL, George William, astronomer, was born in New York city, March 3, 1838; son of John William and Catherine (Smith) Hill; grandson of John and Ann (Musgrove) Hill, and of William and Mary (Cole) Smith; and a descendant of John Hill, who came to America from London in 1816, and resided in Philadelphia. The progenitor of the Cole family is said to have come from Holland to New York city in 1635. He was graduated from Rutgers college, Ph.D., in 1859, and during his college course was awarded the first prize in a general competition of mathematical students in the United States for an essay published in the *Mathematical Monthly*. He was appointed an assistant in the office of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* in 1861, resigning his position in 1892, to devote his time to research. In 1880 he went from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay in a canoe, and on his return published a map of the route and numerous photographs of the scenery. He became lecturer on celestial mechanics in Columbia university in 1893. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1874; foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical society; a member of the American Mathematical society in December, 1892, its vice-president, 1893–94, and its president, 1894–96; and an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1887 the Royal Astronomical society awarded him a gold medal for his researches on lunar theory, and he received the Damoiscan prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences for 1898. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1892, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1894, and from Princeton in 1897. He is the author of: *The Theory of Jupiter and Saturn* (1890), and of numerous articles and memoirs.

HILL, Hamilton Andrews, merchant, was born in London, England, April 14, 1827; son of Hamilton and Anna (Andrews) Hill. His early school training was received in the City of London school, of which the Rev. John Allen Giles was then the head master. He removed to the United States in the winter of 1840–41, and studied in Oberlin college, Ohio, of which his father was the treasurer, 1841–64. He left before completing his collegiate course, and in 1849 became a shipping and commission merchant in Boston, Mass. He was a director of the Boston board of trade, and its secretary, 1867–73. He represented Boston as a delegate to the Detroit commercial convention of 1865, and to the Boston commercial convention of 1868. He was a delegate to the meeting of the board in Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1868, which organized the National Board of Trade, and was elected its first secretary. The years 1873–75 he spent in Europe, being engaged in promoting the interests of immigration to America. In 1877 he was chosen a vice-president of the National Board of Trade, and in 1879 was again elected its secretary. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1881 he was a member of the joint legislative committee on the revision of the statutes, and one of the representatives of the commonwealth at the Centennial celebration at Yorktown. He was a member of the Massachusetts board of state charities, 1878–79. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Antiquarian society, the American Philosophical society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; was made vice-president of the American Statistical association and became a director in, and the treasurer of, the American Social Science association. He received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1867, and from Williams college in 1868, and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. He is the author of: *A Memoir of Abbott Lawrence* (1883); *The History* of the *Old South Church, Boston* (2 vols., 1890), and several commercial and historical pamphlets and reports.

HILL, Henry Barker, educator, was born in Waltham, Mass., April 27, 1849; son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas and Anne Foster (Bellows) Hill. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1869, A.M., 1872; studied chemistry at the University of Berlin, 1869–70; was assistant in chemistry at Harvard, 1870–74; assistant professor, 1874–84, and in 1884 was advanced to the full chair of chemistry, and in 1894 became director of the chemical laboratory. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1883, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of *Notes on Qualitative Analysis* (1874) and of contributions to scientific journals.

Isaac Hill

HILL, Isaac, senator, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 6, 1788; eldest son of Isaac and Hannah (Russell) Hill; grandson of Abraham, great-grandson of Zachariah, great²-grandson of Abraham, and great³-grandson of Abraham Hill, who was born in England and was admitted as a freeman at Charlestown in 1640. He descended on his mother's side from William Russell, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., about 1645. His grandfather, Abraham Hill, was a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Isaac Hill removed with his parents to Ashburnham, Mass., in 1798, and there attended school until 1802, when he was apprenticed to a printer at Amherst, N.H., and during his apprenticeship assisted in publishing the *Farmers' Cabinet*. At the close of his indenture, in 1809, he purchased and became editor of *The American Patriot*, at Concord, N.H., changing the name to *The New Hampshire Patriot*. This journal soon became a recognized power in politics, being the organ of the Anti-Federalist party. In 1815 he was made secretary of the "Friends of Union." In 1820 he was elected senator in the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1822 and again in 1827. In 1828 he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and was chairman of the committee of correspondence. He was Democratic candidate for U.S. senate in that year, but was defeated by Samuel Bell. In 1829 he retired from the editorial chair of *The New Hampshire Patriot* to accept the appointment of second comptroller of the U.S. treasury, made by President Jackson. His nomination was not confirmed by the U.S. senate in 1830, and he was elected U.S. senator, as successor to Lewis Woodbury, serving 1831–36. He was governor of New Hampshire, 1836–39; and U.S. sub-treasurer by appointment of President Van Buren, 1840–41. With his two sons he published *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot*, 1840–47; and issued the *Farmer's Visitor*, 1836–51. His son, John McClary (born in Concord, N.H., Nov. 5, 1821), published *The New Hampshire Patriot*, 1847–53 and 1868–73, and was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1884. Isaac Hill died in Washington, D.C., March 22, 1851.

HILL, John, representative, was born in Catskill, N.Y., June 10, 1821. His education was acquired chiefly in private schools, and in 1835 he became a clerk in his father's bank in Catskill. He was clerk in a bank at Boonton, Morris county, N.J., 1842–45, and entered in the employ of the New Jersey iron company there in 1845. He subsequently engaged in business in Boonton on his own account. He was postmaster of the town, 1849–53; justice of the peace, 1856–61; and representative in the state legislature, 1861, 1862 and 1866. He took an active part in raising troops during the civil war. He was a representative in the 40th, 41st, and 47th congresses, 1867–71 and 1881–83. He was a prominent advocate of postal reform, and was influential in obtaining the issue of postal cards and the reduction of letter postage to two cents in 1883. He died in Boonton, N.J., July 24, 1884.

HILL, John Henry, educator, was born in New York city in 1791. He was graduated at Columbia in 1807, and received his A.M. degree in 1845. He studied at the P.E. seminary, Alexandria, Va., 1827–30, and was ordained a deacon in 1830, and a priest in 1831. He was married in 1831 to Frances, daughter of John W. Mulligan, of New York city, and together they were sent as missionaries to Athens, Greece. They established mission schools for the education of girls, and there they educated teachers under the direction of the government. The school founded by them became known as the Hill Memorial school. Mr. Hill was chaplain of the British legation for many years after 1845. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1853, and from Harvard in 1856; and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1868. He translated several devotional books into modern Greek. In recognition of this service he was buried with the honors of a texiarch by special orders of the government, and the municipality of Athens erected a marble column over his grave. Mrs. Hill died in Athens, Greece, Aug.

5, 1884. See *Service Commemorative of the Life and Work of John Henry Hill with a Memorial Sermon*, by the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens (1882). He died in Athens, Greece, July 1, 1882.

HILL, Joshua, senator, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., Jan. 10, 1812. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar. In 1840 he removed to Madison, Ga., where he practised law and was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844. He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, and served on the committees on public lands and foreign affairs. He was opposed to secession, and when his state passed the ordinance he resigned his seat in the senate, as he could not honestly represent his constituents, and during the civil war he took no part in the conflict. He opposed Joseph E. Brown as governor of Georgia in 1863, and was defeated in the election. In 1865 he again entered politics as a Republican, and used his influence in the state constitutional committee of 1866 to secure for the freedmen, suddenly made citizens, their rights before the law. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1866; was named as collector of the port of Savannah by President Johnson the same year, and in 1867 as register in bankruptcy, both of which appointments he declined. He was elected U.S. senator in July, 1868, for the term expiring March 4, 1873, by the legislature of Georgia, but was not permitted to take his seat till Jan. 30, 1871. He was made a member of the committee on privileges and elections and on pensions, and opposed Charles Sumner in debate on the civil rights bill. On leaving the senate he retired from public life, except to serve as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877. He died in Madison, Ga., March 6, 1891.

Joshua Hill.

HILL, Mark Langdon, representative, was born in Biddeford, Maine, June 30, 1772. He attended the district school, and in 1792 was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, serving several terms in both houses. In 1810 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas; was a representative from Massachusetts in the 16th congress, 1819–21, and from Maine in the 17th congress, 1821–23. He was later postmaster at Phippsburg, Maine; collector of the port of Bath, and held several town and county offices. He was overseer of Bowdoin college, 1796–1821, and a trustee, 1821–42, regularly attending every meeting except one during the period of forty-six years. He died in Phippsburg, Maine, Nov. 26, 1842.

HILL, Nathaniel Peter, jurist, was born in Montgomery, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1781; son of Peter and Isabella (Trimble) Hill, and grandson of Nathaniel Hill, who came from the north of Ireland to New York state in 1734. He was educated at Montague academy, and became a lawyer in his native place. He was a lieutenant in Capt. Peter Millkin's cavalry company in the war of 1812, and was commissioned by Governor Clinton captain of the Orange Hussars in 1819. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1816, 1819, 1820, and 1825; sheriff of Orange county, and judge of the court of common pleas, 1823–25; a member of the board of supervisors in 1833; and a presidential elector in 1836. He was married to Matilda Crawford, and had six sons: James King, Nathaniel Peter, Moses Crawford, Charles Borland, Augustus and Jonathan Alden. He died at Montgomery, N.Y., May 12, 1842.

N. P. Hill

HILL, Nathaniel Peter, senator, was born in Montgomery, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1832; son of Nathaniel Peter and Matilda (Crawford) Hill. He was prepared for college at Montgomery academy, entered Brown university in 1853, and was graduated from there A.B. 1856. He remained at the university as instructor in chemistry applied to the arts, 1858–59, and as professor of the same, 1859–64. He then went to Colorado, where he became interested in gold and silver mining, and from there went abroad, spending several months in Swansea, Wales, and Fireburg, Saxony, examining the methods employed for treating gold and silver ores. Returning to Colorado in 1866, he organized and became manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company. With a Mr. Pierce from Wales, who was associated with him in business, he invented a process of extracting gold and silver from matte, which was really the foundation of the mining industries of Colorado. He was mayor of Black Hawk, Col., in 1871; a member of the territorial council, 1872–73, and was a U. S. senator, 1879–85. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution during a part of his residence in Washington. In the senate he advocated a system of postal telegraphy and the coinage of both gold and silver. In 1891 he was nominated by President Harrison, one of the three members of the International Monetary commission. He became president of the United Oil company, of the Colorado Smelting and Mining company, and of the Denargo Land company, and proprietor of the *Republican*, Denver, Col. In mining he introduced new methods of treating the refractory ores of Colorado successfully and economically. He was married July 26, 1860, to Alice Hale. He was a member of the American Chemical society. Brown conferred upon him by special vote the degree of A.M. in 1894 to date from 1859. He is the author of: *Speeches and Papers on the Silver and Other Economic Questions* (1890). He died in Denver, Col., Aug. 22, 1900.

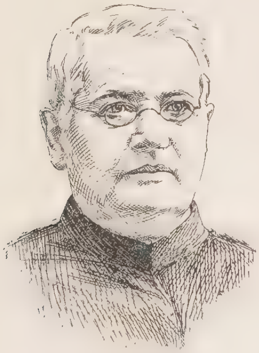
HILL, Robert Andrews, jurist, was born in Iredell county, N.C., March 25, 1811; son of David and Rhoda (Andrews) Hill; grandson of Robert and Mary (Logan) Hill and of James and Mary (Haynes) Andrews, and great-grandson of James Hill, who came from Belfast, Ireland, and settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1740. Robert Hill settled in Iredell county, N.C., in 1765, and David Hill in Williamson county, Tenn., in 1815. Here Robert A. Hill was educated at the common school and worked on his father's farm and became a farmer. He became interested in politics, and was successively constable and justice of the peace. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised in Waynesboro, Tenn. He was attorney-general of his district, 1847 and 1853; removed to Jacinto, Miss., in 1855, and was probate judge of Tishomingo county, 1858–65; district chancellor, 1865–66, and U.S. district judge, 1866–91, when he was placed on the retired list of U.S. district judges. He was a member of the American Bar association. He was married, Oct. 23, 1833, to Mary Andrews, who died Dec, 12, 1898. Their only child, Marietta C., was married to George R. Hill, clerk of the U.S. circuit court of the northern district of Mississippi, in 1875. Judge Hill died in Oxford, Miss., July 2, 1900.

HILL, Theophilus Hunter, author, was born near Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 31, 1836; son of Dr. William Geddy and Adelaide Virginia (Hunter) Hill; grandson of William and Sarah (Geddy) Hill and of Theophilus and Martha (Green) Hunter; and great-grandson of Capt. Theophilus Hunter, of the Revolution, and of the Rev. Mr. Hill, a chaplain in Washington's army. He was a descendant of one of four brothers who emigrated from Wales and settled in Carolina county, Va., early in the 18th century. He was educated at James M. Lovejoy's academy, Raleigh, N.C.; studied law, and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1858, but did not enter the practice. He edited *The Spirit of the Age* at Raleigh, N.C., 1863, and *The Centenary*, a literary journal, at Florence, S.C., 1889. He was state librarian for North Carolina, 1871–72, and is the author of *Hesper and Other Poems* (1861); *Poems* (1869), and *Passion Flower and Other Poems* (1883).

HILL, Thomas, educator, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 7, 1818; son of Thomas and Henrietta (Barker) Hill, and grandson of Samuel and Anne (Roby) Hill. His parents died when he was very young, and in 1830–33 he served an apprenticeship to a printer. He later studied for a year in Lower Dublin academy, near Philadelphia, Pa., and then served an apprenticeship with an apothecary. He was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1843; S.T.B., 1845, and A.M., 1846. He was married in 1845 to Anne Foster, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Sparhawk) Bellows, of Walpole, N.H. He was pastor of the Unitarian church at Waltham, Mass., 1845–59; was president of Antioch college, Ohio, 1859–62; and president of Harvard college from Oct. 6, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1868. He resigned the position on account of illness, and was succeeded by Charles W. Eliot. He accompanied Louis Agassiz on his surveying expedition to the coast of South America in 1871. After his return (1873) he became minister of the First Unitarian church at Portland, Maine. He was the inventor of several mathematical contrivances, one of the more remarkable being the occultator, by which eclipses and occultations could be calculated, for which he received the Scott medal of the Franklin institute in 1843. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1871–73; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1860 and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1863. He is the author of *Christmas, and Poems on Slavery* (1843); *Arithmetic* (1845); *Geometry and Faith* (1849); *Curvature* (1850); *First Lessons in Geometry* (1855); *Liberal Education* (1855); *Jesus the Interpreter of Nature* (1859); *The Natural Sources of Theology* (1875); *The True Order of Studies* (1876); *Practical Arithmetic* (1881); *In the Woods and Elsewhere* (1888); and numerous other works. He died at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 21, 1891.

Thomas Hill.

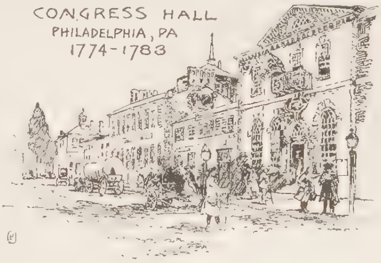
HILL, Uriah C., musician, was born in New York city about 1802. He showed marked musical talent in early boyhood and was given instruction on the violin. For several years he was engaged as violinist in various bands in his native city, and in 1831 became leader of the Sacred Music society. In this capacity he produced the first complete performance of Händel's "Messiah" ever heard in New York, Nov. 18, 1831. The oratorio was repeated in January and February, 1832, and Neukomm's "David" and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" were also brought out. In 1836 he received instruction from Ludwig Spohr, kapellmeister at the court of Hesse-Cassel, Prussia. In 1842 he formed the New York Philharmonic society and was one of its alternate conductors, 1842–49. He invented a piano with tuning-forks in the place of wire strings, which did not prove practicable. After residing for several years in Cincinnati, Ohio, he removed to Paterson, N.J., where he died by his own hand in September, 1875.



Walter Henry Hill.

HILL, Walter Henry, educator, was born near Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 21, 1822; son of Clement and Mary (Hamilton) Hill, and grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Miles) Hill and of Thomas and Ann (Hoskins) Hamilton. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England to St. Mary's county, Md., about 1750, removed with his family to Kentucky in 1787 and settled near Lebanon, in Marion county. His maternal grandfather removed from Maryland to Kentucky in 1797 and settled in Washington county. He was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Walter H. Hill attended private schools at Lebanon and worked on a farm until 1839, when he entered St. Mary's college, Marion county, Ky., then conducted by the Jesuits. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1845, and was assistant teacher there, 1840–1846. He studied in the medical department of St. Louis university in 1846, but abandoning this pursuit he entered the Society of Jesus at Florissant, Mo., Feb. 3, 1847. He was teacher of mathematics, rhetoric and physics, and prefect of classes at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., 1848–55; was teacher at St. Louis university, 1855–57; studied philosophy and theology at Boston, Mass., 1857–61, and was ordained priest in the Cathedral of St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick, Aug. 24, 1861. He was professor of philosophy at St. Louis university, 1864–1865; president of St. Xavier college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1865–69, and obtained for the college a permanent charter and erected the principal college building. He organized St. Mary's college, near Topeka, Kan., and was its first president, 1869–71. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy in St. Louis university, 1871–84, and was assistant rector of Sacred Heart church, Chicago, Ill., 1884–96. He returned to St. Louis university, Aug. 24, 1896, where he was honored with a golden jubilee, Feb. 3, 1897. His sister, Ann Hill, with her cousins Maria and Elizabeth Sansbury, established near Springfield, Ky., the first convent of Dominican nuns in the United States. Father Hill is the author of; *Elements of Philosophy* (1873, 12th ed., 1899); *Ethics, or Moral Philosophy* (1878); *Historical Sketches of the St. Louis University, and the Jesuit Missions of the Western States* (1879), and contributions on mental philosophy to the *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, Pa.

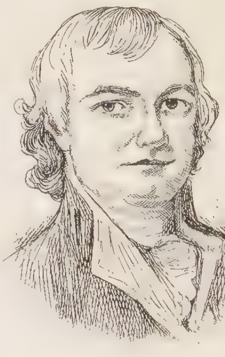
Hill, Whitmel, delegate, was born in Bertie county, N.C., Feb. 12, 1743; son of John and Martha Hill. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1760, and engaged in planting in his native state. He was active in the Revolution from its beginning, serving as a member of the North Carolina assembly of freemen, 1775; of the North Carolina state congress, 1776; of the state constitutional convention, 1776; of the state house of commons, 1777, and of the state senate, 1778–80 and 1784–85. He was also a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–81, and a delegate to the Hillsborough convention of 1788, where he advocated the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was lieutenant colonel in the North Carolina militia. He was married to Winnefred Blount, of Chowan, N.C. He died at Hill's Ferry, Martin county N.C., Sept. 26, 1797.



HILL, William Henry, representative, was born in Brunswick county, N.C.; son of William and Margaret (Moore) Hill; grandson of Nathaniel Moore, great-grandson of Governor James Moore, and a descendant of Sir John Yeamans, governor of North Carolina 1665–74. He was admitted to the bar and became an eminent lawyer in Wilmington, N.C. He was a state senator from New Hanover county, 1794–95, and a representative in the 6th and 7th congresses, 1799–1803. He was U.S. district attorney; a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1791–1809, and one of the commissioners who selected the site of the university. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. John Ashe. He died in Wilmington, N.C., in 1809.

HILLARD, George Stillman, editor, was born in Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1828; A.M., 1831, and LL.B., 1832; and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1833. He was an editor of the *Christian Register* in 1833 with George Ripley; editor of the *Jurist* with Charles Sumner, and editor of the *Boston Courier*, 1856–61. He taught in the Round Hill school, Northampton, while studying law; was a member of the Boston common council, 1845–47; visited Europe, 1847–48; was a member of the state senate, 1850; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1850; city solicitor, 1854–56, and U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1866–70. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity college in 1857. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1871–75; member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He published, besides orations, essays and reviews: *The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser* (5 vols., 1839); a translation of Guizot's *Essay on the Character and Influence of George Washington* (1840); *Memorial of Daniel Webster* (1853); *Six Months in Italy* (1863); a series of *School Readers* (1856); *Selections From the Works of Walter Savage Landor* (1856); *Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan* (1864); *Political Duties of the Educated Classes* (1866); *George Ticknor* (1873). He died in Boston, Jan. 21, 1879.

HILLEGAS, Michael, first treasurer of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1729 (O.S.); son of Michael and Margaret Hillegas, natives of Germany. His father became a large property holder in Philadelphia, a prosperous merchant, and a member of the consistory of the Reformed church as early as 1732. He was naturalized, April 11, 1749, and died Oct. 30, 1749, aged fifty-three. The son became a merchant and sugar-refiner, and was also interested in the manufacture of iron. He was prominent in city and national affairs; was a commissioner appointed to locate and erect Fort Mifflin, Pa.; was a member of the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, 1765–75, and during this time was a member of the commission "to audit and settle the accounts of the general land office and other public accounts." He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, April 8, 1768; was a member of the board of commissioners to improve the navigation of the Delaware river in 1771; was made a member of the committee of observation for Philadelphia, 1774, and was appointed treasurer of the Pennsylvania committee of safety (of which Benjamin Franklin was president), June 30, 1775. On May 30, 1776, he was appointed provincial treasurer, and on July 29, 1775, he and George Clymer were made joint treasurers of the United colonies and were styled "Continental Treasurers." He was made sole continental treasurer, Aug. 6, 1776, and on Sept. 6, 1777, was named "Treasurer of the United States of America." He held the office till Sept. 11, 1789, when he was succeeded by Samuel Meredith. In 1781 he was one of the first subscribers to the Bank of North America. On April 2, 1781, he was authorized by the legislature to "revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume" "The resolves of the committee of the late province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their representatives in assembly held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; the proceedings of the Provincial conference of committees, held at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776; the Declaration of Independence made July 4, 1776; minutes of the proceedings of the convention of the state of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776, with the constitution; the minutes of the assemblies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end of 1781, and the articles of confederation." The volume was published in folio in 1782. He was alderman of the city of Pennsylvania, 1793–1804, and an associate justice of the mayor's court. He was a musician of considerable ability. He was married, May 10, 1753, to Henrietta, daughter of Samuel and Deborah



M. Hillegas.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA ·1781·

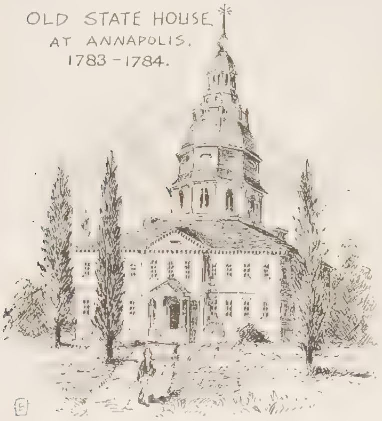
(Cox) Boude. See *Michael Hillegas and his Descendants*, by Emma St. Clàre Whitney (1891). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1804.

HILLER, Alfred, educator, was born near Sharon Springs, N.Y., April 22, 1831; son of John Frederick and Margaret (Houck) Hiller; grandson of Frederick Hiller, and great-grandson of John Frederick Hiller, who was killed in the battle of Oriskany, war of the Revolution. He attended Ames and Canajoharie academies, and in 1857 was graduated from Hartwick Theological seminary. He was pastor of Lutheran congregations at Fayette, N.Y., 1857-58; and at German Valley, N.Y., 1858-81. He resigned his pastorate in 1881 to accept the Dr. George B. Miller professorship of systematic theology and Old Testament exegesis in the theological department of Hartwick seminary, holding also the chair of mental and moral sciences in that institution. Wittenberg college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1882.

HILLHOUSE, James, senator, was born in Montville, Conn., Oct. 20, 1754; second son of Judge William and Sarah (Griswold) Hillhouse. He was adopted in the family of his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse, of New Haven, in 1761; and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. He commanded the Governor's footguards and was entrusted by Governor Trumbull with promoting enlistments, and on July 5, 1779, when Tryon invaded Connecticut and attacked New Haven, his company stoutly resisted the advance. He was married, Jan. 1, 1779, to Sarah, daughter of John Lloyd, of Stamford, Conn., who died in the same year; and secondly, in 1782, to Rebecca, daughter of Col. Melanchton Woolsey, of Dosoris, Long Island. He was a state representative, 1780-89; a member of the first city council of New Haven, 1784; was elected, but did not serve, as delegate to the Continental congress, 1786 and 1787; was a member of the council, 1789-91; a representative in the 2d, 3d and 4th U.S. congresses, 1791-96; and U.S. senator as successor to Oliver Ellsworth, resigned, 1796-97, and by election, 1797-1815. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate from Feb. 28 to March 3, 1801. In the senate he acted with the Federalist party, but in 1808 proposed amendments to the constitution intended to check the growing tendency toward presidential power and patronage, and to protect the independent self-government of the states within their separate sovereignties. He resigned his seat in the senate in May, 1810, to accept the appointment of first commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut. This fund was acquired by the sale of land on the southern shore of Lake Erie, of the same length and between the same parallels of latitude as old Connecticut, and known as New Connecticut or Western Reserve, which Connecticut reserved when she ceded to the United States all her right and title in the land which she claimed under the charter which made the "South Sea," or Pacific Ocean, her western boundary. This fund, amounting to $1,200,000, consisted chiefly of the debts due from the original purchasers of the Western Reserve, and those substituted securities which had been accepted in their stead by a board of managers. Reports in 1801 showed a large amount of interest unpaid and portions of the capital in danger of being lost by the failure of collateral securities. Mr. Hillhouse straightened these affairs, and in fifteen years added to the fund by careful investment, and on his resignation in 1825, had increased it by $500,000. Donations made to him by several of the original purchasers of the Western Reserve amounting to $9982.02, and earned by extra official labor to which the state had no claim or right, was by him turned over to the Connecticut school fund through a "high sense of honor" not often exhibited in fiduciary history. His wife died Dec. 29, 1813. Of their sons, James Abraham (q. v.), was the well-known poet, and Augustus L. became a resident of Paris, France. Senator Hillhouse was an early counsellor of Yale college, and his advice largely insured its continuance at the critical period in its history, 1791-92. He was treasurer of Yale, 1782-1832, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from there in 1823. He died in New London, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832.

HILLHOUSE, James Abraham, poet, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789; son of the Hon. James and Rebecca (Woolsey) Hillhouse. He was graduated at Yale A.B. in 1808, A.M. in 1811. He was a clerk in a Boston counting-house, 1808-11; a merchant in New York, 1811-19; and travelled in Europe, 1819-22. He married in 1822 Cornelia, daughter of Isaac Lawrence, of New York city, and retired to his country place, "Sachem's Wood," near New Haven, Conn., where he devoted himself to literature. He published: *The Judgment: a Vision*, a poem (1812); *Percy's Masque*, a drama (1820); *Hadad*, dramatic poem (1825); *Sachem's Wood* (1838); *Dramas, Discourses and Other Pieces* (2 vols., 1839). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1841.

HILLHOUSE, William, delegate, was born in that part of New London, Conn., afterward the town of Montville, Aug. 25, 1728; son of the Rev. James and Mary (Fitch) Hillhouse; grandson of John Hillhouse of Free Hall, Londonderry, Ireland, and of Daniel Fitch of Connecticut; great-grandson of Abraham Hillhouse of Artikill, Londonderry, Ireland; great^2-grandson of the Rev. James and Priscilla Mason, of Norwich, Conn., and great^3-grandson of Capt. John Mason, the hero of the Pequot war of 1637. His father,



OLD STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS. 1783-1784.

the Rev. James Hillhouse, was graduated in arts and theology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland, about 1700; immigrated to America in 1717, and was pastor at Derry and Londonderry, N.H., 1719-22, and had charge of the second parish, New London, Conn., 1722 – 1740. His brother, James Abraham (born, 1730; Yale, 1749; lawyer in New Haven; "assistant" or senator, 1772-75); died childless in 1775. William was educated for the law and practised in his native town. He was married in 1750 to Sarah, sister of Matthew Griswold, the first governor of Connecticut, 1784-86; was a representative in the Colonial legislature by semi-annual elections, 1755-84; member or "assistant" of the council, 1784-1808, in the meantime serving as judge of the county court for many years; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783-86, and major of the 2d Connecticut cavalry in the war of the Revolution. In 1808, when eighty years of age, he declined renomination to the council and withdrew from public life. Six of his seven sons and two of his three daughters lived to maturity and most of them to old age. He died in Montville, Conn., Jan. 12, 1816.

HILLIARD, Henry Washington, diplomatist, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., Aug. 4, 1808. His parents removed to Columbia, S.C., and he was graduated from the South Carolina college with high honors in 1826. He then read law in Athens, Ga., with Judge Augustine Smith Clayton(q.v.). He practised law in Athens, 1829-31; was professor in the University of Alabama, 1831-34; a representative in the state legislature of Alabama, 1838-40; a lawyer in Montgomery, Ala., 1834-61; and chargé d'affaires at Belgium, 1842-44. He was a brigadier-general in the provisional Confederate army, 1861-65, and raised 3000 troops. He was a lawyer in Augusta, Ga., 1865-67; in Atlanta, Ga., 1867-77; and U.S. Minister to Brazil, 1877-81. He was an occasional lay preacher in the Methodist church. In 1838 he answered Dixon H. Lewis ("A Nullifier") in six papers signed "Junius Brutus," opposing Calhoun's subtreasury scheme. In 1840 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention, Harrisburg, Pa. President Tyler appointed him U.S. chargé d'affaires to Belgium in 1842, which position he resigned in 1844. He was a representative from Alabama in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845-51. He supported the compromise measures of 1850 and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of the south. He was on the Fillmore electoral ticket of 1856 and on the Bell and Everett ticket of 1860. He opposed secession and met William L. Young in joint debate in a canvass of Alabama, 1860-61. When Alabama seceded he gave to the state his loyal support; was made a brigadier-general in the provisional army, raising 3000 men in Alabama, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis commissioner to Tennessee. After the war he advocated the election of Horace Greeley in 1872; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative from Georgia in the 45th congress, 1876; and was appointed by President Hayes U.S. Minister to Brazil, serving 1877-81. He helped forward the emancipation movement in Brazil by reciting the advantages a similar movement had been to the people of the southern states of the United States, and when the emancipation of one million and a half of slaves in Brazil was accomplished he was given a public banquet and his letter and speech on emancipation were published in the official Blue Book of Great Britain by Lord Granville. He is the author of: *Roman Nights* (1848); *Speeches and Addresses* (1855); *De Vane, a Story of Plebeians and Patricians* (1865); *Politics and Pen Pictures* (1892). He died in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1892.

HILLIS, Newell Dwight, clergyman, was born at Magnolia, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1858; son of Samuel and Margaret Hester (Reichte) Hillis, and of Scotch-English and German ancestry. He attended the high school at Magnolia and Grinnell academy, and was graduated at Lake Forest university in 1884, and at McCormick Theological seminary in 1887. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Peoria, Ill., 1887-90, of the First Presbyterian church, Evanston, Ill., 1890-94, and of Central church, Chicago, Ill., 1894-99, where he was successor to Prof. David Swing. On Jan. 22, 1899, he accepted a call to the pastorate of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N.Y., to succeed the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. In April, 1900, he resigned from the Presbyterian body

Newell Dwight Hillis

because of his inability to subscribe to certain articles in the creed. He retained, however, his pastorate of Plymouth church. He was married April 14, 1887, to Annie Louise, daughter of Richard Montgomery Patrick, of Marenzo, Ill. Northwestern university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1894. He is the author of: *A Man's Value to Society* (1896); *The Investment of Influence* (1896); *Foretokens of Immortality* (1897); *How the Inner Light Failed* (1898); and *Great Books as Life Teachers* (1900), all of which passed through several editions; and numerous lectures and contributions to periodical literature.

Geo. M. Hills.

HILLS, George Morgan, clergyman and author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1825; son of Horace and Almira (Wilcox) Hills; grandson of Elisha and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Hills, great-grandson of David, great²-grandson of Capt. David, great³-grandson of Lieut. Jonathan and great⁴-grandson of William Hills, who came to America from Essex, England, in 1632 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1850 and priest in 1851; was rector of Grace church, Lyons, N.Y., 1850–53; of Trinity church, Watertown, 1853–57; of St. Paul's church, Syracuse, 1857–70, and of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., 1870–90. He was married in 1852 to Sarah, daughter of John and Adriana Maria (Cook) Dows. He inaugurated a mission among the Onondaga Indians near Syracuse in 1867, and founded and built the summer church of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, Point Pleasant, N.J., in 1880. He was trustee of the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1862–84; deputy to the general convention from western New York, 1865; president of the standing committee of central New York, 1868–70; examining chaplain of New Jersey, 1870–90; lecturer on homiletics and pastoral theology in Burlington college, N.J., 1870–75; dean of Burlington, 1874–88; archdeacon of Burlington, 1888–90; dean of Trinity college, Hartford, 1876–82; trustee of Burlington college, N.J., 1876–90; deputy to the general convention from New Jersey, 1887–89; chairman of the committee on the state of the church, 1883–89; member of the commission of fifteen on Christian unity, 1886–90; and New Jersey member of the American Church Building Fund commission, 1887–90. He was elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical society in 1876 and corresponding member of the New England Historic, Genealogical society in 1886, of the Connecticut Historical society in 1887 and of the Cayuga County Historical society in 1889. Trinity college conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1871. He is the author of: *The Wise Master Builder* (1865); *A Step between us and Death* (1866); *A Mother in Israel* (1867); *The Record of the Past an Incentive for the Future* (1868); *A Mission-Service for the Six Nations of Indians* (1868); *An Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse* (1870); *History of the Church in Burlington* (1876; 2d ed., 1885); *The Transfer of the Church in America from Colonial Dependence to the Freedom of the Republic* (1876); *John Talbot, the First Bishop in North America* (1880); *A Form for the Admission of Choristers* (1880); *A Form for the Consecration of a Churchyard* (1882); *The Missions of the Church of England in New Jersey* (1882); *Office for the Opening of a Lych-Gate* (1883); *Memorial of the Rev. Nathaniel Pettit* (1885); *The Gates of Zion* (1885); *Memorial of George F. Hammell* (1887). He died at Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 15, 1890.

HILLYER, John Freeman, clergyman and educator, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., May 25, 1805; son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. His father was a native of Granby, Conn. He was graduated at Franklin college, Athens, Ga., A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828, and at the Georgia Medical college in 1826. He became a Baptist minister in 1827. He was a professor at Mercer institute, Penfield, Ga. (raised in 1837 to a university), 1835–39; a preacher and teacher at Eatonton, Ga., 1839–47; pastor of the Galveston, Texas, Baptist church, 1847–48; founder of Gonzales college, 1852, and its president, 1852–56; and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Baylor university, 1860–65. He was chaplain of the Texas house of representatives during two sessions; preached for over sixty years, and helped to organize the Georgia, the Southern, and the Texas Baptist conventions. He received the degree of LL.D. from Baylor university. He died at Belton, Texas, Dec. 12, 1893.

HILLYER, Junius, representative, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 23, 1807; son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in the same year, practising at Athens, Ga. He was solicitor-general for the western district of the state, 1834–41; judge of the same circuit, 1841–45, and a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–

55. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan, solicitor of the U.S. treasury, which office he resigned, Feb. 13, 1861, on the secession of Georgia from the union. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1844–58. He was distinguished at the bar as a jury orator. He died in Decatur, Ga., June 21, 1886.

HILLYER, Shaler Granby, educator, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., June 20, 1809; son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. He was taken with his brothers, John Freeman and Junius, to Athens, Ga., in 1821, by his mother, and was graduated at Franklin college (University of Georgia) in 1829. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but did not practise. He was tutor in a private family in Florida for one year; principal of Sunbury academy for one year, and preached his first sermon in Sunbury, Ga., in 1832. He was tutor in Franklin college, Athens, Ga., 1834; professor of rhetoric and belles lettres at Mercer university, Penfield, Ga., 1847–55, and of church history, homiletics and the Greek Testament, 1859–61; and president of Monroe Female college, Forsyth, Ga., 1867–72, and again, 1880–81. He was regularly ordained a minister in the Baptist church in 1835, and was pastor at Milledgeville, Ga., 1838–45, and later at various churches in Georgia. After resigning the presidency of Monroe Female college he was pastor at Washington, Ga., 1881–87, and at Decatur and Clarkston, Ga., 1887–92. He then retired from active work on account of the infirmities of age, preaching only occasionally by invitation. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer university in 1850, and was a trustee of that institution in 1838. He was a regular contributor to the *Christian Index* up to the time of his death. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1900.

S. G. Hillyer.

HILTON, Henry, jurist, was born in Newburg, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1824; the youngest son of —— and Janet (Graham) Hilton. He removed with his parents to New York city, and was educated in the public schools. He became a clerk and law student with Campbell & Cleveland in 1839, rising to the position of managing clerk, and was admitted to practise in the court of common pleas in 1846. He acted as master in chancery for several years. Campbell & Cleveland were the counsel for A. T. Stewart, the "merchant prince," and in 1850 Mr. Stewart made young Hilton his private counsel and secretary. He was married soon after to Ellen, daughter of Edward Banker, cousin of Mrs. Stewart, and sister of James H. Banker, president of the Bank of New York. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, 1858–63, and park commissioner for several years. On the death of Mr. Stewart in 1876 he became executor of the estate, his services being paid by a bequest of one million dollars, and Mrs. Stewart transferred to him the business of A. T. Stewart, in consideration of his legacy. On the death of Mrs. Stewart in 1886 Judge Hilton was entrusted with the distribution of her estate, and he faithfully carried out her bequests. In the management of his own affairs he was entirely successful, and when he retired in 1883, he drew out of the business $5,500,000 as his share of the profits. His sons and son-in-law succeeded to the business, and soon dissipated the property accumulated by Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton and it finally went into the hands of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Judge Hilton was a member of the Century association and of the Press and New York clubs, and a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He edited two volumes of *Hilton's Reports of the Decisions of the Court of Common Pleas 1855–60*. He gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art his several masterpieces including Meissonier's "Friedland" and Detaille's "Defense of Champaigny," and to Alexander E. Orr, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., for the cathedral and the schools connected therewith, $500,000 for the purpose of better carrying out Mrs. Stewart's purposes. Judge Hilton died in Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1899.

HIMES, Charles Francis, educator, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., June 2, 1838; son of William Daniel and Magdalen (Lanius) Himes; grandson of George and Helen (Barnitz) Himes, and of Christian and Anna (Von Updegraf) Lanius, and a descendant of William Himes, from the Palatinate, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1730. He was graduated from Dickinson in 1855; was teacher of science in the Wyoming Conference academy, and in the Woman's college, Baltimore, Md., and later of mathematics at Troy university, Troy, N.Y. He studied chemistry at the University at Giessen, Germany, 1863–65, when he accepted the chair of chemistry and physics at Dickinson college. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Dickinson, 1868–96, serving also as secretary of the college faculty. In 1885, upon the division of the chair, he became professor of physics. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Oct. 16, 1874, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882. His published works include: *Tables for Qualitative Analysis* (1866); *Leaf Prints; or Glimpses at Photography* (1868); *Total Eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7, 1869; The Stereoscope* (1872); *Historical Sketch of Dickinson College* (1879); lectures on *Actinism, Scientific Theories and Creeds, Science in the Common Schools, The Scientific Expert in Forensic Procedure, The Stereoscope and its Applications, Photography as an Educational Means,* and many contributions to periodicals.

HINCKLEY, Thomas, colonial governor, was born in England about 1618. He joined the Plymouth colony with his parents about 1635, settled first at Scituate, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. He was elected a deputy of the colony in 1645; representative in 1647, and served as magistrate and assistant, 1658–80, as commissioner, 1673–92, and as councillor, 1692–1706. He became governor of the Plymouth colony on the death of Governor Josiah Winslow in 1680, and except during Governor Andros's administration, 1687–91, he governed the colony until its union with the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1692. He kept a diary of his life, and collected valuable information about the affairs of Plymouth colony. Three volumes of his writings, belonging to the Old South collection of the Rev. Thomas Prince, were placed in the Boston Public Library in 1866. He died in Barnstable, Mass., April 25, 1706.

HINCKS, Edward Winslow, soldier, was born in Buckport, Maine, May 30, 1830. He was a printer on the Bangor *Whig* and *Courier*, 1845–49. He settled in Boston in 1849, where he studied law, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1855. He was among the first to volunteer his services for the defence of Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 18, 1860, and on April 15, 1861, offered his services to Governor Andrew. The next day he reached Boston from Marblehead with three companies of volunteers, arriving in Washington, April 26, 1861, where he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 2d U.S. cavalry, for having commanded the force that assisted Commodore Rodgers, April 21, 1861, in saving the frigate *Constitution* at Annapolis. On April 30 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Massachusetts militia regiment. On May 16, 1861, he was promoted colonel of the 19th Massachusetts volunteers and commanded a brigade in Sedgwick's division of the Army of the Potomac, September, 1861, to September, 1862, taking part in all the engagements from Ball's Bluff to Antietam, when he was disabled from wounds and was forced to retire from active field service. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and was on court-martial and recruiting duty, 1863–64. During March and April, 1864, he had charge of the prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md. He joined the Army of the James in May, 1864, in its campaign up the James river against Petersburg, having command of the division of colored troops, and he was left with his division at City Point. On May 12 he was moved up to Point of Rocks on the right bank of the Appomattox, where he drove back the Confederate skirmishers, fought the battle of Baylor's Farm, Va., June 15, and aided in the assault of Petersburg the next day. From October, 1864, until January, 1865, he was in command of the draft rendezvous on Hart's Island, N.Y. In January, 1865, he became the chief mustering officer for the United States in New York city. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular service for gallantry at Petersburg, and major-general of volunteers for services through the war. In July, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 40th U.S. infantry and during that year was governor of the National Soldiers' home, Washington, D.C. He was retired with the rank of colonel, Dec. 15, 1870, on account of wounds. He was treasurer and deputy governor of the National Soldiers' homes, Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va., 1872–80. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 14, 1894.

HINDMAN, Jacob, planter, was born in St. Paul's parish, Talbot county, Md., only son of the Rev. James Hindman, who came to America from England about 1710, became rector of the parish of St. Paul, Talbot county, Md., and died in 1713. Jacob was placed under the care of the Rev. Jacob Henderson (for whom he had been named), the commissary of the Bishop of London for the province of Maryland. He was married to Mary, daughter of Henry Trippe, Esq., of Dorchester county, Md. About 1744 he removed to Talbot county, and in 1748 purchased a large estate on St. Michael's River, which he named "Kirkham." He engaged in planting, was one of the lord proprietary's commissioners and justices of the peace, was high sheriff of the county, and a vestryman of St. Michael's parish. His son James raised and commanded an independent company in 1774–5; was treasurer of the Eastern Shore, from May, 1777, to January, 1778, was a member of the third executive council under Governor Johnson, and of the house of delegates, and after the Revolution removed to Baltimore, where he engaged in mercantile business, and died in 1830. Another son, Jacob, was educated as a physician, but became a clergyman, and was rector of St. Peter's parish in Talbot county, and later of Great Choptank parish in Dorchester, until his death in 1781. Another son, John, was an officer in the Maryland line under General Smallwood, having been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th battalion of regulars. Another son, William (q.v.), became a U.S. senator. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Judge William Perry, who afterward purchased of William (born 1743) the estate "Kirkham" and changed its name to "Perry Hall." Jacob Hindman died in Talbot county, Md., Sept. 9, 1766.

HINDMAN, Thomas Carmichael, soldier, was born in Tippah county, Miss., about 1826; son of Thomas Carmichael Hindman, an officer in the war of 1812, who removed from near Knoxville, Tenn., to Talladega, Ala., and subsequently to near Ripley, Tippah county, Miss., where Thomas, Jr., was born, and received a common school education. He went to Mexico as lieutenant in the 2d Mississippi regiment, Colonel Clark, 1846, and served till the close of the war. He studied law, 1847–49, and was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1851 or 1852; was a friend of Jefferson Davis, and advocated the right of the states to secede as early as 1851, when he canvassed the state in opposition to Henry S. Foote, Unionist. He removed to Helena, Ark., in 1853, and practised law with Maj. John C. Palmer. He represented the Helena district of the state in the 36th congress, 1859–61; supported Henry M. Rector for governor of Arkansas in 1859, and was re-elected to the 37th congress in 1860. When the state seceded, he raised a regiment for the Confederate States army, which he commanded, and which was increased to a legion by the addition of a battalion and battery of artillery. He was at Pittman's Ferry, Ark., 1861, and in August was sent to Cave City, Ky., and thence to Corinth, Miss. He was commissioned brigadier-general while in Kentucky, and commanded a division at Corinth, April 6–7, 1862, where he was thrown from his horse and injured. He was commissioned major-general the day before the battle, and afterward commanded the trans-Mississippi district, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., where he had organized a new army of 18,000 armed and 8000 unarmed men, when superseded by Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes. He commanded the Confederate force at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, where he was driven back by the Federal army under Gen. James G. Blunt, and he retreated to Little Rock. He reported to General Bragg, at Chattanooga, Sept. 1, 1863, and commanded a division of Polk's corps of the left wing of Bragg's army under Longstreet at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where he was wounded and superseded by Gen. J. P. Anderson. He quarrelled with the commanding general and was relieved of his command for a time, but again commanded his division in Hardee's corps, Johnston's Army of Tennessee, in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. He drove back the Federal line at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, but being exposed to the fire of the Confederate artillery, was obliged to fall back, and this movement subjected his division to the loss of about 1000 men. After the war he removed to the city of Mexico, but returned in 1867 and settled in Helena, Ark., where he resumed the practice of the law. He was married to a daughter of Henry S. Biscoe, of Arkansas, and they had one son, Prof. Biscoe Hindman. General Hindman was assassinated at his home, it is supposed, by one of his former soldiers in revenge of an act of discipline. He died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 28, 1868.

HINDMAN, William, statesman, was born in Dorchester county, Md., April 1, 1743; son of Jacob Hindman (q. v.) He studied law at the Inns of Court, London. In 1765 he was admitted to the Maryland bar and settled in Talbot county, where he inherited part of his father's property in 1766, and divided his attention between law and agriculture. He was a member of the state convention and secretary of the county committee of observation in 1775; treasurer of the eastern shore of Maryland, 1775–77, and a member of the state senate in 1777, and again, 1781–84. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–88; a member of the executive council, 1789–92, and a representative in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1792–99. He was U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of James Lloyd, resigned, and served from December, 1800, to November, 1801. See *Life and Services*, by Samuel A. Harrison, M.D. (1880). He died, unmarried, at the residence of his brother, Col. James Hindman, in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19, 1822.

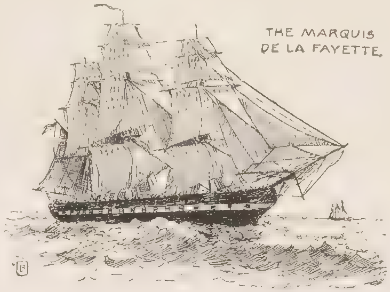
HINDS, John Iredel Dillard, educator, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Dec. 13, 1847; son of John and Rhoda (Webb) Hinds; grandson of Simeon and Elizabeth (Stone) Hinds, and a great-grandson of Joseph Hinds, who came from England and settled in North Carolina. He was graduated from Cumberland university, Tenn., A.B., A.M. and C.E. in 1873, and took a post-graduate course at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1880, and at Harvard college, 1882. He was professor of chemistry in Cumberland university, 1873–99; was elected dean of the faculty in 1892, and in 1899 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., having been elected professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville and Peabody Normal college. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Lincoln university in 1885. He served as a member of the International Sunday-School Lesson committee from 1884; was elected a member of the American Chemical society, and was superintendent of the Monteagle assembly, 1891–97. He is the author of: *Use of Tobacco; Charles Darwin; American System of Education*, and contributions to scientific and literary journals.

HINDS, Thomas, representative, was born in 1775, and settled in Greenville, Miss. In 1813 he was given command of five companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry, having the rank of major. He distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry. He was candidate for governor of Mississippi in 1820. He was elected a Democratic representative from Mississippi in the 20th congress to succeed William Haile, resigned, and was re-elected to the 21st congress, serving from Dec. 8, 1828, to March 3, 1831. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the state at large on the Democratic electoral ticket. He was an intimate friend of Jackson. Hinds county, Miss., was named in his honor. He died at Greenville, Miss., Aug. 23, 1840.

HINMAN, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Woodbury, Conn., in April, 1720; son of Benjamin, Jr., and Sarah (Sherman) Hinman. In 1745 he became quartermaster of a troop of horse belonging to the 13th regiment of the Connecticut contingent. On April 19, 1755, he was commissioned captain of the sixth company of foot, a part of the forces raised in Connecticut for the defence of his majesty's territories from further encroachments by the French at Crown Point, N.Y., and elsewhere. On May 30, 1757, he was commissioned major of the 13th regiment of foot and horse, and in 1758 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of foot for invading Canada, and also a captain of the 2d company in that regiment. In 1759 he again entered the service, fighting at Fort Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Quebec. He was commissioned full colonel of the 13th regiment of horse, Nov. 1, 1771, and in 1774 was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence. In May, 1775, he was made colonel of the 4th regiment of enlisted troops, and in the same year 1000 men under his command were sent to garrison the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He led a regiment to New York in 1776, and was later stationed at various places on Long Island. He returned to Southbury, Conn., in January, 1777, being broken in health from his military service, and did not again enter the army. He was a representative in the general assembly from Woodbury seventeen sessions and from Southbury nine sessions 1767–98 and a delegate to the state convention that ratified the U.S. constitution. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Stiles. He died in Southbury, Conn., March 22, 1810.

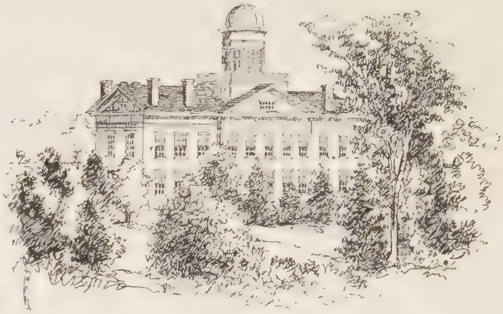
HINMAN, Clarke Titus, educator, was born in Kortright, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1817. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1839, and was licensed to preach by the conference of the M.E. church. He was a teacher in Newbury seminary, Vermont, 1839–42, and principal of that institution, 1844–46; principal of Wesleyan seminary, Albion, Mich., 1846–53; and one of the founders and the first president of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1853–54. He was married in 1841 to Martha A. Morse, who died Feb. 1, 1858. Ohio Wesleyan conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1851. He died in Troy, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1854.

HINMAN, Elisha, naval officer, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 9, 1734; son of Capt. Andrew and Mary (Noble) Hinman, grandson of Capt. Titus Hinman, an original settler of Woodbury, Conn., and great-grandson of Sergt. Edward Hinman, the Pilgrim, of Stratford, Conn., In 1748 he went to sea, and in 1753 he became captain of a merchant vessel making voyages to Europe and the West Indies. The first naval expedition authorized by congress was fitted out at New London, Conn., in January, 1776, under Esek Hopkins, commander-in-chief. Elias Hinman was lieutenant of the fleet and commanded the *Cabot.* The fleet sailed in February, 1776, to rendezvous in Delaware bay and returned in April with seventy prisoners, eighty-eight pieces of cannon and a large quantity of military and naval stores. Hinman was wounded in the engagement with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776. In August, 1776, he was appointed one of the twenty-four captains, being the twentieth on the list, in the U.S. navy. After commanding in succession the *Marquis de La Fayette*, 20 guns; the *Dean*, 30 guns, and the sloop *Providence*, 32 guns, he succeeded Paul Jones in the command of the *Alfred*, 32 guns. On a return voyage from France he was compelled to surrender the *Alfred*, March 9, 1778, and was imprisoned in England. He soon escaped to France and returned home, where for a time he engaged in private ventures. In 1779 he had brilliant success as commander of the privateer *Hancock;* in 1780 he commanded the armed ship *Dean;* and in 1781, as commander of the brig *Marquis de La Fayette*, he captured the brig *Dispatch.* In 1789 he commanded the frigate *Trumbull*, and in 1794 he declined the command of the *Constitution* offered by President Adams. After leaving the service he entered mercantile business at New London, Conn., and commanded the revenue cutter there, 1798–1802. He was married in 1777 to Abigail, daughter of George Dolebear, of New London. He died at Stonington, Conn., Aug. 29, 1805.


THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

HINMAN, Royal Ralph, historian, was born in Southbury, Conn., June 5, 1785; son of Gen. Ephraim and Sylvania (French) Hinman, and grandson of Deacon David Hinman and of William French. He prepared for college under the instruction of Azel Backus, D.D., and was graduated from Yale in 1804. He taught an academy in Virginia, 1804–05, and then returned to Connecticut and studied law at New Milford and Litchfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practised law at Roxbury and Southington, Conn. He was married, Sept. 14, 1814, to Lydia, youngest daughter of Maj.-Gen. John Ashley, a descendant of Gov. John Winthrop. He was for ten years postmaster of Roxbury, and was judge and clerk of probate at Southington. In 1819 he was appointed brigade major and inspector of the 6th infantry of Connecticut. He was a member of the general assembly four sessions, and was once nominated for representative in congress. On being elected secretary of state of Connecticut, he removed to Hartford, and held the office, 1835–42. In 1835–36 he was appointed by the legislature chairman of two committees, the first to revise the public statutes of the state, and the second to prepare and publish the acts of incorporation or private laws of Connecticut. He was commissioner of deeds for Maine and other states, 1837, and notary public for Connecticut, 1842. In 1844 he was appointed by President Tyler collector of customs for the port of New Haven, and superintendent of lighthouses in the district, and held the office until the following March. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1844. He was an original member of the Connecticut Historical society and a member of various other historical societies; a member of the Linonian Society of Yale; and was elected an honorary member of the Parthenon Society of Trinity college in 1843. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1811. He made a special study of the early history of Connecticut, and published: *Official Letters between the Kings and Queens of England and the Early Governors of Connecticut in 1635–79* (1836); *Historical Recollections of Connecticut in the American Revolution* (1842); *Catalogue of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut* (1852–58); *A Family Record of the Descendants of Sergeant Edward Hinman* (1856). He died in New York city, Oct. 15, 1868.

HINSDALE, Burke Aaron, educator, was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, March 31, 1837; son of Albert and Clarinda (Eyles) Hinsdale, grandson of Elisha Hinsdale, and a descendant of Robert Hinsdale. He attended the district school, and for a few terms the Western Reserve Eclectic institute, afterward Hiram college. In 1858 he entered upon a course of liberal study at Hiram, the head of the institute being then James A. Garfield, of whom he became a favorite pupil and an intimate personal friend. He entered the ministry of the Christian church in 1861; was pastor at Solon, Ohio, 1864–66; and at Cleveland, 1866–68; and was assistant editor of the *Christian Standard*, 1866–69. In 1869–70 he held the chair of history and English literature in Hiram college, and was its president, 1870–82. He was superintendent of public schools in Cleveland, Ohio, 1882–86, and became professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan in 1888. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Williams college in 1871, Ph.D. from Ohio State university in 1888, and LL.D. from Ohio university in 1892. He is the author of: *The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels* (1872); *The Jewish-Christian Church* (1878); *Ecclesiastical Tradition* (1879); *Republican Text-Book for the Campaign of 1880* (1880); *President Garfield and Education* (1881); *The Life and Works of James Abram Garfield* (1882–83); *Schools and Studies* (1884); *The Old Northwest* (1888; rev. ed., 1899), *The American Government, National and State* (1891; rev. ed., 1895); *How to Study and Teach History* (1893); *Teaching the Language Arts* (1896); *Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States* (1898), and voluminous contributions to journalistic and pamphlet literature. He died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 29, 1900.


HIRAM COLLEGE.

HINSDALE, John W., soldier and lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1843; son of Samuel Johnston and Elizabeth (Christopher) Hinsdale, of Fayetteville, N.C.; a grand nephew of George E. Badger, U.S. secretary of the navy, 1841, and a descendant in the ninth generation of Robert Hinsdale, who came to America in 1638, and settled in Deerfield, Mass.; and on his mother's side a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford and Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. He was a student at Donaldson academy, Fayetteville, at the military school of Colonel Starr, Yonkers, N.Y., 1853–58, and at the University of North Carolina, 1858–61. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 and served as an aide to his uncle, Lt.-Gen. T. H. Holmes; as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew in the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va.; and as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. D. Pender in the seven days' fights around Richmond. In 1862, when General Holmes was transferred to the command of the Trans-Mississippi department, Lieutenant Hinsdale was made his aide-de-camp and took part in the battle of Helena, Ark., being subsequently made assistant inspector-general of the district of Arkansas. He commanded the 72d North Carolina regiment (3d regiment of junior reserves) in the battles of Kinston and Bentonville, N.C., and surrendered with General Johnston's army at High Point, N.C. He studied law at Columbia college, 1865–66, and began the practice of law at Raleigh, N.C., and for many years was attorney of the Seaboard Air Line railroad system in North Carolina. He also practised before the U.S. supreme court in important cases, and was retained by the state in various tax suits. He is the author of an annotated edition of *Winston's North Carolina Reports*, and of the *Non-Suit Act*, and *Equity Reference Act*, as adopted by the state legislature. He was married in 1869 to Ellen, daughter of Maj. John Devereux, chief quartermaster of North Carolina, 1861–65, and granddaughter of the Hon. T. P. Devereux, a prominent North Carolina lawyer.

HINSDALE, Robert Graham, educator, was born in New York city, Nov. 2, 1833. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and was a tutor at the college, 1858. He was graduated at Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis., S.T.B., 1866, and was ordained deacon, 1866, and priest, 1867. He served as professor of chemistry at Racine college in 1866. On Sept. 6, 1876, he assumed the presidency of Hobart college, as successor to William Stevens Perry, elected bishop of Iowa, and while serving as president also filled the Charles Startin chair of evidences of Christianity and the chair of Christian ethics. He resigned the presidency, July 1, 1883, and was elected professor of geology. He was obliged to seek a milder climate on account of threatened pulmonary troubles due to close attendance in the class room for thirty-one years, and he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Biloxi, Miss., in 1883, and remained in charge of the church up to the time of his death. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart in 1877. He died in Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 9, 1889.

HINTENACH, Tobias (Abbot Andrew), R. C. prelate, was born in Schollbrunn, Baden, Germany, May 12, 1844. He was brought to the United States in 1846 and was educated at St. Vincent's college, Beatty, Westmoreland county, Pa., 1854–61. He joined the Benedictine order, July 11, 1861, as Brother Andrew, and was ordained a priest, April 12, 1867, by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg. He was professor of classics in St. Vincent's college, 1861–78; master of novices in St. Vincent's arch-abbey, 1879–86; prior, 1876–81, and was elected abbot of St. Vincent's, Feb. 8, 1888. The election was confirmed at Rome, March 4, 1888, and he was blessed at St. Vincent's, July 5, 1888, by Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg. He was made arch-abbot in September, 1888. His resignation was accepted at Rome, May 25, 1892, and announced to the chapter, June 14, 1892. He was made chaplain of the Benedictine convent of Mt. St. Scholastica's academy, Canon City, Col., in 1892.

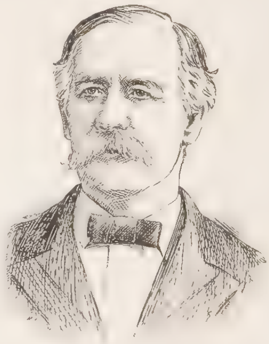
HIRSCH, Emil Gustav, educator and rabbi, was born in the independent grand-duchy of Luxemburg, May 22, 1852, son of the Rev. Samuel and Louise (Nickols) Hirsch, and grandson of Solomon and Sarah (Gottliebe) Hirsch, and of Henry and Betty (L'Arrouge) Nickols. He received an academic education in Luxemburg, removed to America with his parents in 1866 and continued his preparatory education at the academy of the Episcopal church in Philadelphia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He returned to Europe to finish his education, was a student in the University of Berlin, and at the high school for Jewish science in Berlin, 1872–76, and was graduated from the latter in 1876. He was rabbi in charge of the Har Sinai congregation at Baltimore, Md., 1877, of the Adath-Israel congregation at Louisville, Ky., 1878–80, and of the Sinai congregation at Chicago, Ill., from 1880. He was a member and president of the public library board of Chicago, 1888–97, and became professor of rabbinical literature and philosophy in the University of Chicago in 1892. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1876; that of LL.D. from Austin college, Ill., in 1896, and that of L.H.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He was a Republican presidential elector-at-large for Illinois in 1896; was editor of the *Zeitgeist*, Milwaukee, 1880–87; of the *Reformer*, New York, 1886, and of the *Reform Advocate*, Chicago, from 1891, and was instrumental in establishing the Jewish Manual Training school in Chicago in 1892, and in organizing the Congress of Religion, of which he was chosen vice-president. He became well known as an orator and as the author of various scholarly monographs on Biblical and religious subjects.

HISCOCK, Frank, senator, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1834; son of Richard and Cynthia (Harris) Hiscock. His father, a farmer, was a native of Pompey, N.Y., and of New England ancestry, and his mother, born in Preble, Cortland county, N.Y., was of New York ancestry. Frank was educated at Pompey academy and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He began practice in Pompey, N.Y., and was district attorney for Onondaga county, 1860-63, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867. He represented his district in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1877-87, and was elected to the 50th congress, but before the meeting of that congress he was elected by the legislature of the state, Jan. 20, 1887, a U.S. senator to succeed Warner Miller, whose term expired March 3, 1887. He was chairman of the Quadro-Centennial select committee and of the committee on organization, conduct and expeditions of the executive departments, and a member of the coast defence, finance, interstate commerce and patent committees and of the select committee on the President's message transmitting the report of the Pacific railway commission. His term as U.S. senator expired March 3, 1893, and he engaged in the practice of law in Syracuse and became a director in the Syracuse savings bank, the State Bank of Syracuse, and the Trust and Deposit company of Onondaga. He was also a member of the Union League and Republican clubs of New York city and of the Syracuse club. He was married, Nov. 22, 1859, to Cornelia King, of Tully, N.Y.

Frank Hiscock

HISE, Elijah, representative, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1801. His parents, who were of German descent, removed to Kentucky and settled in Russellville, Logan county, where Elijah was educated and became a member of the bar. He was a supporter of Jackson and was defeated as a candidate for representative in the state legislature in 1828, but was elected in 1829. He was a judge of the court of appeals by appointment and subsequently by election. He was appointed chargé d'affaires to Guatemala in 1848, authorized to negotiate with San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica; a presidential elector in 1856, and a representative in the 39th congress, 1866-67, to fill the unexpired term of Henry Grider, who died, Sept. 14, 1866. He was re-elected to the 40th congress, but died by his own hand at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1867.

HITCHCOCK, Alfred, surgeon, was born in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 17, 1814; son of David and Hannah (Owen) Hitchcock; grandson of Eldad and Esther (Hoar) Hitchcock, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Luke Hitchcock. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy and was graduated M.D., from Dartmouth in 1838, from Berkshire Medical college in 1843, and from Jefferson Medical college, Pa., in 1845. After practising in Ashby, Mass., for a few years he removed to Fitchburg, where he became a prominent surgeon. He was the second surgeon to perform the operation of œsophagotomy, and he designed numerous surgical appliances which came into general use. He was several times a member of the state legislature between 1847 and 1855, and was a member of Gov. John A. Andrew's council, 1862-64. During the civil war he was a special agent of the state to superintend the care of the wounded, and in 1864 was director of the transportation of the Massachusetts wounded. He was married first to Fidelia Dorcas, daughter of Barnabas Clark; secondly, Jan. 1, 1851, to Aurelia Phebe Wellman, and thirdly, in 1865, to Ellen Clark. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1859-65. Middlebury college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1844. He published *Christianity and Medical Science* (1867). He died in Fitchburg, Mass., March 30, 1874.



C. H. Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK, Charles Henry, geologist, was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 23, 1836; son of Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock. He was graduated from Amherst in 1856; and studied in Yale Theological seminary, 1856-57, and in Andover Theological seminary, 1859-61. He was the principal assistant on the geological survey of Vermont, 1857-61, assisting in the preparation the "Report on the Geology of Vermont" (2 vols., 1861); and was director of the Maine geological survey, 1861-63, preparing the reports on the "Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine" (1861-62). He was lecturer on zoölogy at Amherst, 1858-64; was a mining geologist in New York city, 1864-65; and studied in the Jermyn School of Mines, and the British Museum, London, England, 1866. He was non-resident professor of mineralogy and geology in Lafayette college, Pa., 1865-70. In 1868 he became professor of geology and mineralogy in Dartmouth college. He was state geologist of New Hampshire, 1868–78, and in 1870–71 he established a meteorological station on Mount Washington, afterward used in the U.S. signal service. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874 and vice-president in 1883, and a member of the American Philosophical society and of other scientific organizations. Lafayette college conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1869; and Amherst, that of LL.D. in 1896. He is the author of: *Elementary Geology* (with Edward Hitchcock, 1860); *Mount Washington in Winter* (1871); *Geology of New Hampshire* (1878), and over 150 reports, addresses, maps and scientific papers.

Edward Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK, Edward, scientist, was born at Deerfield, Mass., May 23, 1793; son of Justin and Mercy (Hoyt) Hitchcock, grandson of Caleb Hitchcock, great-grandson of Luke, and great^4-grandson of Luke Hitchcock, who immigrated from England to America in 1635, and was one of the original members of the New Haven colony. Edward's father settled at Deerfield, Mass., and became a hatter. Edward was obliged to obtain his education in the common schools of Deerfield, and by study at night. He prepared to enter Harvard, but failing health caused by overwork prevented. He was principal of the academy at Deerfield, 1822-36, and while there, he became interested in botany and mineralogy. Deciding on the ministry for his profession, he entered Yale Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1821. The same year he was married to Orra, daughter of Jarib White, of Amherst, Mass. She was an artist, and illustrated many of her husband's books. Mr. Hitchcock was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and was pastor of the church in Conway, Mass., 1821-25. During his pastorate, he made a geological survey of western Massachusetts, and studied chemistry and geology at Yale, under the elder Silliman. He was professor of chemistry and natural history at Amherst, 1825-45; state geologist of Massachusetts in 1830; and president of Amherst college, 1845-54, retaining the professorship of natural theology and geology, 1845-64. In 1835 trifid imprints upon sandstone found in the Connecticut valley were discovered and pronounced by Professor Hitchcock to be fossil footprints, a statement that was at first ridiculed, but on being referred to a committee of the American Association of Geologists in 1841, it was confirmed. Professor Hitchcock was state geologist for Vermont, 1857–61; a member of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, and was commissioned by that state in 1850 to examine and report on the agricultural schools of Europe. He was chosen president of the American Association of Geologists in 1840; and was an originator and founder of Mt. Holyoke seminary, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural society. Through his efforts, a chair of geology and natural theology was endowed in Amherst college, with the understanding that the science should always be taught from a religious standpoint. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Yale in 1818, LL.D. from Harvard in 1840, and D.D. from Middlebury in 1846. Among his published works are: *The Downfall of Bonaparte* (1815); *Geology of the Connecticut Valley* (1823); *Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted* (1830); *A Wreath from the Tomb* (1838); *Elementary Geology* (1840–60); *History of a Zoölogical Temperance Convention held in Central Africa* (1850); *Religious Letters on the Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons* (1850); *Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences* (1851); *The Power of Christian Benevolence* (1852); *Religious Truths Illustrated from Science* (1857); *Reminiscences of Amherst College* (1863). Among his reports are: *Economic Geology* (1832); *The Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoölogy of Massachusetts* (1832); *Re-examinations of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts* (1838); *Geology of Massachusetts*, four parts (1841); *Geology of Vermont* (1861). He died in Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1864.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, educator, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 23, 1828; son of the Rev. Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock, and grandson of Justin and Mercy (Hoyt) Hitchcock and of Jarib White, of Amherst. He was prepared for college at Williston seminary, was graduated from Amherst in 1849, and from the Harvard Medical school in 1853. He was teacher of chemistry and natural history in Williston seminary, 1853–61, and professor of hygiene and physical education at Amherst from 1861. He aided his father in the state geological survey of Vermont in 1861, and in the preparation of the report. He was elected a trustee of Mount Holyoke college and of Clark Institute for the Blind, and was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture, besides holding several offices in medical societies. He was married in 1854 to Mary, daughter of David Judson, of Bridgeport, Conn. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1899. He is the principal author of *Anatomy and Physiology* (1852), and the author of numerous pamphlets on anthropometry and physical culture.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, educator, was born in Stratford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1854; son of Edward and Mary (Judson) Hitchcock, and grandson of the Rev. Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock and of David Judson, of Bridgeport, Conn. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1878; A.M., 1881, and from Dartmouth, M.D., 1881. After two years of study at the Bellevue college and dispensary, New York city, he became, in 1883, acting professor of physical culture and acting director of the gymnasium at Cornell university. He was advanced to the full chair and directorship in 1888, and also became lecturer in hygiene. He was elected a vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1889, and secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., March 7, 1744; son of Pelatiah Hitchcock; grandson of Luke and Sarah (Dorchester) Hitchcock, and great-grandson of Luke Hitchcock, an original settler of New Haven colony. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770, and was licensed to preach in 1769. He was ordained in 1771, and with the Rev. Mr. Chipman served as pastor of the Second Congregational church at Beverly, Mass. He joined the Revolutionary army as a chaplain in 1780, and was formally discharged in 1783. For some time before 1783 he had preached in Providence, R.I., and on Oct. 3, 1783, he was installed as pastor of the Benevolent Congregational church of Providence, R.I., where he labored until 1803. He bequeathed the sum of $2500 toward a fund for the support of the ministry in that church, and it was through his efforts that a fine church was built on Benefit street, Providence, R.I. He was a fellow of Brown university, 1785–1803, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1781, and that of S.T.D. from Brown in 1788. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Education* (1790); *Catechetical Instructions and Forms of Devotion for Children and Youth* (1798); *Sermons, with an Essay on the Lord's Supper* (1800). He died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 27, 1803.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, soldier, was born in Vergennes, Vt., May 18, 1798; son of Judge Samuel and Lucy (Allen) Hitchcock; grandson of Noah and Abigail (Lombard) Hitchcock, and of Gen. Ethan Allen; and a descendant of Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London, England, and settled in Boston in 1635. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1817, and was assigned to the artillery corps as 3d lieutenant, being commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1818, adjutant in 1819, and captain in 1824. From February, 1824, until April, 1827, he was assistant instructor of military tactics. After two years of recruiting service he was commandant of cadets and instructor in military tactics, 1829–33. In 1833 he was placed on frontier duty, and served in the Seminole war, being promoted in 1838 to the rank of major. In 1842 he was made lieutenant-colonel and was ordered to the Texan frontier, serving for a time as inspector-general on General Scott's staff. For gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, he was brevetted colonel, Aug. 20, 1847, and for Molino del Rey, brigadier-general, Sept. 8, 1847. He was promoted colonel of the second infantry in 1851, and was in command of the military division of the Pacific, 1851–54. He resigned from the army in 1855 on account of personal differences with Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, and made his home in St. Louis, Mo. In February, 1862, he again offered his services to the government, was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and was stationed in Washington, D.C., where he helped to revise the military code, and acted as military advisor to President Lincoln. He was also commissary-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was stationed on the Pacific coast, 1865–67, and resigned on account of failing health in October, 1867. He was married to Martha Nichols, of Washington, D.C., in 1868. He was called the "pen of the army." He is the author of: *Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists* (1857); *Swedenborg, a Hermetic Philosopher* (1858); *Christ the Spirit* (1860); *Red Book of Appin and other Fairy Tales* (1863); *The Sonnets of Shakespeare* (1865); *Spenser's Colin Clout Explained* (1865); *Notes on the Vita Nuova of Dante* (1866). He died at Sparta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1870.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, cabinet officer, was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19, 1835; son of Judge Henry and Anne (Erwin) Hitchcock; grandson of Judge Samuel and Lucy (Allen) Hitchcock, and great-grandson of Noah and Abigail (Lombard) Hitchcock and of Gen. Ethan Allen. He spent his boyhood in New Orleans, La., and in Nashville, Tenn., and completed his course of study at the military academy in New Haven, Conn., in 1855. He then resided with his parents in St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, 1855–60. He was employed by the commission house of Olyphant & Co., in China, 1860–66; became a partner in the house in 1866, and retired from business and left China in 1872. He was in Europe, 1872–74, and was interested in mining, manufacturing and railways in the United States as a promoter and president, 1874–97. On Aug. 16, 1897, President McKinley appointed him envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Russia, and he reached St. Petersburg in December, 1897. On Feb. 11, 1898, he was appointed to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the first American ambassador accredited to the Russian court. On Dec. 21, 1898, he was named by the President and confirmed by the senate as secretary of the interior as successor to Cornelius N. Bliss, resigned, and he left St. Petersburg for the United States and on Feb. 20, 1899, assumed his position in President McKinley's cabinet.

E A Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK, Henry Ethan, educator, was born at Vergennes, Addison county, Vt., May 3, 1822; son of Alured and Sarah W. (Stevens) Hitchcock; grandson of Elijah and Sarah (Tounsley) Hitchcock, and a descendant of Luke Hitchcock, Hartford, Conn., 1636. His father was a native of Brimfield, Mass., and his mother of Claremont, N.H. After the death of his father he took up his residence with his brother-in-law, N. H. Losey, professor at Potsdam academy, and later at Oneida institute, Oneida, N.Y., where he was a student until 1836. He accompanied Professor Losey and a colony to found the town of Galesburg, Ill., and Knox college, where he was graduated in the first class in 1846, and taught in the college, 1845-50. When a woman's department was organized in connection with Knox college in 1850 he became professor of mathematics in that department, serving, 1850-72. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Nebraska, 1872-95, and acting chancellor, 1882-84. He removed to Claremont, Cal., in 1897.

HITCHCOCK, Henry Lawrence, educator, was born in Burton, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1813; son of Chief-Justice Peter and Nabby (Cook) Hitchcock; grandson of Valentine and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Hitchcock and of Elam and Abigail (Hall) Cook; and a descendant of the seventh generation from Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London to Boston, Mass., in 1635, and settled in Connecticut: and of Henry Cook, who came from Kent, England, and was at Plymouth, Mass., prior to 1640. Henry Lawrence Hitchcock was prepared for college at Burton academy; was graduated from Yale in 1832, and taught at Burton academy, 1832-34. He studied theology one year with the Rev. Dexter Witter, and at Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1835-37. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Morgan, Ohio, 1837-40; of the Second Presbyterian church at Columbus, Ohio, 1840-55; president of Western Reserve, Ohio, 1855-71, and professor of theology, 1855-73. As president he removed the large debt and secured a good endowment. He was a trustee of Western Reserve college, 1855-71, and college pastor, 1855-73. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1855. He was married, Dec. 20, 1837, to Clarissa Mary Sophia Ford. Of their children, Henry Valentine engaged in business in Michigan City, Ind.; Charles E. became a Congregational minister in Vermont; Herbert A. entered business in Cleveland, Ohio; John F. was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Sarah M. was married to Prof. Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale, and Clara M. became a professor in Lake Erie college, Painesville, Ohio. Dr. Hitchcock died at Hudson, Ohio, July 6, 1873.

THE OLD WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, HUDSON, OHIO.

HITCHCOCK, Peter, jurist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 19, 1781; son of Valentine and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Hitchcock; grandson of Peter and Hannah (Smith) Hitchcock and of Henry and Sarah (Benham) Hotchkiss; and a descendant in the sixth generation of Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London to Boston in the *Susan and Ellen* in the spring of 1635. He was graduated from Yale in 1801 and was admitted to the bar in 1804, beginning practice in his native town. He was married Dec. 12, 1805, to Nabby, daughter of Elam and Abigail (Hall) Cook. In 1806 he removed to Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, and in 1810 was elected to the ninth general assembly of that state. He also served in the state senate during the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 32d and 33d general assemblies. In 1814 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the state militia. In 1815 he declined a commission as judge of the supreme court of Ohio. In 1816 he was elected a representative in the 15th congress, and before the end of his term was chosen judge of the supreme court of Ohio for seven years. He was three times re-elected, serving 1819-33, 1835-42 and 1845-52, and was for twenty-one years chief justice. He retired from the bench in 1852. He was commissioned major-general of the state militia in 1819, and in 1850 was chosen a member of the convention to form a new constitution for Ohio. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1845 and from Western Reserve university in 1849. He died at the home of his son Reuben, in Painesville, Ohio, March 4, 1854.

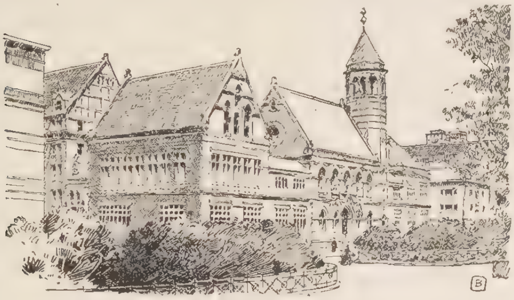
HITCHCOCK, Phineas Warrener, senator, was born in New Lebanon, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1831; son of Gad and Nancy (Prime) Hitchcock; grandson of Phineas and Elizabeth (Phillips) Hitchcock, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Luke Hitchcock, 1636. He was graduated from Williams college in 1855, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was married in 1858 to Annie M. Monell. He removed to Nebraska Territory in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession at Omaha. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln marshal of the territory. In 1864 he was elected as a Republican a delegate from Nebraska Territory to the 39th congress; in March, 1867, on the organization of Nebraska as a state, he was appointed surveyor-general; and in 1870 he was elected U.S. senator, serving until 1877. He died in Omaha, Neb., July 10, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, Ripley, author, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., July 3, 1857; son of Dr. Alfred and Aurilla Phebe (Wellman) Hitchcock, and grandson of David and Hannah (Owen) Hitchcock and of James Ripley and Phebe (Wyman) Wellman. His ancestors Luke and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Hitchcock came to Hartford, Conn., about 1636, and Thomas and Elizabeth Wellman came to Lynn, Mass., about 1640. He is also a descendant, in two lines, of Elder William Brewster and of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and remained there as a special student in fine arts and philosophy, 1877–79. He went to New York city in 1879, where he engaged in literary work. As special correspondent to the New York *Tribune* he travelled in the west, Mexico and the northwest in the summers of 1882–83. He was art critic of the *Tribune*, 1882–90, and became the literary adviser of D. Appleton and Company in 1890. He became a writer on American historical subjects, literary topics and outdoor life; a contributor to various monthly and weekly magazines; a lecturer on art and literary subjects, and an advocate of municipal reform movements in New York. He was married in 1883 to Martha Wolcott Hall, of Washington, D.C. He is the author of: *Some Modern Etchings* (1884); *George Inness, an American Landscape Painter* (1885); *Etching in America* (1886); *The Western Art Movement* (1887); *The Madonna in Art* (1888); *Water Color Painting in America* (1889); *Thomas De Quincey, a Study* (1899). He edited: *The Life of an Artist*, by Jules Breton (1890); *The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle* (1892); *The Art of the World* (1893); *The Story of the West Series* (1895–1900).

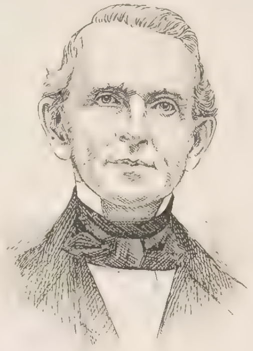
HITCHCOCK, Robert Bradley, naval officer, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 23, 1804; son of Amasa and Elizabeth (Austin) Hitchcock; grandson of Amasa and Sarah (Bradley) Hitchcock, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Matthias Hitchcock, Boston, 1635. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1825, and served on the schooner *Shark*, West India squadron, 1827, and on the frigate *Delaware*, 1829–31. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, March 3, 1835, and served on the frigate *Savannah* in the Pacific squadron. He served on ordnance duty in 1846, and was given command of the store-ship *Relief* in 1853. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, was on ordnance duty, 1855–58, and in command of the steam frigate *Merrimac*, Pacific squadron. He was inspector of ordnance with the rank of captain in 1861; promoted commodore, July 16, 1862, and placed in command of the steam-sloop *Susquehanna;* and was senior officer of the blockading fleet at Mobile. He was on ordnance duty, 1864–65; appointed commandant of the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., in 1866, and was retired from the service, Sept. 25, 1866. He was on special duty in the ordnance department at Washington, D.C., 1870–72. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Miles Hitchcock. He died in New York city, March 24, 1888.

U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA.

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, educator, was born at East Machias, Maine, Aug. 15, 1817; son of Roswell and Betsey (Longfellow) Hitchcock. He was prepared for college at the Washington academy, in East Machias, and was graduated from Amherst in 1836. He taught an academy at Jaffrey, N.H., 1836–37; studied Biblical and other subjects under private tutors, 1837–38, and then took a partial course at Andover Theological seminary, 1838–39, meantime teaching in Phillips academy, Andover. He was a tutor in Amherst, 1839–42, and preached at Andover, Mass., and Waterville, Maine, 1842–45. He was married, Jan. 2, 1845, to Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Israel Brayton, of Somerset, Mass. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Nov. 19, 1845, and became pastor of the First Congregational church at Exeter, N.H. He studied at the universities of Halle and Berlin, 1847–48, and resigned his pastorate at Exeter in 1852 to accept the Collins chair of natural and revealed religion at Bowdoin college, which he occupied, 1852–55. In 1855 he became Washburn professor of church history in the Union Theological seminary, New York. In 1866 he visited Italy and Greece, and in 1869–70 Egypt, Sinai and Palestine. On Nov. 9, 1880, he was elected president of the Union Theological seminary to succeed the Rev. William Adams, which position he held until his death. He was president of the American Palestine Exploration society, 1871–87; an editor of the *American Theological Review*, 1863–70; and a trustee of Amherst, 1869–87. He received the degrees of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1855, LL.D. from Williams in 1873, D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1885, and LL.D from Harvard in 1886. He is the author of: *The Life, Character and Writings of Edward Robinson* (1863); *A Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible* (1869); *Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship* (1875); *Socialism* (1879); and *Eternal Atonement*, sermons, published posthumously (1887). He died in South Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887.



HITCHCOCK, Samuel Austin, philanthropist, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 9, 1794; son of Gad and Keziah (Bates) Hitchcock; grandson of the Rev. Caleb and Sarah (Winchester) Hitchcock and of Lieut. Samuel Bates; great-grandson of Luke and Martha (Colton) Hitchcock; great^2-grandson of Luke and Sarah (Dorchester) Hitchcock, and great^3-grandson of Luke Hitchcock. Samuel received a limited education at the district school, taught school one year, worked in Dudley, Mass., for a short time, and in 1820 went to Boston, where he engaged in the dry-goods commission business. In 1831 he went to Southbridge, Mass., as agent of the Hamilton Woolen company, and held the position until 1842, when he withdrew entirely from business pursuits. He represented Southbridge in the Massachusetts legislature in 1836, and was president of the Southbridge bank, 1836–42. He returned to his native town, where he spent the rest of his life with his sister's family. He was deeply interested in the welfare of educational institutions, upon several of which he bestowed generous gifts. Among these may be mentioned: $175,000 to Amherst college; $120,000 to Andover Theological seminary; $80,000 to found the Hitchcock free high school at Brimfield; $50,000 to Illinois college; $8000 to Tabor college, Iowa; $25,000 to the Congregational House in Boston, and many other smaller sums. Amherst College and Andover Theological seminary each acknowledged his munificence by naming professorships in his honor. He died at Brimfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1873.



Saml. A. Hitchcock

HITT, Robert Roberts, representative, was born in Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834; son of Thomas Smith and Emily (John) Hitt; grandson of Martin and Margaret (Smith) Hitt and of Robert and Asenath (Graves) John, and a descendant of Peter Hitt, who arrived at Germanna, Va., in 1714, from Nassau-Siegen, Germany; and of John Philip John, who arrived in Chester county, Pa., in 1709, from Pembrokeshire, Wales. He removed to Ogle county, Ill., in 1837, with his parents; was a student at Rock River seminary and at Indiana Asbury university, and was graduated at Indiana State university in 1855, receiving his A.M. degree in course. He was a shorthand reporter, and in 1858 reported the speeches of Abraham Lincoln and his joint debate with Senator Douglas. He was clerk of the senate committee on privileges and elections in 1872. He was married, Oct. 10, 1874, to Sallie, daughter of William F. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Ind. He was secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at Paris from December, 1874, to March, 1881, when he resigned, and was immediately appointed assistant secretary of state, under James G. Blaine. He resigned Dec. 16, 1881. He was elected a representative in the 47th congress, Nov. 7, 1882, to fill

R. R. Hitt

the vacancy caused by the death of Representative R. M. A. Hawk; was re-elected to the 48th and following congresses, including the 56th, 1882–1901, and was renominated for the 57th congress in March, 1900. He served continuously on the committee on foreign affairs, and was its chairman from 1889. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Hawaiian commission in 1898; declined the post of minister to Spain in 1898, and was prominently named as an available U.S. ambassador to Great Britain in 1899. He visited Honolulu in 1898 and reported to congress on the legislation necessary for the future government of these islands as a territory of the United States. He was elected a member of the National Geographic society, a director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1884, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1894.

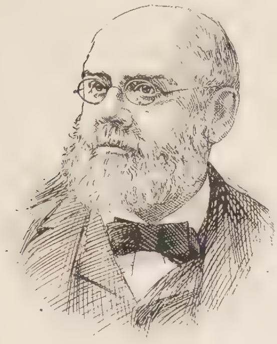
HITTELL, John Shertzer, author, was born in Jonestown, Pa., Dec. 25, 1825; son of Jacob and Catherine (Shertzer) Hittell; grandson of Nicholas and Susanna (Wesco) Hittell, of Lehigh county, Pa., and of John and Barbara (Weinland) Shertzer of Annville, Pa., and a descendant of Peter Hittell, who came to America about 1720 from Kusel, Germany, and settled in Lehigh county, Pa. He was graduated from Miami university in 1843, settled in California in 1849, engaged in journalism, and became a writer in the office of the daily *Alta California* in 1853. He was a member of the California state legislature in 1863. He is the author of: *The Evidences against Christianity* (2d ed., 1857); *The Resources of California* (7th ed., 1874); *A Brief History of Culture* (1876); *History of San Francisco* (1878); *History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times* (1893); *Spirit of the Papacy* (1896). He died in San Francisco, March 8, 1901.

HITTELL, Theodore Henry, author, was born at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., April 5, 1830; son of Jacob and Catherine (Shertzer) Hittell. He was graduated from Yale in 1849, was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, and practised in Hamilton, Ohio, 1852–55. He then removed to California, and was connected with the staffs of the San Francisco *Bulletin* and *Times*, 1855–61. He again took up the practice of law in San Francisco in 1862, and was state senator in 1880–82. He is the author of: *History of California* (4 vols., 1885 and 1897); *General Laws of California* (Hittell's Digest, 1864); *Hittell's Codes and Statutes of California* (1876); *Review of Goethe's Faust* (1872); *Adventures of James Capen Adams* (1860), and contributions to periodical literature.

HOADLEY, John Chipman, civil engineer, was born in Turin, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1818. He attended Utica academy in 1835–36, studying algebra, geometry and surveying, and in May, 1836, became assistant engineer upon the Erie canal enlargement. He studied privately mechanics, hydraulics, French, German, Latin and Greek. In 1844 he removed to Clinton, Mass., where he engaged in building and equipping cotton mills; and in 1848, with Donald McKay, he established locomotive and textile machinery works at Pittsfield, Mass. In 1852 he became superintendent of the Lawrence machine shops. He invented the Hoadley portable engine, which he manufactured until 1873. The legislature of Massachusetts employed him to visit Europe in the interest of a proposed system of sea-coast defences. He helped to organize the Clinton Wire Cloth company, and was agent of the New Bedford Copper company and of the McKay Sewing-Machine association. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and contributed to its publications; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature one term; served on the state boards of health, lunacy and charity from 1873 for nearly ten years; was an original trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of various scientific societies. He received the degree of M.A. from Williams college in 1852. He is the author of: *The Curve of Compression in the Steam Engine* (1878); *The Combustion of Fuel for Generation of Steam* (1881); *The Specific Heat of Platinum* (1882); *Warm-Blast Steam-Boiler Furnace* (1886). He also edited: *Memorial of H. S. Gansevoort* (1875). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1886.

HOADLY, Charles Jeremy, librarian, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1828; son of William H. and Harriet Louisa (Hillyer) Hoadley; grandson of Jeremy and Harriott (Fairchild) Hoadley, and of Col. Andrew and Lucy (Tudor) Hillyer, and a descendant of William Hoadly, an early settler of Branford, Conn. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, B.A., 1851; M.A., 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, but never practised. He was appointed state librarian of Connecticut in 1855. He was elected president of the Connecticut Historical society in 1894; a member of the American Antiquarian society, and a corresponding member of numerous historical societies. He received from Yale the honorary degree of A.M. in 1879, and from Trinity that of LL.D. in 1889. He is the author of: *New Haven Colonial Records, 1638–65* (2 vols., 1857); *Connecticut Colonial Records, 1689–1776* (12 vols., 1868–90); *Connecticut State Records, 1776–80* (2 vols., 1894–95), and magazine articles. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19, 1900.

HOADLY, George, governor of Ohio, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826; son of George and Mary Anne (Woolsey) Hoadly, and grandson of Timothy Hoadly, a captain in the 2d

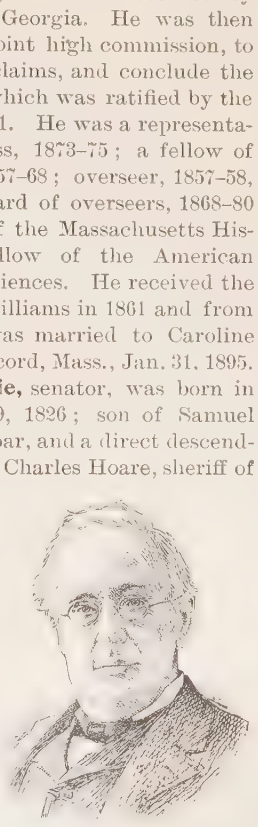


Geo. Hoadly

regiment Connecticut militia during the Revolution and a representative in the Connecticut legislature for twenty-six sessions. His father was mayor of New Haven, Conn., and of Cleveland, Ohio; and his mother was the eldest child of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey, niece of the first President Dwight of Yale college, and sister of President Woolsey of Yale college. His father removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1830, and George was graduated at Western Reserve college, A.B., in 1844, and A.M., in 1847. He was a student at Harvard law school, 1844–45, and a lawyer in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1847–86, practising in partnership with Salmon P. Chase and Flamen Ball, 1849–51, with Edward Mills, 1853–59, and with Col. John P. Jackson, Edgar M. Johnson and Edward Colston at various times between 1866 and 1887. He was made sole judge of the superior court of Cincinnati by the legislature of Ohio, serving 1851–53, and was twice made judge of another court of the same name by election of the people, 1859–66. He was city solicitor for Cincinnati, 1855–56. He declined a seat on the supreme court bench of the state offered by Governor Chase in 1856, and by Governor Tod in 1862. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1873–74; and a bolting member of the Liberal Republican national convention of May 1, 1872, that nominated Horace Greeley for President. Although originally a Democrat before the Kansas-Nebraska law of 1854, and a Republican up to the time of this convention, he supported President Grant for a second term only as a "choice of evils," and then returned to the Democratic party, supporting Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1880; was elected governor of Ohio in 1883, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, Republican, and in 1885 he was defeated in the gubernatorial vote by Mr. Foraker. He successfully opposed an effort made in the Ohio courts to enforce the reading of the Bible in all public schools of the state; was leading counsel for the assignees and creditors of Archbishop Purcell, and was one of the counsel for Samuel J. Tilden before the electoral commission of 1877, arguing the cases of Florida and Oregon before the commission. He was professor in the Cincinnati Law school, 1864–84, and emeritus professor, 1884–95. He received the degree of LL.D. from Adelbert college in 1875, from Yale in 1884, and from Dartmouth in 1887. He removed to New York city in March, 1887, where he conducted a successful law practice. In 1851 was married to Mary Burnet, daughter of Capt. Samuel Perry, a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOAR, Ebenezer Rockwood, cabinet officer, was born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816; son of Samuel (q.v.) and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Hoar, and of Roger Sherman. He was graduated at Harvard A.B., in 1835, and LL.B. in 1839. He practised law in Concord and in Boston, 1839–59; was judge of the court of common pleas, 1849–55, and of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1859–69. President Grant appointed him attorney-general in his cabinet and he served from March 4, 1869, to June 23, 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Amos T. Akerman of Georgia. He was then made a member of the joint high commission, to consider the Alabama claims, and conclude the treaty of Washington, which was ratified by the U.S. senate, May 24, 1871. He was a representative in the 43d congress, 1873–75; a fellow of Harvard university, 1857–68; overseer, 1857–58, and president of the board of overseers, 1868–80 and 1881–87; member of the Massachusetts Historical society and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1861 and from Harvard in 1868. He was married to Caroline Brooks. He died in Concord, Mass., Jan. 31, 1895.

HOAR, George Frisbie, senator, was born in Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826; son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and a direct descendant of John Hoar, son of Charles Hoare, sheriff of Gloucester, England. John Hoar emigrated to America, settled at Scituate on the "Conihassett Grant," and removed to Concord about 1660. George Frisbie Hoar was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, and LL.B., 1849, and was a practising lawyer in Worcester, Mass., 1849–68. He was city solicitor, 1860; president of the board of trustees of the city library; a representative to the general court of Massachusetts, 1851; a member of the state senate, 1857, and a representative in the 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1869–77, declining a nomination for the 45th congress.



Geo F Hoar

He was president of the Massachusetts Republican state conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, presiding over the convention of 1880, and serving as chairman of the Massachusetts delegations of 1880, 1884 and 1888. He succeeded George S. Boutwell as U.S. senator, March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889, 1895 and 1901. While a representative Mr. Hoar was a member of the committee on education and labor, of the committee on election, of the committee on the judiciary, a manager of the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, and chairman of the special committee to investigate the claims of the rival state governments in Louisiana in December, 1876, and a member of the electoral commission of 1876. In the U.S. senate he was chairman of the committees on privileges and elections and the judiciary and a member of the committees on claims, civil service, engineering bills, library, Nicaragua claims and rules, and chairman of the select committees on woman suffrage and relations with Canada. He served as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; president of the American Antiquarian society; trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology; trustee of Leicester academy, of the Worcester Polytechnic institute and of Clark university, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, of the American Historical association, of which he was president, and of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He was overseer of Harvard university, 1873–79; received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary in 1873, from Amherst in 1879, from Yale in 1885, and from Harvard in 1886, and was president of the Alumni association of Harvard university in 1900. He was married in 1853 to Mary Louisa, daughter of Samuel D. Spurr, of Worcester, Mass. She died in 1859, leaving a daughter and a son. In 1862 he was married to Ruth Ann, daughter of Henry W. Miller, of Worcester. In 1898 President McKinley offered him the ambassadorship to England, to succeed John Hay, which offer he declined.

HOAR, Leonard, educator, was born in England in 1630. He immigrated with his parents from London, England, to New England, where his father, a wealthy banker, soon died. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1650, and upon the execution of Charles I. went to England, where he was married to a daughter of John Lisle, the regicide. He took a course in medicine at Cambridge university, and received from that institution the degree M.D. in 1671. He took orders in the established church and had a parish at Wanstead, Essex, until he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. His mother died at Braintree, Mass., Dec. 21, 1664. He returned to New England in 1672, bearing letters from several dissenting clergymen in England, recommending him to the vacant presidency at Harvard. He preached in the South church, Boston, as an assistant to Thomas Thatcher. He was made president of Harvard college, Sept. 10, 1672, and introduced a system of technical education before unknown in America. After an unsatisfactory administration, owing to the insubordination of the students, and the enmity of several of the influential patrons of the college, he resigned his office, March 15, 1674. He died at Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 28, 1675.

HOAR, Samuel, representative, was born in Lincoln, Mass., May 18, 1788; son of Capt. Samuel Hoar, an officer in the American Revolution and representative in the general court of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1802; A.M., 1805. He was a tutor in the family of a Virginia planter, 1802–04; lawyer in Concord, Mass., 1805–45; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1820; a member of the state senate, 1825 and 1833, and a Whig representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37. In 1844 he was employed by the legislature of Massachusetts to appear before the legislature of South Carolina to test the constitutionality of the laws of that state authorizing the imprisonment of free colored persons entering the state. He was expelled from the city of Charleston, Dec. 5, 1844, shortly after his arrival there, and on the same day the state legislature, assembled at Columbia, passed resolutions authorizing his expulsion from the state. He was a member of the American Bible society; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Historical society. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Roger Sherman, the signer. He received from Harvard college the degree of LL.D. in 1838, and was an overseer of the college, 1853–56. He died in Concord, Mass., Nov. 2, 1856.

HOAR, Sherman, representative, was born in Concord, Mass., July 30, 1860; son of Ebenezer Rockwood and Caroline (Brooks) Hoar; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and of Nathan and Caroline (Downes) Brooks, and great-grandson of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was directly descended from Charles Hoar, whose widow, Johanna, with four children came to America from Gloucestershire, England, in 1640. He attended Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1882, and from Harvard law school in 1885. He began to practise law in Boston in 1885, entered the firm of Storey, Thorndike & Hoar in 1886 and was a Democratic representative in the 52d congress, 1891–93. He was U.S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts, 1893–97, when he resumed his private practice of the law. He was married first, June 2, 1886, to Caroline Prescott Wood, who died in 1891, and secondly, Dec. 6, 1892, to Mary Buttrick, of Concord, Mass. He was representative in the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid society at the military camps during the Spanish-American war, and while thus engaged contracted typhoid fever. He died in Concord, Mass., Oct. 7, 1898.

HOARD, Charles B., representative, was born in Springfield, Vt., June 28, 1805. He was a mechanic, and for several years in early life a clerk in a private land office at Antwerp, N.Y. He was postmaster of Antwerp under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, was justice of the peace for several years, and in 1838 was a member of the New York assembly. He was county clerk of Jefferson county, N.Y., in 1844, 1845 and 1846, and was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, serving, 1857–61. He died in Ceredo, W. Va.

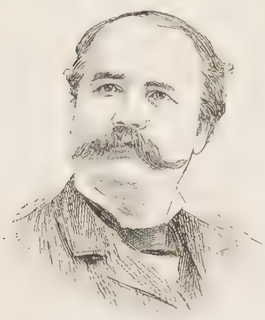
W. D. Hoard

HOARD, William Dempster, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Stockbridge, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1836; son of William B. and Sarah Catherine (White) Hoard, grandson of Enos and Fanny (Perry) Hoard, and of Benjamin and Betsy (Sawyer) White, and a descendant on the maternal side of Capt. Jesse Sawyer, who was one of the officers of Col. Ethan Allen's Vermont regiment in the Revolutionary war. He received a common school education, removed to Wisconsin in 1857 and engaged in farming and teaching music. He served in the civil war as a private in the 4th Wisconsin infantry and in the 1st New York artillery, 1861–65. He was in the nursery business at Columbus, Wis., 1865–70; published the *Jefferson County Union*, at Lake Mills, Wis., 1870–73; was justice of the peace in 1871, and sergeant-at-arms of the state senate in 1872. He removed his paper to Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1873, and began there in 1885 *Hoard's Dairyman*, an organ devoted to dairy interests. He was one of the organizers of the dairymen's associations of Jefferson county in 1871, and Wisconsin in 1872, and of the Wisconsin farm institutes, serving as secretary of the Wisconsin association for three years. In 1878 he was elected president of the Northwestern association. He was also elected president of the Farmer's National Congress and of the National Dairy union, and lectured on dairy and agricultural subjects extensively throughout the United States and Canada. He was governor of Wisconsin, 1889–91.

HOBAN, Michael John, R.C. bishop, was born in Waterloo, N.J., June 6, 1853; son of Patrick and Brigid A. (Hennigan) Hoban; grandson of Michael and Catharine (Ruddy) Hoban, and of Patrick and Catharine (Walsh) Hennigan, natives of Ireland. His parents resided at Hawley, Pa. He was a student at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1868–71, entered St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1874, and in September of that year entered the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa., as an ecclesiastical student. He was sent in 1875 by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, to the American College at Rome. He was ordained a priest at Rome, May 22, 1880, by Cardinal Valletta, and then made a tour of Europe. He was assistant pastor at SS. Peter and Paul's church, Towanda, Pa., 1880–82; at St. John's church, Pittston, Pa., 1882–86; at St. John's church, Troy, Pa., 1886–87, and at St. Leo's church, Ashley, Pa., 1887–96, where he erected a large church edifice in 1890, and a rectory in 1892. In 1896 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Scranton with right of succession, and he was consecrated titular bishop of Alalia, March 22, 1896, by Cardinal Satoli and took up his residence at the bishop's house connected with St. Peter's cathedral, Scranton, Pa. On Feb. 3, 1899, he succeeded Bishop O'Hara as bishop of Scranton.

HOBART, Aaron, representative, was born in Abington, Mass., June 26, 1787; a direct descendant of the Rev. Peter Hobart, founder of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808, and became a lawyer in his native place. He removed to Hanover Four Corners, Mass., in 1811, and to East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1824. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1814; a state senator in 1819, and in 1820 was elected a representative in the 16th congress to fill a vacancy, and took his seat, Dec. 18, 1820. He was re-elected to the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, serving, 1820–27. He was a member of the governor's council, 1827–31, and judge of probate, 1843–58. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of Abington, Mass.* (1839). He died in East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 19, 1858.

HOBART, Garret Augustus, twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, was born in Long Branch, N.J., June 3, 1844; son of Addison W. and Sophia (Vandeveer) Hobart; and grandson of Roswell Hobart, a farmer in the Columbia



Garret A. Hobart.

valley, Coos county, N.H. His first ancestor in America, Edmund Hobart, of Norfolk, England, settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts colony, in 1633. Edmund's son Peter, born in Norfolk in 1604, graduated at Cambridge university, was a teacher and pastor of a church in Suffolk county, England, and emigrated to America in 1635, joining his father at Charlestown. He removed to, and named the town of Hingham after his birthplace, built the Congregational church there, and was its pastor for forty years. He had four sons, John, Gershom, Japhet and Nehemiah. The last three named were graduated at Harvard in 1667, were all Congregational ministers, and Nehemiah was a fellow of Harvard, 1681-92. Of the next three generations little has been recorded. Mr. Hobart's father left the homestead in New Hampshire to teach school in Long Branch, N.J., where he was married to Sophia, daughter of David G. and Catherine Vanderveer. In 1846 he opened a county store in Keyport, and then removed to Marlboro, where he conducted a store and farm, and where young Hobart prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class of Rutgers college and was graduated in 1863. He then taught school in Marlboro to procure money to enable him to study law. In 1864 he went to Paterson, N.J., as a law student in the office of Socrates Tuttle, a native of New Hampshire, and a friend of his father. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1866, and as a counsellor in 1869, and the same year was married to Jennie Tuttle, daughter of his law preceptor. They had one son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., and one daughter, Fannie, who died at Lake Como, Italy, in June, 1895. Mr. Hobart became an eminent corporation lawyer and was president or director of many important railway, banking and industrial corporations centering in Paterson, and acquired large wealth through careful investments. He served as counsel for the city of Paterson in 1871, as counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Passaic county, 1872, and as representative in the state assembly, 1873-75, serving as speaker in 1874. He was state senator, 1878-82, and president of the senate in 1881-82. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1880-91, and the New Jersey member of the Republican national committee, 1884-96. He was the unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1884, but five times declined the nomination as representative in congress. He was delegate at large for New Jersey to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880, and declined the nomination for governor in 1892 and 1895. He received the nomination for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with William McKinley at the Republican national convention of 1896. He was elected and took the oath of office, March 4, 1897, and contrary to precedent became a confidential adviser of the President. In 1897 he gave to Rutgers college the sum of $5000. He died at Paterson, N.J., Nov. 21, 1899.

J. H. Hobart

HOBART, John Henry, third bishop of New York, and 11th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1775; son of Capt. Enoch and Hannah (Pratt) Hobart; grandson of John, who removed from Hingham, Mass., to Philadelphia, married a Swedish lady and renounced the Congregational faith for that of the established church; great-grandson of Peter, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, 1629, teacher and pastor in Suffolk county, England, who emigrated to America in 1635, founded the town of Hingham, where he built, and was for forty years pastor of the Congregational church; and great^2-grandson of Edmund, the first of the family in America, who came from Norfolk, England, in 1633, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Enoch Hobart, a sea captain, died in 1776, leaving the son to the care of his mother. He was a pupil in the Episcopal academy when nine years old, and studied classics under President John Andrews, 1785-90, and followed Mr. Andrews when he became vice-provost to the University of Pennsylvania, where he attended, 1790-91. He transferred to the junior class of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and was graduated, A.B., 1793, A.M., 1796. He was tutor at Princeton, 1796-98, while pursuing his studies in theology under the direction of Bishop White, and was ordained deacon by Bishop White in Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1798. He was in charge of Trinity church, Oxford, Pa., All Saints, Perkiomen, Pa., and Christ church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1798-99. He was married, May, 6, 1800, to Mary Goodwin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas

Bradbury and Jane (Emott) Chandler, of Elizabethtown, N.J., and granddaughter of Elias Boudinot, Sr. He was in charge of St. George's church, Hempstead, N.Y., in 1800, and in September of that year went to Trinity parish in New York city as assistant minister. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Provoost in 1801, and was a deputy to the general conventions of 1801, 1804, and 1808, serving as secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies, at the two latter conventions. He was elected coadjutor to the bishop of New York, May 15, 1811, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, May 29, 1811, by Bishops White, Provoost and Jarvis. On the death of Bishop Moore, Feb. 27, 1816, Bishop Hobart succeeded to the bishopric and assumed full charge of the diocese and the rectorship of the Trinity parish. His double duties as rector of the largest parish in America, and bishop over the entire state of New York with periodical visitations in New Jersey, 1815, and Connecticut, 1816–19, greatly taxed his strength and he sought rest by travelling in Europe, 1823–25. He was a founder of the General Theological seminary, and professor of pastoral theology in that institution, 1821–30. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1806, and was a trustee of Columbia college, 1801–30. He founded a church school in 1818, by uniting Geneva academy with Fairfield academy, then a theological school, and it became Geneva college with a university charter, Feb. 8, 1825. This institution was afterward named Hobart college in his honor. He is the author of: *Festivals and Fasts* (1804); *Companion for the Altar* (1804); *Companion to the Book of Common Prayer* (1805); *The Christian Manual* (1805); *Apology for Apostolic Orders* (1807); *Essay on the State of the Departed* (1814); *D'Oyley and Mant's Family Bible* (a work of five years, Vol. I., 1818; Vol. II., 1820); *Redemption* (sermons, London, 1824). See his *Life*, by the Rev. Dr. John McVickar (1834). He died in Auburn, N.Y., while visiting that portion of his diocese, Sept. 12, 1830.

HOBART, John Henry, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 1, 1817; son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Mary Goodwin (Chandler) Hobart. He was graduated at Columbia in 1836, and at the General Theological seminary in 1841. He was ordained a deacon in June, 1841, and a priest in 1842. He was engaged in mission work in New York, 1841–45; was rector of Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., 1845–46; missionary at Nashotah, Wis., 1847; assistant minister in Trinity parish, New York, 1848–63; rector of churches in the diocese of Maryland, 1863–73; attended the Old Catholic congress in Cologne, Germany, as chaplain to the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham, bishop of Maryland, in 1872; and became rector of Trinity church, Fishkill, N.Y., in 1873. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1856, and was a trustee of Hobart college, 1846–54. He is the author of: *Instruction and Encouragement for Lent* (1859); *Mediævalism* (1877); *Church Reform in Mexico* (1887), and edited *Festivals and Facts*, a work prepared by his father, and *The Clergyman's Companion* (1863). He died in Fishkill, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1889.

HOBART, John Sloss, senator, was born in Fairfield, Conn., May 6, 1738; son of the Rev. Noah and Ellen (Sloss) Hobart, and grandson of John and Esther (Burr) Sloss, of Fairfield, Conn. His father (1705–1773), was graduated from Harvard in 1724, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Fairfield, Conn., 1733–73; his maternal grandfather, John Sloss, was a native of Scotland; and his paternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in Hingham, England, and came to America, where he helped to found Hingham, Mass., and was minister there, 1635–78. John Sloss Hobart was graduated from Yale in 1757, and practised law in Suffolk county, N.Y. He was a member of the New York "Stamp Act" congress that met Oct. 7, 1765; became a member of the Sons of Liberty in November, 1765; was a deputy from Suffolk county to the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th provincial congresses of New York, 1775–76, and when the last of these congresses, meeting just after July 4, 1776, assumed the name of convention of representatives of the state he was a leader in their deliberations. He served on the committee which reported the resolutions approving the Declaration of Independence; on that which was appointed to prepare and report a constitution; on that which organized the council of safety (of which he was made a member), and on the committee of three, with Gouverneur Morris and John Jay, for devising the first great seal of the state. In May, 1777, although he had not been educated as a lawyer, he was elected one of the two associate judges of the newly organized supreme court of the state. In 1780 he served as a member of an important convention at Hartford for the discussion of the weaknesses of the confederation, and in 1788 he was a member from the city and county of New York of the convention for the adoption of the U.S. constitution, and was an earnest advocate of that action. In 1791 he inherited from his grandfather, John Sloss, a large property in Hunting-

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ton, L.I., N.Y. On Jan. 11, 1798, he was elected by the legislature U.S. senator to succeed Gen. Philip Schuyler, resigned, and resigned his judgeship in February to take his seat in the senate. He resigned from the senate May 5, 1798, to accept the appointment as judge of the U.S. district court for New York, which office he held until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1793. He was married in 1764 to Mary Greenill. He died in New York city, Feb. 5, 1805.

HOBBS, Lewis Lyndon, educator, was born at New Garden, N.C., May 17, 1849; son of Lewis and Phebe (Cook) Hobbs. He attended the Guilford county public schools, and the Friends school, New Garden, N.C., and was graduated from Haverford college, Pa., in 1876. He was principal of the New Garden boarding school, 1878–88, when it was incorporated as Guilford college, and he was made its president. He visited England in the interest of the college in 1891, and was chosen a member of the North Carolina state board of examiners of public schools in 1897.

HOBBS, William Herbert, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 2, 1864; son of Capt. Horace and Mary (Parker) Hobbs, and grandson of George and Katharine (Stuart) Hobbs, and of Timothy and Lois P. Parker. His ancestor, Josiah Hobbs, emigrated from England to the United States in 1671 and settled in Boston, Mass. William attended the public schools of Worcester and Auburn, Mass., and was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute, S.B., in 1883. He attended Johns Hopkins university, 1884–86 and 1887–88; Harvard university, 1886–87, and the University of Heidelberg, 1888–89. He was curator of the geological museum at the University of Wisconsin, 1889–90; instructor in mineralogy, 1889–90; assistant professor of mineralogy and metallurgy and curator of the geological museum, 1890–99, and was elected professor of mineralogy and petrology in 1899. He became connected with the U.S. geological survey in 1886, and was commissioned assistant U.S. geologist in 1896. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1891; secretary of Section E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893; was secretary and librarian of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, 1892–93, and was elected a life member of the academy in 1893. He was married, June 23, 1892, to Sarah Kimball Sale. The degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1888. He was the editor on mineralogy for the *American Naturalist*, 1894–95; editor-in-chief of the bulletin of the University of Wisconsin from its foundation in 1894, and editor of volumes 8 and 9 of the *Transactions* of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences. He is the author of some thirty-five scientific papers published in the principal German and American geological and mineralogical journals.

Edward H. Hobson

HOBSON, Edward Henry, soldier, was born in Greensburg, Ky., July 11, 1825; son of Capt. William and Lucy Ann (Kertly) Hobson, and grandson of William and ——— (Pattison) Hobson, and of James and Judith (Lewis) Kertly. His parents and grandparents were Virginians, and his ancestors came from England and Wales, and landed at Jamestown, Va., where they participated in the early troubles with the Indians. He was educated at the Greensburg and Danville, Ky., schools, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native place. As a lieutenant in the 2d Kentucky regiment he served in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista. He was a director in the Greensburg bank, 1853–61, and its president, 1857–61. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Union party in Kentucky and recruited the 13th regiment of Kentucky volunteers, drilling them at Camp Hobson and receiving his commission as colonel. He joined General Buell's army in February, 1862, and for his conduct at Shiloh, where he was wounded, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, receiving his commission after he had gained greater honors at the siege of Corinth and at Perryville, where he commanded a brigade. The condition of his men at the close of that indecisive battle relieved the regiment from active service and he was ordered to Munfordville, Ky., to drill 10,000 new recruits. He was then placed in command of the southern division of Kentucky, with headquarters at Munfordville, and was chief commander of the force engaged in the pursuit of Morgan, nine hundred miles through Kentucky into Indiana and Ohio, having two brigades in addition to his own. He was wounded in an encounter with Morgan at Kellass's Bridge, Ky., and finally drove him back into the interior of the state. He also broke up the forces of Gen. Adam Johnson on the Cumberland and obtained control of southwest Kentucky. He was made commander of the cavalry corps by Burnside, but ill health prevented his taking active command and he established headquarters at Lexington, Ky., from where he engaged in repelling raids. At the close of the war he resumed his banking business, and in 1880 was a delegate to and a vice-president of the Republican national convention, where he was one of the 304 supporters of the candidacy of General Grant for President for a third term. He became interested in railroad business and was elected president of the southern division of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad company. He was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G.A.R. and a member of various other fraternal and army organizations.

HOBSON, Richmond Pearson, naval officer, was born at Greensborough, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870; son of Judge James M. and Sallie C. (Pearson) Hobson; and grandson of Samuel Augustus and Ann (Morehead) Hobson, of North Carolina, and of Judge Richmond Mumford and Margaret (Williams) Pearson, of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was for many years, and at the time of his death, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina. His father served in the Confederate army in the civil war. Richmond Pearson Hobson attended a private school, 1878–82, studied at Southern university, Greensborough, Ala., 1882–85, and was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1889. He took a post-graduate course at the École d'Application du Génie Maritime, Paris. He was promoted assistant naval constructor, July 1, 1891, and was on duty in the navy department on the bureau of construction and repairs, 1894–95; on the U.S. flagship *New York*, with the North Atlantic squadron, during the summer of 1895; at the navy yard, New York, 1895–96; and at Newport News, Va., in the construction of battleships, 1896–97. He organized and conducted a post-graduate course for officers contemplating the construction corps at the U.S. naval academy in 1897–98. He went to sea with the North Atlantic squadron in March, 1898, and took a number of post-graduate students as assistants. He served as a constructor with the fleet and on the flagship *New York*, on blockade duty, at the bombardment of Matanzas, April 27, 1898, and at the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, May 12, 1898. He originated and carried out the plan, June 3, 1898, of sinking the collier *Merrimac* at the entrance of Santiago harbor, under fire of the enemy's guns, so that Cervera's escape from the harbor might be impeded, if not effectually blocked. After executing his plan he was taken prisoner with his seven companions and held at Morro castle, and they were exchanged for Spanish prisoners taken by the American forces, July 6, 1892. He received the thanks of congress for his heroic deed in June, 1898, and was promoted to the rank of naval constructor, with the relative rank of lieutenant, June 23, 1898. He was commissioned inspector of the Spanish wrecks in August, 1898, and was in charge of the operations to save them for the United States if possible. He succeeded in saving the *Maria Teresa* in Santiago harbor. He was ordered to the Asiatic station, Dec. 15, 1898, and superintended at Hong Kong, China, the repairing and rehabilitation of the three Spanish vessels raised in Manila, saving the government, after deducting all costs of repairs and reconstruction, $300,000. In September, 1900, he reported for duty at Washington, D.C.

HODGE, Archibald Alexander, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., July 18, 1823; the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B. in 1841 and A.M. in 1844, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1847. He was a tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1844–46; a missionary in India, 1847–50, and pastor at Lower West Nottingham, Md., 1851–55; at Fredericksburg, Va., 1855–61, and at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1861–64. He was professor of didactic, historical and polemic theology in Western Theological seminary and pastor of the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Pa., 1864–77; associate professor of didactic and polemic theology at Princeton Theological seminary, 1877–78, and full professor, 1878–86. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1862 and that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1876. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1881–86. He is the author of: *Outlines of Theology* (1860); *The Atonement* (1868); *A Commentary on Confession of Faith* (1869); *The Life of Charles Hodge* (1880); *Manual of Forms* (1883), and *Popular Lectures on Theological Themes* (1887). He died in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 11, 1886.

A. A. Hodge

HODGE, Caspar Wistar, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., Feb. 21, 1830; second son of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1848, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1853. He was tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1850–51, and a teacher in Princeton, N.J., 1852–53. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York, Nov. 5, 1854; and was pastor of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian church, Williamsburgh, N. Y., 1854–56, and at Oxford, Pa., 1856–60. He was professor of New Testament literature and Biblical Greek at Princeton Theological seminary, 1860–79, and of New Testament literature and exegesis, 1879–91. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1865 and that of LL.D. in 1891. He died in Princeton, N.J., Sept. 27, 1891.

HODGE, Charles, theologian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1797; son of Dr. Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge, and grandson of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge. He was prepared for college at the Somerville, N.J., academy; was graduated from the College of New Jersey A.B., 1815; A.M., 1818, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1819, and studied at the universities of Paris, Halle and Berlin, 1826–28. He was assistant professor of the original languages of Scripture at Princeton Theological seminary, 1820–22; professor of oriental and Biblical literature, 1822–40; of didactic and exegetical theology, 1840–52, and of polemic theology, 1852–76. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, 1846, and one of the committee on revision of the "Book of Discipline." He founded the *Biblical Repository* in 1825, changed its name to *Biblical Repository and Princeton Review* in 1837, and continued to edit it till 1872, when its title was changed to *Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review*. On the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of his professorship, celebrated April 24, 1872, the graduates endowed the "Charles Hodge Professorship" with $50,000. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Andrew (q.v.) and Mary (Stockton) Hunter. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutger's college in 1834, and that of LL.D. from Washington college in 1864. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1850–78. Besides review articles and editorials he is the author of: *Epistle to the Romans* (1835; new ed., 1864); *Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (2 vols., 1839–40); *The Way of Life* (1841); *Ephesians* (1856); *First Corinthians* (1857); *Second Corinthians* (1860); *What is Darwinism* (1874); *Systematic Theology* (3 vols., 1871–72). See *Life*, by his son, Archibald A. Hodge (1880). He died in Princeton, N.J., June 19, 1878.

Charles Hodge

HODGE, Clifton Tremont, educator, was born in Janesville, Wis., Oct. 16, 1859; son of Nelson Wellington and Mary Elizabeth (Merrill) Hodge and a descendant of John Hodge, who was sent out from England by George III. as governor of the island of Anguilla, W.I. Clifton Tremont Hodge was graduated from Ripon college, A.B., 1882; A.M., 1886. He was a fellow in psychology, and assistant in neurology at Clark university, 1889–91; instructor in biology at the University of Wisconsin, 1891–92, and was appointed assistant professor of physiology and neurology at Clark university in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Physiological society in 1889, the Society of American Naturalists in 1890, the Boston Society of Medical Science in 1897, the Massachusetts Forestry association in 1899, the American Forestry association in 1900, and the American Ornithologists union in 1900. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1889. He was married, Sept. 25, 1888, to Thekla Johanna Eversz, of Wesel, Germany. He published articles in scientific journals on *Fatigue of Nerve Cells*, *Physiology of Alcohol*, *Method of Homing Pigeons*, the vivisection question and other related subjects, and a series of nature study leaflets, including *Biology of the Common Toad* (1898); *Biology of our Common Birds* (1899).

HODGE, Frederick Webb, ethnologist, was born in Plymouth, England, Oct. 28, 1864. He immigrated to America with his parents in 1871, was educated in Washington, D.C., and in August, 1884, was appointed to the U.S. geological survey, continuing his studies at the Corcoran scientific school, Columbian university. In December, 1886, he resigned his official duties to act as field secretary to the Hemenway southwestern archæological expedition, and he made detailed surveys and maps of the prehistoric ruins in Salado valley, southern Arizona, and in Zuni valley, New Mexico. He returned to Washington in July, 1889, and was appointed to the bureau of ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, as assistant in the preparation of a "Cyclopedia and Synonymy of Indian Tribes," which work was subsequently placed entirely in his charge. He was later entrusted with the editorial work of the bureau as well as with its rapidly increasing library. He again visited the Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico in 1895, and in 1897 scaled the "Enchanted Mesa," discovering evidences of former habitation and thus verifying a popular Indian tradition. In 1891 he was made curator of the Anthropological society of Washington and a member of the editorial committee of the *American Anthropologist*, and in 1899 became managing editor of the new series of that journal. His previous work among the Pueblo Indians was supplemented by a trip among them in 1899. He is the author of numerous ethnologic papers, which appear mainly in scientific journals.

Hugh L. Hodge

HODGE, Hugh Lenox, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1796; son of Dr. Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge; grandson of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge, and a descendant of William and Margaret Hodge, whose three sons, William, Andrew and Hugh, immigrated to America from Ireland in 1730. His father was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge, the celebrated theologian. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey with honors, A.B., 1814; A.M., 1817, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1818. He went to India in 1818 and there studied the cause of and remedies for Asiatic cholera. He was a practising physician in Philadelphia, 1820–73. He was married in 1828 to Margaret Elizabeth Aspinwall. He was a successful practitioner in the cholera hospitals during the epidemic of 1832. As an instructor he had charge of the anatomical class of Dr. Horner in 1821, during the absence of that celebrated professor in Europe; was lecturer on surgery in Dr. Chapman's summer school, 1823–35; professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–63, and professor emeritus, 1863–73. He was an active Presbyterian; received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1871, and is the author of: *Diseases Peculiar to Women* (1860); *Principles and Practice of Obstetrics* (1864); *Fœticide* (1869), and contributions to medical journals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1873.

HODGE, Hugh Lenox, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1836; son of Dr. Hugh Lenox and Margaret Elizabeth (Aspinwall) Hodge. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1855; A.M., 1858, and M.D., 1858. He was salutatorian of his class and moderator of the Philomathean society. He was resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1858–60; demonstrator of surgery and chief of surgical dispensary, University of Pennsylvania, 1861–70, and demonstrator of anatomy, 1870–81; U.S. assistant surgeon, Satterlee hospital, 1861–65; surgeon of Pennsylvania reserve corps, 1862–65; surgeon of Children's hospital, 1864, and of the Presbyterian hospital, 1872. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1863; a member of the American Medical association, 1870; of the Pathological society, and its president, 1876; of the American Academy of Medicine in 1878, and of the county and state medical societies. He was married to Harriet Roosevelt, daughter of Charles W. and Eliza (Newton) Woolsey. See *Memoir of Hugh Lenox Hodge, M.D.*, by William G. Porter, M.D. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1881.

HODGE, John Aspinwall, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1831; son of Dr. Hugh Lenox and Margaret Elizabeth (Aspinwall) Hodge. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1851, and A.M., 1854, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1856. He was pastor at Mauch Chunk, Pa., 1857–65, and at Hartford, Conn., 1866–92. In 1893 he accepted the chair of instruction in the English Bible at Lincoln university, Chester county, Pa. He was married in 1857 to Charlotte Gebhard, daughter of Richard Cary Morse (q.v.) He is the author of: *What is Presbyterian Law as Defined by the Church Courts?* (1882; 8th ed., 1899); *System of Theology of the Shorter Catechism* (second part, 1888); *Recognition after Death* (1889), and numerous tracts, memoirs, sermons and addresses.

HODGE, Richard Morse, clergyman and educator, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 25, 1864; son of the Rev. Dr. John Aspinwall and Charlotte Gebhard (Morse) Hodge. He prepared for college in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1886; A.M. (honorary) 1888; and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1889. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18, 1890, and was pastor of Westminster church, Milwaukee, 1890–92; of the Presbyterian church at Riverton, N.J., 1893–95; superintendent of the Missionary training school, Fredericksburg, Va., 1895–98, and in 1898 was chosen superintendent of the Bible institute, Nashville, Tenn. He was married June 28, 1888, to Alice Austen. He is the author of: *Historical Atlas and Chronology of the Life of Jesus Christ* (1899).

HODGES, George, educator, was born in Rome, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1856; son of George Frederick and Hannah (Ballard) Hodges; grandson of Zephaniah Hodges, of Taunton, Mass., and a descendant of Myles Standish. He was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1882. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1881 and a priest in 1882. He served as assistant rector of Calvary church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1881–89, and was rector 1889–94, when he accepted the position of dean of the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He is the author of: *Christianity between Sundays* (1892); *The Heresy of Cain* (1894); *In This Pres-*

ent World (1897) ; *Beside the Cross* (1889) ; *Faith and Social Service* (1896) ; *The Battles of Peace* (1899), and two catechisms.

HODGES, George T., representative, was born in Clarendon, Vt., July 4, 1789 ; son of Dr. Silas Hodges, a surgeon in the Continental army and a member of the staff of General Washington. George received a good education and settled in Rutland, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He served in both houses of the state legislature, and was a representative in the 34th congress, 1856–57, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Meacham. He was a director of the Bank of Rutland, 1825–60, and its president, 1834–60 ; a director and vice-president of the Rutland and Burlington railroad from its organization, and a prominent member of the Vermont Agricultural society. He died in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 9, 1860.

HODGES, James Leonard, representative, was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1790 ; son of James and Joanna (Tillinghast) Hodges ; grandson of Abijah and Jerusha (Leonard) Hodges and of the Hon. Nicholas Tillinghast, of Taunton ; great-grandson of William Hodges ; great^2-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Macy) Hodges, and great^3-grandson of William Hodges, one of the first settlers of Taunton, Mass., 1633. He was postmaster of Taunton, 1810–26 ; first cashier of the Taunton bank, 1812–27 ; a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, 1820 ; state senator, 1823–24 ; town treasurer, 1825 ; and a representative in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31. At the organization of the Bristol County Agricultural society in 1821, he was elected corresponding secretary. He was married, Dec. 25, 1817, to Harriet L., daughter of the Hon. Samuel Fales, of Taunton, and had two sons, William Gray and James Arthur. He died in Taunton, Mass., March 8, 1846.

HODGIN, Cyrus Wilburn, educator, was born near Farmland, Ind., Feb. 12, 1842 ; son of Tilnias and Rachel (Hinshaw) Hodgin ; grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Dix) Hodgin, and of Jacob and Phebe (Allen) Hinshaw, and a descendant of Robert Hodgson, a Quaker preacher from England, who arrived at New York (then New Amsterdam) in 1657. He was graduated at Illinois State Normal university in 1867 ; was principal of Richmond high school, 1868–69 ; professor of history, Indiana State Normal school, 1872–81 ; acting associate president there, 1878–79 ; superintendent of city schools, Rushville, Ind., 1882–83 ; principal of the Richmond normal school, 1883–87 ; and became professor of history and political economy at Earlham college in 1887. He was graduate student in history and political science, University of Chicago, 1892–93, and conductor of Chautauqua College of History, 1896–98. He became a member of the Indiana State Teachers' association, was elected its president in 1886, and was still serving, through continuous re-elections, in 1900. He was elected a member of the American Historical association in 1886 and received the degree of A.M. from Earlham in 1888. He improved the methods of teaching history in the public schools of Indiana, served as instructor in teachers' institutes in most of the counties of his state, and became a frequent contributor to educational journals. He is the author of : *Civil Government of Indiana* (1893) ; *History of Indiana* (1897) ; *History and Government of Indiana* (MS. 1900) ; joint author of *A Study of the American Commonwealth* (1893) ; and reviser of Page's *Theory and Practice of Teaching* (1893).

HODGKINS, Howard Lincoln, educator, was born in Elgin, Ill., Jan. 23, 1862 ; son of David and Harriet (Shears) Hodgkins. He attended the public schools of Chicago and Washington and the preparatory school of Columbian university, and was graduated from the Columbian college, A.M., 1883, and Ph.D., 1892. He was a tutor in mathematics at the Columbian college, 1882–84 ; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1884–87 ; professor of mathematics, 1887–97 ; dean of the Corcoran Scientific school, 1897–1900 ; and was chosen dean of the Columbian university in 1900. He was special computer in the nautical almanac office, U.S. navy department, 1881–92. He was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D.C., in 1885 ; the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1892 and fellow in 1895, and a member of the Anthropological and Geographic societies of Washington, D.C. He was married June 18, 1890, to Marie Wilkinson of Washington. He published : *Historical Catalogue of the Columbian University 1821–1891* (1891).

HODGKINS, Louise Manning, author, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 5, 1846 ; daughter of Daniel and Mary (Willett) Hodgkins, granddaughter of Capt. John Hodgkins, and a descendant of William Hodgkins, who came to America from England in 1640. Several of her ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers. She attended Ipswich seminary, Pennington seminary, N.J., and Wilbraham academy, Mass., and was graduated from the last named in 1870. She spent several years in Europe in study and received the degree of A.M., from Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., in 1876. She was connected with Lawrence university as lady principal for a short time, resigning late in 1876 to accept the chair of English literature at Wellesley college, Mass. She resigned this position in 1891 to devote her time to literary work and to lecturing. She received a diploma from the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and in the same year became editor of the *Woman's Missionary Friend.* She spent the greater part of the year 1900 in a journey round the world. She is the author of: *Nineteenth Century Authors; Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration* (1889); *Study of the English Language* (1890), and numerous contributions to periodical literature. She also edited Arnold's Poems and Milton's Lyrics (1891).

HODGSDON, Daniel Bascome, captain, U.S. revenue cutter service, was born in New York city, Feb. 4, 1836; son of George and Catharine (Evans) Hodgsdon. His paternal grandparents were English, his maternal grandfather of Welsh and his maternal grandmother of French (Huguenot) descent. He was educated in public and private schools, and served in the merchant marine, 1849–61; entered the U.S. revenue cutter service, Nov. 12, 1861, as third lieutenant; and was promoted second lieutenant, July 14, 1863; first lieutenant, July 11, 1864, and captain, Sept. 14, 1868. He passed about twenty-four years on duty on the Atlantic coast; nine years on the lakes, and three years on the Pacific coast. During the civil war he was on duty on the Chesapeake bay, the lower Potomac, Rappahannock and York rivers, and at Hampton Roads. In 1865 he made the voyage from Baltimore to San Francisco as first lieutenant and executive officer of the steam cutter *Lincoln*, and in 1867 was attached to the same vessel on the first expedition to Alaska, on the transfer of the territory from the Russian to the U.S. government. He commanded the U.S. revenue sailing school-ship *S. P. Chase*, and made three cruises to Lisbon, and the Madeira and Azore islands, 1887–91; and commanded the U.S. revenue cutter *McCulloch*, 1897–98, taking her from Norfolk, Va., through the Suez canal to Hong Kong, where he reported to Commodore George Dewey, commanding the U.S. naval forces on the Asiatic station, April 8, 1898. He accompanied Commodore Dewey to Manila, ran the batteries with the fleet and participated in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and carried to Hong Kong the first two dispatches from the commodore, announcing the victory of the American fleet, where it was cabled to Secretary Long. Captain Hodgsdon subsequently served on guard and other duties required by Admiral Dewey. He was ordered home, June 17, 1898, and was assigned to the command of the cutter *Fessenden*, at Detroit, Mich., in September, 1898. He was officially commended to the department for zeal and efficiency at the battle of Manila Bay, and received the thanks of congress and one of the congressional medals prepared "as a gift of the people of the United States to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron under the command of Commodore George Dewey." He was several times detailed as assistant inspector of life-saving stations while in command of revenue cutters. Under provision of joint resolution of the 56th congress, approved, May 3, 1900, Captain Hodgsdon was retired from active duty as an officer of the revenue cutter service.

Daniel B. Hodgsdon

HODGSON, Telfair, educator, was born in Columbia, Va., March 14, 1840. He received his primary education in the schools of Philadelphia and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1859. He entered the General Theological seminary with the class of 1863, but left New York for his native state on the passage of the ordinance of secession in 1861, and volunteered as a private in the 44th Virginia infantry. He was subsequently transferred to the 1st Alabama cavalry, received regular promotions to the rank of major and served on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Tennessee and Kentucky. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Savannah, Ga., in 1863, and a priest at Columbus, Ga., in 1864, and continued in the Confederate army as chaplain. He was rector of St. Mary's church, Keyport, N.J., 1865–71; was in Europe for some time, and in 1871 was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Alabama. In 1873–74 he was assistant minister of Christ church, Baltimore, Md., and went from there to Trinity church, Hoboken, N.J., as rector, where he remained till 1878, when he was made dean of the theological department, professor of exegesis and moral science and commis-

HODGSON LIBRARY.

sioner of finance of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. In 1879 he was vice-chancellor of the institution, and for his work in this capacity he asked no salary, but made his private means support the failing credit of the university in a financial crisis. His administration was marked by a steady increase in the number of students and the erection of permanent buildings both by the university and by private individuals. He resigned the vice-chancellorship in 1890, continuing to give his services as dean of the theological department, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas F. Gailor. He founded and was editor of the *Sewanee Review*, and gave to the University of the South the Hodgson Library. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of the South in 1878, and delivered the baccalaureate sermon that year. Hobart college gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1890. He died at Sewanee, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1893.

Rich. M. Hoe

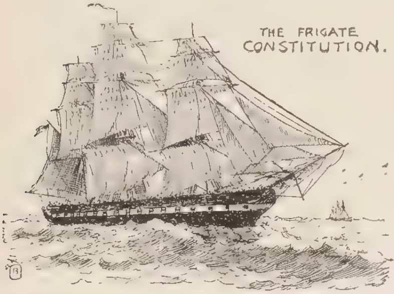
HOE, Richard March, inventor, was born in New York city, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1812; son of Robert Hoe, who was born Oct. 29, 1784, came from Hoes, Nottingham, Leicestershire, England, in 1803, settled in New York and engaged in the manufacture of printing presses with Peter and Mathew Smith, and afterward manufactured the Hoe press. He died in Westchester county, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1833. Richard M. Hoe was given a common school education, and in 1827 became an apprentice in his father's workshop, as did his brothers Robert in 1830, and Peter Smith in 1833. Upon the death of his father, in 1833, he became senior member of the firm. He constantly improved the printing presses manufactured, introducing the fixed cylinder, on which the electrotype plates were placed, with impression-cylinders travelling around it, which evolved into the revolving type-cylinder, or rotary press, gradually increasing the number of cylinders from two to four, six, eight and ten. He then made a press that would print upon both sides of a sheet or web of paper, the roll being passed through the press at the rate of eight hundred feet a minute, and the completed newspaper cut, pasted, folded and ready for delivery in a single operation of the one machine. He combined with the manufacture of printing presses that of steel circular saws, and patented in the United States and Europe a process for the rapid and automatic grinding of saws. As their factory increased in the number of workmen Richard's son Robert became interested in the business. They introduced an apprentice's school for the free instruction of two hundred pupils. His brother Robert, born in New York, July 19, 1815, died in Tarrytown, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1884. Richard March Hoe died in Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886.

HOE, Robert, manufacturer, was born in New York city, N.Y., March 10, 1839; son of Robert Hoe, and grandson of Robert Hoe, who introduced in America the use of iron and steel in the place of wooden plates and wooden screws in the printing press. Robert was educated in the public schools and served an apprenticeship in his father's printing press manufactory, learning all the details of the business. He was admitted as a partner in 1860, and on the death of his uncle, Richard March Hoe, in 1886, he became senior member of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. of New York and London. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the industrial schools connected with that institution. He collected a large private library and became a member of various literary and social clubs; was the first president of the Grolier club and a member of the Century association. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1883. He conducted an extensive model stock farm in Westchester county, N.Y., where he raised choice dairy stock originally imported from the Channel islands and from England. The Hoe octuple press was in 1900 used by the largest circulating newspapers in the United States.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

HOFF, Henry Kuhn, naval officer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1809: son of George and Margaret (Hager) Hoff. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in October, 1823, accredited to South Carolina. He was on the *Constitution* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1827; was promoted passed midshipman, March, 1829, and lieutenant, March, 1831. He was on the *Potomac*, of the Pacific squadron, 1833–34, and took by storm one of the forts at Qualla

Battor in the East Indies ; was on special service, 1834–40 ; attached to the *Philadelphia*, 1840–45 ; commanded the storeship *Relief*, 1845–1847 ; was stationed in Pennsylvania navy yard, 1847–50 ; and commanded the *St. Louis*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1850–1853, the *Independence*, of the Pacific squadron, 1857, and the *John Adams*, 1858–61. He received promotion to commander Feb. 6, 1884, and was made captain June 30, 1861. He commanded the *Lancaster* of the Pacific squadron, 1861–62 ; was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862, and was on ordnance and special duty, 1864–67. He was made a rear-admiral, April 13, 1867, and commanded the North Atlantic squadron, 1868–69. When the Cuban insurrection broke out in October, 1868, he went with his fleet to Havana and offered the protection of the American flag to American citizens who were suffering injustice at the hands of Spanish officials. His energetic interference somewhat disturbed the U.S. government, the state department not wishing to provoke a war with Spain. Rear-Admiral Hoff was placed on the retired list, Sept. 19, 1868, and returned to the United States in August, 1869, where he served on the retiring board, and in 1870 as president of the board of visitors at Annapolis. He was married to Louisa Alexina Wadsworth Bainbridge, and their son, Henry Bainbridge Hoff, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1859, was a lieutenant in the U.S. marine corps and served under DuPont in the expedition against Port Royal, S.C., 1862, and died at sea the same year ; and another son, William Bainbridge Hoff (q.v.), was a graduate of the U.S. Naval academy. Rear-Admiral Hoff died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 25, 1878.



THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

HOFF, John Francis, clergyman, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Jan 10, 1814 ; son of George and Margaret (Hager) Hoff. He was a student at Dickinson college in the class of 1830, 1827–28 ; a sophomore at Yale in the class of 1832, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He studied at the Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria, 1834–36, and was graduated at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1836. He was rector of Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., 1838–43 ; St. Mark's, Frederick county, Md., 1844–47 ; Christ church, Millwood, Va., 1847–58, and of Trinity church, Towson, Md., 1858–81. He was married to Juliana Johnson, daughter of William Ross. Yale conferred on him the degrees of A.B. and A.M. *gratiæ causa* in 1879, and William and Mary, the honorary degree of D.D. in 1870. He is the author of a series of tracts and essays setting forth the doctrines and polity of the Protestant Episcopal church in America. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, 1881.

HOFF, William Bainbridge, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1846 ; son of Rear-Admiral Henry Kuhn and Louisa Alexina Wadsworth (Bainbridge) Hoff ; a descendant of the Taylors and Bainbridges of New Jersey, and of the Kuhns of Philadelphia. He attended the Episcopal academy at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1860 entered the U.S. Naval academy, and was ordered into active service in September, 1863. While midshipman he at one time commanded the yacht *America*. He was promoted ensign, Oct. 1, 1863 ; attached to the steam frigate *Niagara* in 1864 ; served on the East Gulf blockading squadron, 1864–65, and took part in the expedition to capture St. Marks, Fla., which terminated in the battle of Natural Bridge. He served on the steamer *Shawmut* of the Brazil squadron, 1865–66 ; was promoted master, May 10, 1866, and attached to the steam frigate *Franklin*, the flagship of Admiral Farragut, commanding the European squadron, 1867–68. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. He was stationed at the Naval academy in 1869 ; attached to the *Kansas*, 1870–71 ; on torpedo service, 1872, and was senior aide to Rear-Admiral Pennock, commander of the Pacific station, and executive officer of the *Saranac*, Pacific fleet, 1872–74. He was called to Washington on special duty in 1875 ; commanded the torpedo boat *Alarm*, 1875–76 ; was stationed at League Island, 1876–77, and served as aide to Admiral Porter, 1877–81. He was promoted to commander, Aug. 7, 1881 ; commanded the training - ship *Portsmouth*, in 1881–83, and served at the torpedo station in 1883. He was chief signal officer, a special duty for the navy department, 1883–86 ; commanded the *Ossipee*, North Atlantic station, 1886–88, and the *Dale*, a training ship for seamen gunners, from January, 1890, to March, 1892. He was naval commissioner to London, for the World's Columbian exposition from March, 1892, to October, 1893 ; on special duty for the bureau of navigation, 1893–95, and was promoted captain, May 10, 1895. He commanded the *Lancaster*, then the *Newark*,

U.S.S OSSIPEE.

1895–97, and was retired March 13, 1897, for physical disability. He originated the system of tactics officially adopted in the navy in 1890. He was married, Jan. 6, 1869, to Juliet A., daughter of George H. Potts, a New York banker, and their son, Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, entered the U.S. Naval academy, Sept. 28, 1885; was appointed ensign, July 1, 1891, and promoted lieutenant, July 17, 1898. Captain Hoff is the author of: *Examples, Conclusions, and Maxims of Modern Naval Tactics* (1884); *The Avoidance of Collisions at Sea* (1886); *Elementary Naval Tactics* (1894).

HOFFMAN, Beekman Verplanck, naval officer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1789; eldest son of Judge Anthony A. and Gertrude (Verplanck) Hoffman, grandson of Anthony and Catharine (Van Gaasbeck) Hoffman, and of Philip and Effie (Beekman) Verplanck, and a descendant of Martin Hoffman. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 4, 1805; was commissioned lieutenant, May 21, 1812; commander, May 5, 1817, and captain, March 7, 1829. His first service was on the *Argus*, Captain Trippe, and in the war of 1812 he served on the *Constitution* as lieutenant. He was in the fight with the *Guerrière*, Aug. 19, 1812; with the *Java*, Dec. 29, 1812; with the *Cyane* and the *Levant*, Feb. 20, 1820, and had the honor of bringing the *Cyane* into New York harbor a prize. He was married, Nov. 29, 1817, to Phœbe Wilmot, daughter of William and Margaret Townsend. He died in Jamaica, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1834.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1806; son of Josiah Ogden and Maria (Fenno) Hoffman, and grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman. He was a half-brother of Murray and Ogden Hoffman. He was educated under the direction of a Scotch clergyman in New Jersey, and in 1817, while a student, suffered the amputation of a leg which had been crushed in a ferry-boat accident. He was a student at Columbia college, but left before graduation to study law under the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, in Albany, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised in New York city, 1827–30. He then joined Charles King in the work of editing the New York *American*, and in 1832 established the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, which he sold out after a few months to Timothy Flint. He purchased the *American Monthly Magazine* in 1834, and was its editor for several years. He also edited the New York *Mirror* for one year. He edited the *Literary World*, 1847–48, and wrote for it "Sketches of Society" through 1848. In 1850, while filling a government position in Washington, he was attacked by a mental disorder that compelled his retirement to the Harrisburg Insane asylum, where he remained until his death. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia college in 1837. His books include: *A Winter in the West* (2 vols., 1835); *Wild Scenes in Forest and the Prairie* (2 vols., 1837), and *Greyslaer, a Romance of the Mohawk* (his only novel, 1840). He also wrote many poems and songs, and published collections: *The Vigil of Faith, and Other Poems* (1842); *The Echo, or Borrowed Notes For Home Circulation* (1844); *Lays of the Hudson, and Other Poems* (1846), and *Love's Calendar, and Other Poems* (1848). A new edition of his poems was prepared by his nephew, Edward Fenno Hoffman, with a critical sketch of the author by William Cullen Bryant (1874). He died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884.

Hoffman

Charles F. Hoffman

HOFFMAN, Charles Frederick, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 18, 1830; son of Samuel Verplanck and Glovina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman, grandson of Harmanus Hoffman and a descendant of Martin Hoffman. He was graduated at Trinity college, Conn., A.B., 1851; A.M. 1854, and was a student under Bishop George W. Doane, of New Jersey, and at the General Theological seminary in the class of 1854. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Doane, July 14, 1854, and priest in 1855, and served as missionary and as assistant in St. Mary's, Burlington, N.J., 1854–59, and as rector of St. Philip's-in-Highlands at Garrisons, N.Y., until 1873. He was rector of All Angels' church, New York city, 1873–97. In 1888 he built at his own expense a new church edifice for his parish at a cost of over $150,000, and it was consecrated in 1890. In 1894 he erected a large parish house. In 1896–97 he enlarged the church building at a cost of $200,000. He was a trustee of the General Theological seminary, founder and president of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges and Seminaries; trustee of St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y.; benefactor of the college library and college to the extent of $200,000, founder of the Hoffman library lectures, and chief pastor of the institution. He presented a library building to the A. T. Porter institute, Charleston, S.C., and in 1896 sent his check for $50,000 to Sewanee, a present to the University of the South. He was a trustee of Hobart college, 1893-97; honorary chancellor, 1894-97, and presented to the college a liberal endowment. He received the honorary degrees D.D., from Rutgers, 1881; D.C.L., from St. Stephen's, 1894, and from the University of the South, 1896, and LL.D. from Hobart, 1893. He was married, Sept. 12, 1854, to Eleanor Louisa, daughter of David M. Vail of New Brunswick, N.J., and left two sons, Charles Frederick, Jr., and William Mitchell Vail Hoffman, and two daughters. By his will he bequeathed to St. Stephen's college $50,000, the principal part of his large library and his private communion service, and to All Angels' church a remission of all debts due him from it, which made it free from debt. He is the author of: *Christ the Patron of True Education* (1893), and *The Library a Divine Child* (1893). He died in Jekyl Island, Ga., March 4, 1897.

HOFFMAN, David, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1784. He was admitted to the bar and became a successful lawyer. He was professor of law at the University of Maryland from 1817 until 1836, when the chair was abolished; travelled in Europe, 1836-38; was a Harrison presidential elector in 1840 and practised law in Philadelphia, Pa., until 1847. He then went to England, where he obtained material for "Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew," a history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era, which he proposed to issue in six volumes, two volumes of which were completed and published. He returned to the United States in 1853. He received the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Maryland and Oxford, England, and that of J.U.D. from the University of Göttingen. He was a member of many learned societies. He is the author of: *A Course of Legal Study* (1817, 2d ed., 1836); *Legal Outlines* (1836); *Miscellaneous Thoughts on Men, Manners and Things by Anthony Grumbler of Grumbleton Hall, Esq.* (1837); *Viator, or a Peep into My Note-Book* (1841); *Legal Hints* (1846); *Moot-Court Decisions* and *Abridgment of Lord Coke's Reports, with Notes* (MS.). He died in New York city, Nov. 11, 1854.

HOFFMAN, (David) Murray, jurist, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1791; eldest son of Martin and Beulah (Murray) Hoffman; grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman, and of Robert and Mary Murray; great-grandson of Martinus and Alida (Livingston) Hoffman, and nephew of Lindley Murray, the grammarian. He was graduated from Columbia in 1809 and became a lawyer in New York city. He was known as David Murray Hoffman up to the time of his admission to the bar, when he discarded his first name. He was assistant vice-chancellor of the first circuit, 1839-43, and judge of the superior court of the city, 1853-61. He was an active layman in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was twice married: first Dec. 16, 1817, to Frances Amelia, daughter of Jonathan Burrall, cashier of the Bank of America, major in the army of the Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; and secondly to Mary Murray, daughter of William and Susan (Murray) Ogden. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union in 1840 and from Columbia in 1860. He is the author of: *Offices and Duties of Masters in Chancery* (1824); *Vice-Chancery Reports* (1839-40); *Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery* (3 vols., 1840-43); *Treatise on the Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1850); *Treatise on the Corporation of the City of New York as Owners of Property* (1853); *Compilation of Laws Relating to the City of New York* (1853); *A Digest of the Statutes and Decisions Relating to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York* (1866); *Ecclesiastical Law in the State of New York* (1868), and *The Ritual Law of the Church, with Notes upon Orders, the Articles and Canons of 1603* (1872). He died at Flushing, N.Y., May, 7, 1878.

Eugene Augs. Hoffman

HOFFMAN, Eugene Augustus, educator, was born in New York city, March 21, 1829; son of Samuel Verplanck and Glorvina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman; grandson of Harmanus Hoffman and a descendant of Martin Hoffman, who came to America from Holland about 1657 and settled in Esopus (now Kingston), N.Y. The family removed to New Brunswick, N.J., in 1842, and Eugene entered Rutgers college, where he was graduated in 1847. Desiring to pursue his studies further, he entered Harvard, and received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1848 and 1851, respectively. In 1848 he joined a party under Agassiz to explore the wilderness north of Lake Superior, and on returning home entered the General Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1851. He was married, April 16, 1852, to Mary Crooke, daughter of Peter Zabriskie and Maria La Grange (Van Vechten) Elmendorf. He was ordained a priest in 1853 and engaged in missionary work in Elizabethport, N.J. He was rector of Grace church, Elizabeth, N.J., 1853–63; of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., 1863–64; of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., 1864–69; and of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1869–79. While in New Jersey he built Christ church and rectory, Elizabeth; St. Stephen's church, Milburn, and Trinity church, Woodbridge. He was elected dean of the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1879, to succeed Dean G. F. Seymour, elected bishop of Springfield, Ill. In connection with his father he endowed the chair of pastoral theology with $80,000, and on the death of his father in 1880 his mother contributed $125,000 for the building of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd as a memorial to her husband. Dr. Hoffman erected the deanery of the seminary at his own expense and presented it to the corporation. Among his other benefactions may be mentioned $20,000 given to St. Luke's hospital, New York city, in 1895, and $50,000 given to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1896. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers in 1864; from Racine (Wis.) in 1822; from the General Theological seminary in 1885; from Columbia in 1886; from Trinity in 1893, and from Oxford university in 1895; that of D.C.L. from King's college (N.S.) in 1890, and that of LL.D. from the University of the South (Tenn.) in 1891, and from Trinity (Toronto) in 1893. He is the author of: *Free Churches* (1858); *The Eucharistic Week* (1859); *The Legal Use of Church Bells*, and various published sermons, addresses and magazine articles.

HOFFMAN, Frank Sargent, educator, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Feb. 9, 1852; son of Wendel and Mary Currier (Sargent) Hoffman; grandson of Frederick and Johanna Hoffman and of Moses and Hannah Sargent, and a descendant of Richard Sargent, who came from England to America with the early settlers, landing at Agawam (now Ipswich), Mass. He was graduated from Amherst college, Mass., in 1876, and from Yale Divinity school in 1880, and was a Hooker fellow at Yale, 1880–82. He studied in Germany, 1882–83; was an instructor in philosophy at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1883–85, and became professor of mental and moral philosophy at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1885. He received from Amherst the degree of A.M. in 1884, and that of Ph.D. in 1896. He was elected a member of many learned societies. He is the author of: *The Sphere of the State* (1894; 3d and rev. ed., 1897); *The Sphere of Science* (1898), and contributions to literary periodicals.

HOFFMAN, Henry William, representative, was born in Cumberland, Md., Nov. 17, 1825; son of John G. and Mary (Bovard) Hoffman. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1846; practised law in Cumberland, 1846–55 and 1868–83; was a representative in the 34th congress, 1855–57; treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, 1857–58; sergeant-at-arms of the U.S. house of representatives, 1859–60; collector of the port of Baltimore, 1861–65; attorney of the board of county commissioners, Cumberland, Md., 1868–72; and judge of the 4th judicial circuit, 1883–95. He was married to Rachel, daughter of William Osborn. He received the degree of A.M. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1867. He died in Cumberland, Md., July 27, 1895.

HOFFMAN, Horace Addison, educator, was born at Auburn, Ind., July 30, 1855; son of Joshua Josiah and Caroline Catherine (Imhoff) Hoffman. He attended the country schools, summer normal schools at Waterloo and Auburn, and the Auburn high school; taught school, 1872–77; and was graduated from Indiana university in 1881. He was a graduate student in classical philology at Harvard, 1883–85, was elected professor of Greek in Indiana university in 1885, and dean of the departments of liberal arts in 1894. He was married, June 13, 1888, to Anna Harriet Bowman, of Monticello, Ind. He was elected a member of the American Philological society in 1886. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard university in 1884. He travelled and studied in Greece in 1890, and prepared with David Starr Jordan a catalogue of the fishes of Greece, with notes on the names now in use and those employed by classical authors, which was published in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1892).

HOFFMAN, John Thompson, governor of New York, was born in Sing Sing, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1828; son of Dr. Adrian Kissam and Jane Ann (Thompson) Hoffman; grandson of Philip Livingston and Helena (Kissam) Hoffman and of the Hon. Dr. John and Mary (Lyell) Thompson, of Saratoga county, N.Y.; great-grandson of Martinus and Alida (Livingston) Hoffman; great^{2}-grandson of Nicolaes and Jannetje (Crispell) Hoffman, and great^{3}-grandson of Martin and Emmerentje (de Witt) Hoffman. Martin came to America from Holland in 1657 and settled in Ulster county, N.Y. John Thompson Hoffman entered the sophomore class at Union college and was graduated with honors in 1846. In 1848 he was made a member of the Democratic state central committee, and did good service as a campaign speaker for Gen. Lewis Cass. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, Jan. 10, 1849, and in the fall of that year removed to New York city, where he formed a partnership with Samuel M. Woodruff and Judge William M. Leonard, under the firm name Woodruff, Leonard & Hoffman. He was married in 1854 to Ella, daughter of Henry Starkweather, of New York city. In 1859 his name was put forward as U.S. district attorney, but President Buchanan objected to his appointment on account of his youth. In 1860 he was elected recorder of the city of New York, the youngest man who had ever held the place, and he was re-elected in 1863, receiving a large majority of the votes polled. He was elected mayor of New York in 1864, and during his term was nominated for governor of the state, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton. He was re-elected mayor in 1867 and in 1868, while holding the office, was elected governor of the state, resigning the mayoralty to assume the office. He was re-elected in 1870, serving until 1872. In three sessions of the legislature he vetoed 402 bills, all his vetoes being sustained by the legislature. In July, 1871, he was active in suppressing the Orange riots. He was a trustee of Union college, 1882–86, and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1869 and from the College of New Jersey in 1870. The *Public Papers of Governor Hoffman* were published in 1872. He died in Wiesbaden, Germany, March 24, 1888.

John T Hoffman

HOFFMAN, John Wesley, scientist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 11, 1869; son of Henry and Barbara (Wright) Hoffman. He received his preparatory education in his native city, studied for a time at Wilberforce university, Ohio, and at Albion college, Michigan, and was graduated from Howard university, Washington, D.C., in 1889. He took a post-graduate course in chemistry at Harvard university in 1889, and in 1890 entered the Michigan Agricultural college at Lansing, where he took the regular course in dairy science and agricultural chemistry. He studied dairy bacteriology under Dr. Herbert W. Conn (q. v.), 1890–91, and was the first member of the colored race to introduce the dairy science in the south. He was professor of agricultural biology at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, 1894–96, where he introduced truck gardening and scientific dairying. He also made a dietary study of the kind, quantity and quality of the food used by the negroes of the "great black belt of the south," and his report was published by the U.S. department of agriculture as a valuable contribution to the dietetic studies of the different races of the world, and was translated into several languages. In 1895 he introduced among the colored people of the south, farmers' institutes, which proved of great practical benefit in promoting advanced agriculture. He was the first scientist in the south to report to the U.S. department of agriculture the appearance of the parasitic insect called the "San José scale." In 1896 he became professor of agricultural biology and director of the department of agricultural science in the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg, S.C. He was elected a fellow of the Microscopical society, Montreal, Canada, 1893; of the Royal Agricultural society, 1894; a member of the Torrey Botanical club, Columbia college, 1893; of the National Dairy association, 1894; of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations, 1894; of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1895; of the Royal Society of Biology and Bacteriology of Berlin, 1895; of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, 1896, for originating a new variety of strawberry known as the "Hoffman seedling"; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897; of the American Society of Naturalists, 1897; a fellow of the American Geographical society, 1898, and of the New York Zoological society, 1898; and a member of the Boston Mycological society, 1898. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati in 1893. He is the author of numerous reports and papers on agricultural economy.

HOFFMAN, Michael, representative, was born at Half Moon, Saratoga county, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1787. His father was born in Germany and his mother was an American of Protestant-Irish parentage. He was educated as a physician, receiving his diploma of M.D. in 1810, but afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and removed to Herkimer, N.Y., where he became the law partner of Aaron Hackley in 1816. In 1819 he went to Waterloo, Seneca county, where he was district attorney, 1823–25. He was a representative in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, serving, 1825–33. During a part of the time he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was judge of Seneca county, 1830–33, and canal commissioner for New York state, 1833–36, and while holding the office prepared several able reports. In 1836 he was elected district attorney of the county, but in the same year he removed to Saginaw, Ill., where he was register of the land-office. He soon returned to Herkimer, N.Y., and was a member of the state assembly in 1841, 1842 and 1844, where he opposed the public improvement and financial policy of Governor Seward. He also opposed the annexation of Texas, but gave his support to James K. Polk in 1844. He was a delegate from Herkimer county to the New York state constitutional convention in 1846, and served as U.S. naval officer at the port of New York, 1845–48. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1848.

HOFFMAN, Ogden, representative, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1794; son of Josiah Ogden and Mary (Colden) Hoffman, and grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman and of David and Ann (Willet) Colden. He was graduated at Columbia in 1812, and was intended for the bar, but preferred to join the navy. He volunteered in the U.S. navy in 1812 and was warranted a midshipman in 1814, serving under Decatur on the *President*. He was a prisoner with his captain when the *President* was captured, Dec. 31, 1814, and in 1815 again served under him in the war with the Barbary states. He resigned from the navy in 1816, studied law with his father, and settled in Goshen, N.Y., where he practised. When he left the navy Captain Decatur expressed his regret that he should have "exchanged an honorable profession for that of a lawyer." He was district attorney of Orange county, 1823–25, a member of the state assembly, 1826–28, and a law partner with Hugh Maxwell in New York city, 1826–49. His career was notable in that he appeared in all the prominent capital trials in the city courts. He became a Whig in 1828 and was a member of the state assembly, 1829; New York district attorney, 1829–35; a representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41; U.S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, 1841–45, and attorney-general of the state, 1853–55. In congress he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs and a prominent debater. He was one of the founders of the Union club in 1836. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1833–56. He was twice married: first to Emily, daughter of Charles Burrall, and secondly to Virginia E., daughter of Samuel Lewis Southard, of New Jersey. He died in New York city, May 1, 1856.

O Hoffman

HOFFMAN, Walter James, ethnologist, was born at Weidasville, Lehigh county, Pa., May 30, 1846; son of William F. and Elizabeth (Weida) Hoffman. His paternal ancestors for several generations were physicians, and descended from the Barons Hoffman, hereditary grand marshals of Styria, as early as 1460. His maternal ancestors were Huguenots, the head of that branch having settled in the state of New York before 1686. He acquired his preparatory education under private teachers and at the public schools, and studied medicine under the direction of his father. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1866, and practised his profession in Reading, Pa., until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, when he accepted the commission of staff-surgeon in the Prussian army and proceeded to the vicinity of Metz, serving with the 7th army corps. For this service he was decorated by the Emperor of Germany. Returning to the United States, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., May 10, 1871, and detailed as naturalist and mineralogist to the expedition for the exploration of Nevada and Arizona, under Lieutenant Wheeler. During this service new geographic areas were traversed, particularly that portion of the public domain formerly designated as the "Great American Desert." The party was the first to cross and re-cross the "Death Valley," and to report upon its meagre resources. His duty also involved visiting and reporting upon all the mines of the western half of Nevada, northwestern California and northern Arizona. Returning to Washington for the completion of his reports, Dr. Hoffman for the third time declined the appointment of surgeon and naturalist to the Polar regions, but accepted the position of post surgeon at the military post at Grant River, Dak. During this time he studied the mythology and language of the Sioux Indians, the names of over thirteen thousand of whom were on the annuity roll of the agent. The following spring (1873) he was appointed medical office-assistant and naturalist to accompany the Yellowstone expedition of 1873; being specially detailed to the 7th U.S. cavalry, commanded by General Custer, and later to the 22d U.S. infantry, commanded by Gen. D. S. Stanley, commander of the expedition. In the

W. J. Hoffman M.D.

autumn of 1873 he resumed his practice in Reading, Pa., and was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, 1876–77. In 1877 he was appointed to take charge of the collection of ethnology and mineralogy under Prof. F. V. Hayden, chief of the U.S. geographical and geological survey of the territories. At the organization of the bureau of ethnology, Sept. 10, 1879, he was appointed assistant ethnologist in charge. Dr. Hoffman visited nearly all the Indian tribes within the United States, in the prosecution of researches relating to Indian gesture language and pictographic writing. In 1887 he began a study of the cult society of the Ojibwa of Minnesota, known as the "Grand Medicine Society," into which body he was admitted, the first white man to become a member. This required five years, and enabled him to secure the traditions of the Indian cosmogony and genesis of man, the ritual of initiation, and the musical notation of songs used at the ceremonies. The result of this work is published in the reports of the bureau of ethnology. Similar service was rendered in connection with the secret medico-religious or cult societies of the Menomoni Indians. Apart from numerous publications and papers relating to the Indians, Dr. Hoffman published, in various American and foreign periodicals, numerous monographs and reports on natural history, mineralogy, etc., and one on the ethnography and philology of the Pennsylvania Germans. He invented in 1870 an improved bullet extractor for use in military surgery, and was appointed by the Imperial Ottoman government to supervise their manufacture for use in the medical corps of the Turkish army. He was special agent at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, in the department of ethnology. He was a member of the leading scientific and historical societies of the United States and Europe, more than forty in all. He was decorated by Emperor William of Germany, April 20, 1873; by Louis I. of Portugal, Jan. 5, 1887; by the President of Venezuela, S.A., Nov. 12, 1887; by Achille I. of Araucania and Patagonia, Nov. 7, 1887; by Marie, Princess de Lusignan, 1889; by Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden; by Francis Joseph I., May, 1890; by the Bey of Tunis, June 20, 1890; by Prince Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, Dec. 7, 1890; by William II. of Germany, 1892, and by the Grand Duke of Baden, December, 1892. He also received various diplomas and medals from scientific societies and expositions. He died in Reading, Pa., Nov. 8, 1899.

HOFFMAN, Wickham, diplomatist, was born in New York city, April 2, 1821; son of Judge Murray and Frances Amelia (Burrall) Hoffman. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, and practised law in New York city. He was married, May 14, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Baylies and granddaughter of Elijah Baylies, an officer in the Continental army and aide-de-camp to General Washington. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Morgan and was sent to inspect the New York troops stationed at Fort Monroe. In March, 1862, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Thomas Williams, and he was commissioned captain, March 6, 1862, and attached to the army of General Butler in the military operations of 1862 in Louisiana. General Williams commanded the troops sent to Baton Rouge and took possession of the city, May 12, 1862. Captain Hoffman demanded the surrender of Vicksburg, May 18, which was refused, and made the second attempt against Vicksburg in connection with the naval force of Farragut and Porter, which was abandoned, July 26, 1862. On Aug. 5, 1862, in the battle of Baton Rouge, General Williams was killed and Captain Hoffman was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was promoted major, Aug. 26, 1863, and in 1864 General Butler appointed him assistant adjutant-general of eastern Virginia and North Carolina. He was assigned to the staff of General Canby in 1865 as adjutant-general and chief of staff and served in Louisiana and Texas, 1865-66. He resigned his commission in June, 1866, and was appointed assistant secretary of legation at Paris and was promoted first secretary of legation in 1867, which place he filled until 1875, when he was transferred to London as secretary of legation; and in May, 1877, he was sent to St. Petersburg in the same capacity, where, during the greater part of his six years' service, he acted as chargé d'affaires. In 1883 President Arthur made him minister resident and consul-general to Denmark. He resigned in 1884 and returned to private life. He lived for some years in Paris and finally returned to America, making his home in Washington, D.C. He died at Atlantic City, N.J., May 21, 1900.

HOFFMAN, William, soldier, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1807; son of Lieut.-Col. William Hoffman, U.S.A. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1829 and served on the western frontier, being promoted 1st lieutenant in 1836 and captain in 1838. He served through the war with Mexico, being brevetted for services at Contreras and Churubusco and for bravery at Molino del Rey. He was promoted major in 1851 and lieutenant-colonel in 1860. In 1861 he was on frontier duty at San Antonio, Texas, where he was made prisoner by the state troops and exchanged in August, 1862. He was promoted colonel in 1862, served as commissary-general of prisoners at

Washington, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general. He retired from the army in 1870 at his own request and died in Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 12, 1884.

John Hogan

HOGAN, John, representative, was born in Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; son of Thomas Hogan. In 1815–16 he was brought by his father and stepmother to America, landing in Baltimore, Md., where his father died. As a destitute orphan he was bound out by the city authorities to a shoemaker. James Armstrong took him into the old City Spring Sunday-school, the first Sunday-school in the United States, and this led to his being licensed as a preacher in 1826. He was horseback travelling companion and assistant to Bishop Roberts on a journey extending from Virginia to Belleville, Ill., and he subsequently preached at every Methodist station from Cairo to Chicago. He was married to Mary West in Belleville, Ill., and her health failing he left the ministry and engaged in merchandising, first in Edwardsville and then in Alton, Ill. In the panic of 1837 he lost $85,000, security debts. Paying what he could he went to St. Louis, where he engaged as partner with John H. Gay & Co., and continued preaching every Sunday. In the Whig campaigns he canvassed Massachusetts with Daniel Webster, Kentucky with Henry Clay and Illinois with Abraham Lincoln. In 1852 he was appointed by President Taylor U.S. land commissioner at Dixon, Ill. He joined the Democratic party in 1856, making a notable speech at Springfield, Ill., by which he carried large numbers of old-line Whigs to that party, and parted with his political friend, Abraham Lincoln, on the national issues, but maintained his personal friendship. In 1856 he canvassed Missouri for Governor Trusten Polk for U.S. senator. In 1857 President Buchanan made him postmaster of St. Louis. He represented a St. Louis district of Missouri in the 39th congress, 1865–67, the only Democratic representative in that congress from west of the Mississippi. He served on the committee on ways and means and refused to invest in the stock of the Crédit Mobilier on receiving an affirmative answer to the question, "Am I expected to vote on this question?" He was presented by the merchants of St. Louis with a silver service costing $2500 in gold on the occasion of the appearance of his book, "Thoughts on St. Louis" (1857). He was familiarly called "Honest John Hogan" and was widely known as an eloquent pulpit orator and stump speaker. He drove the last spike on the Pacific railroad west of Ogden, and on that occasion made a speech at the request of Olwin Garrison, brother of Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison. He also laid the corner-stone of the first Jewish temple erected west of the Mississippi river, being the first Gentile known to have performed such a ceremony. He contributed to newspapers various descriptive and historical articles, including *Resources of Mining in Missouri*, *Sketches of Western Pioneers*, and *History of Western Methodism.* He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6, 1892.

HOGAN, John Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Bruff, county Limerick, Ireland, May 10, 1829. He was educated at the village school and under private tutors, and in 1847 emigrated to the United States and continued his studies at the Kenrick seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and was ordained a priest by Archbishop Kenrick, April 10, 1852. He was pastor of St. Joachim's church, Old Mines, and St. James's church, Potosi, 1852–54, and of the parish of St. Michael's, St. Louis, which he organized, and where he built a school. He then organized missions in northwest Missouri, and in 1860 began the foundation for a Roman Catholic settlement in southwest Missouri, which was interrupted by the civil war. When the new diocese of St. Joseph, Mo., was created, March 3, 1868, Father Hogan was elected as its bishop, and was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1868. In his new jurisdiction he found nine priests and eleven churches, and he increased the number fourfold during his administration of twelve years. He founded the Benedictine Abbey of New Engelberg at Conception, Mo., afterward known as Conception Abbey, and introduced Sisters of Benedictine, St. Francis, St. Joseph, St. Mary, Precious Blood, Sacred Heart, Mercy and Charity in the diocese, to whom he gave the charge of parochial schools. When the new diocese of Kansas City was created, Sept. 10, 1880, Bishop Hogan was appointed diocesan, and was also made administrator of the diocese of St. Joseph, which office he held until the appointment of Bishop Burke, June 19, 1893. He made his residence in Kansas City, Mo., where he built the convent of the Redemptorist Fathers, and theological seminary of the St. Louis Province of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; and in May, 1882, laid the corner-stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Bishop John J. Glennon was appointed coadjutor-bishop of Kansas City, June 29, 1896, and took charge of the services at the cathedral, thus relieving Bishop Hogan of part of his burden.

HOGE, James, clergyman, was born in Moorfield, Va., in 1784; son of the Rev. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was educated chiefly by his father, and was licensed to preach, April 17, 1805, by the Presbytery of Lexington, Va. The general assembly sent him to organize a church at Franklinton, Ohio, November, 1805, and it was in full organization, Feb. 18, 1806. Ill health compelled him to visit Virginia in the fall of 1806, and he was enabled to return to Ohio in September, 1807. He soon after crossed the river to Columbus, where he organized the First Presbyterian church of which he was pastor till Feb. 28, 1858, when feeble health incident to overwork and age compelled him to resign. He was the father of the presbytery of Columbus, and of the synod of Ohio, a pioneer in the temperance reform of the state, in the organization of the Bible society in the west, and in establishing the institutions for the care of the deaf, dumb and blind by the state, and the state lunatic asylum. He was a trustee of Ohio university, 1823–52. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Miami in 1827. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1863.

HOGE, John, representative, was born near Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 10, 1760; son of David Hoge, grandson of John Hoge, and great-grandson of William and Barbara (Hume) Hoge, who came to America from Scotland and settled in Virginia in 1754. He received the greater part of his education from a private tutor, and in 1776 joined the army in the Revolution, serving as ensign in the 9th Pennsylvania regiment. He removed to the western part of Pennsylvania in 1782, and with his brother William founded the town of Washington. He was a delegate to the first state constitutional convention in 1789; was a state senator, 1790–95; and a representative in the 8th congress to fill the unexpired term of his brother, William Hoge, 1804–05. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1799. He died in Washington, Pa., Aug. 4, 1824.

HOGE, John Blair, clergyman, was born in Shepherdstown, Va., in April, 1790; son of the Rev. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1808, and was a tutor there and student of law, 1808–09, and a student of theology under his father, 1809–10. He was licensed to preach by the Hanover presbytery, April 20, 1810, ordained and installed, Oct. 12, 1811, and was pastor over churches in Tuscarora, Falling Waters, and Martinsburg, Va., 1811–28. He was married to Nancy, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Hoge. He visited Europe, 1814–16, and was pastor of Shockoe Hill church, Richmond, Va., 1822–26. He wrote a MS. life of his father, placed in the library of Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va. He died in Richmond, Va., March 31, 1826.

HOGE, John Blair, jurist, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1825; son of John Blair and Nancy (Hunter) Hoge; grandson of Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge, and of David and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Hunter, and a lineal descendant of Philip Pendleton, who came from England to America at the close of the 17th century and settled in Caroline county, Va. He prepared for college at Martinsburg, Va., and Georgetown, D.C., and was graduated from Ohio university, Athens, A.B., 1843; A.M., 1845. He practised law with success in Martinsburg until the civil war, and was prominent in state politics, representing his county in the state legislature for several sessions. He was a member of the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and at the outbreak of the war organized a company of cavalry in which he served with distinction until its close. He was a member of the state constitutional convention at Charleston, W. Va., in 1872, and in that year was elected judge of the judicial circuit of West Virginia, composed of Morgan, Jefferson and Berkeley counties. He resigned this office in 1880 and was a representative in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. district attorney for the District of Columbia, serving 1885–89, when he resumed the practice of law. He died in Georgetown, D.C., March 1, 1896.

HOGE, Moses, educator, was born in that section of Virginia afterward known as Frederick county, Feb. 15, 1752; son of James and Nancy (Griffiths) Hoge and grandson of William Hoge, a Scotch Presbyterian, who married Barbara Hume, whose grandfather was a brother of the historian. William and Barbara Hoge came to America to escape the persecutions of Charles II., and their son James settled in Virginia in 1754. Moses joined the Continental army and saw some service. Determined to enter the ministry, he became a pupil of the Rev. William Graham in November, 1778, at the log college at Timber Ridge, then known as Liberty Hall academy, afterward as Washington college, and finally as Washington and Lee university. He also received theological instruction from the Rev. James Waddel, the "Blind Preacher," made immortal by William Wirt. He was licensed in November, 1781, and ordained in December, 1782. He preached, and during a portion of his pastorate conducted schools in Hardy county, 1781–87, and Shepherdstown, 1787–1807. In 1794 the synod of Virginia met in Harrisonburg, and during the session an animated controversy between Moses Hoge and his former preceptor, William Graham, on the questions involved in the whisky insurrection resulted in the military taking possession of the church. He was elected the sixth president of Hampden-Sidney college in 1807, to succeed President William S. Reid, D.D., who had succeeded President Archibald Alexander, D.D., in 1806. He at once brought to the college the theological students studying under him at Shepherdstown. In 1809 the general assembly of the Presbyterian church founded the Theological seminary, Princeton, N.J., and in 1812 made Archibald Alexander its senior professor. This movement decided the Presbyterians of Virginia to have a synodical seminary at Hampden-Sidney, and they made President Hoge the senior professor of divinity and he filled both offices until his death. He was married, Aug. 23, 1783, to Elizabeth Poage. He was an active member of the American Bible society. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1810, and was a trustee of Washington college, 1791–1807. He was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., in July, 1820, and died during its session. Two sons, James and Samuel Davies, and two grandsons, Moses Drury and William James Hoge, became noted Presbyterian divines and prominent educators. He published: *Strictures on a Pamphlet by the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, entitled Fourfold Foundation of Calvinism Examined and Shaken* (1793); *Christian Panoply: an Answer to Paine's Age of Reason* (1799), and *Sermons* (1820). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1820.

Moses D Hoge.

HOGE, Moses Drury, clergyman, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., Sept. 17, 1818; son of the Rev. Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge; and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge, and of the Rev. Dr. Drury and Anna (Smith) Lacy. His father was professor of science and mathematics in the Ohio State university; his grandfather, Moses Hoge, was president of Hampden-Sidney college, 1807–20, as was also his grandfather, Drury Lacy, 1789–96. His paternal ancestors immigrated from Scotland and settled in Frederick county, Va., in 1736, on the domain of Thomas, Lord Fairfax; and the Lacys came from England in 1685, Thomas Lacy settling in Virginia. Moses Drury Hoge was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1839, and from the Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney in 1842, and was assistant pastor to the Rev. Dr. William S. Plumer, of the First Presbyterian church at Richmond, Va., 1843–45. He was married in 1844 to Susan Morton, daughter of James D. Wood, of Prince Edward county, Va. He was ordained by the presbytery of West Hanover, Va., Feb. 27, 1845, and was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Richmond, Va., a colony from the First church, 1845–99. He was a volunteer chaplain in the camp of instruction (Camp Lee), Richmond, Va., in 1861, and in 1862 ran the blockade from Charleston, S.C., and went to England for the purpose of obtaining Bibles and other religious reading for the use of the Confederate soldiers. He secured from the British Bible society, with the aid of the Earl of Shaftesbury, about 300,000 copies of Bibles and portions of Scripture valued at £4000, and remained in London during that winter to superintend the shipment of his books by blockade runners. He was associated in editing the *Central Presbyterian* with Dr. T. V. Moore, 1862–67. He was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1873; to the international meetings of the Evangelical Alliance in New York in 1873; to the general assembly, south, St. Louis, Mo., in 1875, when he presided as moderator, and to the general assembly in Savannah, Ga., in 1876, where he advocated and carried against great opposition the establishment of "fraternal relations" with the Presbyterian church, north. He was a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian council in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, and in London, England, in 1888, and was president of the American section of that council, 1884–96. He was also a delegate to the Alliance of the Reformed churches of the world, which met in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1884; and to the conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Boston, Mass., in 1889, and was a member of the International Sunday-school lesson committee. The Second Presbyterian church celebrated Dr. Hoge's forty-fifth anniversary as pastor, in the Academy of Music at Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1890, and on Feb. 27, 1895, the city, in connection with the church, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as pastor. He declined the presidency of Hampden-Sidney college, to which position he was elected in 1856, and also that of Davidson college, N.C., to which he was elected in 1860. He received the degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1854; that of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1886, and that of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1894. On Feb. 5, 1899, a union memorial service was held, in which pastors of all Protestant denominations took part, also the Jewish rabbi, and to which there was a large attendance of the people of the city. He died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 6, 1899.

HOGE, Peyton Harrison, clergyman, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., Jan. 6, 1858; son of William James and Virginia (Harrison) Hoge;

grandson of Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge, and of Peyton Harrison; and a descendant of Moses Hoge and Drury Lacy, presidents of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and of the Harrisons, Randolphs, and Carrs of Virginia. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, A.B., 1876; A.M., 1878, and from the Union Theological seminary at Virginia in 1882. He was licensed to preach in April, 1882, and was ordained in October, 1882, by the Presbytery of East Hanover. He organized and was pastor of the Fourth church at Richmond, Va., 1882–85; pastor of the First church at Wilmington, N.C., 1885–99; and in September, 1899, he became pastor of the Warren Memorial church, Louisville, Ky. He was elected president of the board of trustees of the Union Theological seminary of Virginia in 1896. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1889. He is the author of: *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* (1899).

HOGE, Samuel Davies, educator, was born in Shepherdstown, Va., April 16, 1792; son of Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1810; studied theology there under his father, and was tutor, professor and vice-president of the college, 1810–16. He was licensed to preach in 1813, and in 1817 was installed pastor over the churches in Madison and Culpeper counties. He was married in February, 1817, to Elizabeth, daughter of President Drury Lacy, of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and their son, Moses Drury Hoge, was a prominent Presbyterian divine in Richmond, Va., 1845–99. In 1820 he removed to Ohio, where he filled pastorates at Hillsborough and Rock Springs, 1820–23; was professor of natural science in Ohio university, Athens, 1823–26; acting president, 1824, and pastor of both the village and college churches, 1823–26. He died at Athens, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1826.

HOGE, Solomon LaFayette, representative, was born in Logan county, Ohio, in July, 1836; son of Solomon Gore and Julia A. (Janney); grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Gregg) and a descendant of William Hoge, of Scotland, who married Barbara Hume, a grandneice of the historian; came to America in the 17th century, and whose son settled in Virginia in 1754. On his mother's side he descended from Thomas Janney, of Cheshire, England, a minister in the Society of Friends for twenty-eight years, who settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1683, the family later removing to Loudoun county, Va. Solomon LaFayette Hoge was graduated from the Cincinnati Law college in 1859, and practised his profession at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1861 he entered the Federal army as first lieutenant in the 82d Ohio volunteer infantry and was promoted to the rank of captain. He received a severe gun-shot wound through the neck and shoulder at the second battle of Manassas. He was twice brevetted for bravery in action, and in 1866 was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 6th regiment, U.S.A. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in July, 1866, brevetted captain, and assigned to duty by General Sickles as judge advocate of the military commission and general court martial in the city of Charleston, S.C. He was later reassigned to the same duty by General Canby. He resigned his commission in 1868, removed to Columbia, S.C., and was elected associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina. He was a representative in the 41st congress, and was again elected to the 44th congress, serving 1869–71 and 1875–77. He was comptroller-general of South Carolina in 1874–75.

HOGE, William, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1762; son of David and —— (Walker) Hoge, and a brother of John Hoge (1760–1824). In 1782 he removed to western Pennsylvania, and with his brother John founded the town of Washington. He was a representative in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–04. He resigned in 1804, and was succeeded by his brother John. He was also a representative in the 10th congress, 1807–09. He died in Washington, Pa., Sept. 25, 1814.

HOGE, William James, clergyman, was born near Hampden-Sidney, Va., Aug. 14, 1825; son of Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge, and grandson of Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge, and of the Rev. Drury and Anne (Smith) Lacy. He was prepared for college at Columbus and Grenville, Ohio, was graduated from Ohio university, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1845, was professor of rhetoric and assistant in mathematics at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, 1848–51, during which time he studied theology under Dr. McGuffey, the president of the university, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hocking, in 1850, and was ordained by the same presbytery in 1851. He was married in 1847 to Mary, daughter of John P. Ballard, of Athens, Ohio, who died in 1850. In 1855 he was married to Virginia, daughter of Peyton Harrison. He was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., 1852-56; professor of Biblical (New Testament) literature in Union Theological seminary of Virginia, 1856–59; pastor of the Brick collegiate church, New York city, 1859–61; of the Presbyterian church, Charlottesville, Va., 1861–63, and of Tabb Street church, Petersburg, Va., 1863–64. He is the author of: *Blind Bartimeus* (1859). He died in Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.

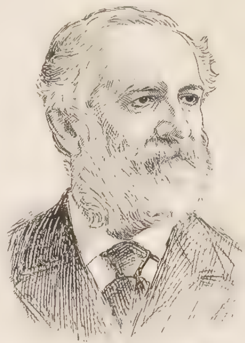
HOGG, James Stephen, governor of Texas, was born near Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, March 24, 1851; son of Joseph L. and Lucanda (McMath)

Hogg, and grandson of Thomas Hogg, of Newberry district. His father, a Confederate general, died at Corinth in 1862, and his mother died in 1864, leaving the son dependent upon his own resources. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native place. He became a practical printer and later the proprietor and editor of a weekly newspaper, conducting it successfully for several years. He was married in 1874 to Sallie, daughter of James A. Stinson of Speer, Wood county, Texas. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Quitman, Texas. He was justice of the peace in Wood county 1874–6; and county attorney of that county, 1878–80; district attorney of the 7th judicial district of Texas, 1880–84, and attorney-general of Texas two terms, 1887–91. In 1890 he was elected governor of Texas, by the unprecedented majority of 186,000 votes. He was re-elected governor and served until 1895, when he retired and was succeeded by Charles A. Culberson, who had served under him two terms as attorney-general, 1891–95.

HOGG, Wilson Thomas, educator, was born in Lyndon, N.Y., March 6, 1852; son of Thomas P. and Sarah A. (Carpenter) Hogg, and grandson of William and Margaret (Lumsden) Hogg, of Scotland. His father immigrated to America from Dalkeith, Scotland, in 1832, settling first in Philadelphia and removing subsequently to western New York. Wilson was a student at Ten Broeck free academy, Franklinville, N.Y., and at the Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington. He entered the ministry of the Free Methodist church in 1873 and preached in various parishes in the Genesee conference until 1892, when he was elected president of Greenville college, Illinois. The general conference of 1894 elected him editor of the *Free Methodist*, Chicago, Ill., and in 1898 he was re-elected for a term of four years and eight months, at the same time carrying on his duties as president of Greenville college. He is the author of: *Hand-Book of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology* (1887); *Revivals and Revival Work* (1890), and contributions to current periodical literature.

HOGUE, Addison, educator, was born at Athens, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1849; son of the Rev. William James and Mary (Ballard) Hoge, and grandson of Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge. He prepared for college at Richmond, Va., and was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1869. He was a student at the University of Virginia in languages and mathematics, 1869–72; professor of Greek at Hampden-Sidney, 1872–86; studied in Germany, 1883–85; was professor of Greek in the University of Mississippi, 1886–89; professor of Greek and Latin in the same institution, 1889–93. In 1889 he changed the spelling of his name to Hogue, to show the hard sound of "g" in Hoge. He became professor of Greek in Washington and Lee university in 1893. He was married in 1882 to Emily M., daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. M. Smith. He is the author of: *Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose* (1889).

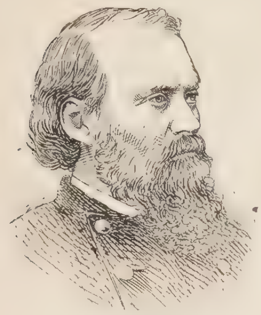
HOKE, Robert Frederick, soldier, was born in Lincolnton, N.C., May 27, 1837; son of Michael and Frances (Burton) Hoke; grandson of John and Barbara Hoke and of the Hon. Robert and Mary Burton; great-grandson of Col. Robert Burton, delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88, and a descendant of Judge Williams, one of the first judges of the supreme court of North Carolina, whose only child, a daughter, married Col. Robert Burton. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as a private and was made 2d lieutenant of Co. K, 1st N.C. regiment, and was promoted major of this regiment. He was later transferred to the 33d infantry, in which organization he served. He subsequently became colonel of the 11th infantry, and when the regiment was reorganized as the 21st he was continued in command as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. On Jan. 17, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general and on April 20, 1864, major-general on his capture of Plymouth, N.C. His promotion to major-general was directly from President Davis by telegram to the field of battle, being the only such promotion during the war. His brigade served in General Early's division, Jackson-Ewell's corps, 1863–64. In 1864 he commanded a division made up of the brigades of Generals Martin, Hagood, Clingman and Colquitt, which met the principal part of the battle at Cold Harbor, 1864, against General Grant. He commanded a district in North Carolina in 1865 and surrendered with Johnston at Durham station, April 26, 1865. He then engaged in business in North Carolina, was prominent in railroad and transportation interests and served as president of the Seaboard Air Line system.



R. F. Hoke

HOLABIRD, Samuel Beckley, soldier, was born in Canaan, Conn., July 16, 1826. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 1st infantry, July 1, 1849; commissioned 2d lieutenant, June 10, 1850; 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1855; captain and assistant quartermaster, May

13, 1861; lieutenant-colonel and department quartermaster, July 29, 1866; colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, Jan. 22, 1881; brigadier-general and quartermaster-general, July 1, 1883, and retired, June 16, 1890. In the volunteer service he was made major and acting aide-de-camp, July 2, 1862; and colonel and acting aide-de-camp, July 11, 1862, and he was honorably mustered out, May 31, 1866. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was on duty at the U.S. Military academy as adjutant, 1859–61; was assistant quartermaster in the army in northern Virginia, 1861–62; served in the Maryland campaign, 1862; was chief quartermaster in the Department of the Gulf, 1862–65; depot quartermaster at New Orleans, La., 1865; chief quartermaster in the Department of Louisiana, 1865–66; deputy quartermaster-general at Washington, D.C., 1866–81, and quartermaster-general, 1881–83. He translated General Jomini's *Treatise on Grand Military Operations* (1865).



S. B. Holabird

HOLBROOK, Alfred, educator, was born in Derby, Conn., Feb. 17, 1816; son of Josiah and Lucy (Swift) Holbrook; grandson of Deacon Daniel and Anne (Hitchcock) Holbrook; great-grandson of Deacon Daniel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Holbrook; great^2-grandson of Deacon Abel and Hannah (Meriam) Holbrook and great^3-grandson of John Holbrook, who emigrated from Derby, England, and settled at Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., when his son Abel was born in 1653. On his mother's side his first ancestor in America was William Swift, of Sandwich, Mass., one of the party of English immigrants who settled in Boston in 1630–31. Alfred was educated at Groton academy, Mass., and under the direction of his father, an educator and inventor, both of which callings he followed. He founded a school for training teachers at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1855, which grew into the National Normal university, of which he was president until 1897, when he became chancellor of the Southern Normal university, Huntingdon, Tenn. This continuous labor in the education of teachers for nearly fifty years entitled Chancellor Holbrook to be classed as the dean of the profession in America. He is the author of: *The Normal Methods of Teaching; An English Grammar Conforming to Present Usage; School Management; Manual of Rhetoric and Letter Writing; Exponental System of Outlining*, and numerous contributions to educational journals.

HOLBROOK, Frederick, governor of Vermont, was born in East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1813; son of Dea. John and Sarah (Knowlton) Holbrook; grandson of John and Sybel (Lane) Holbrook, and of Judge Luke and Sarah (Holland) Knowlton, early settlers of Vermont, and a descendant through his grandmother, Sybel Lane, of Governor William Bradford. He was educated at the public school, at Berkshire gymnasium, Pittsfield, Mass., 1831–32, and in Europe, 1833. He was married, Jan. 13, 1835, to Harriet, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Edwards) Goodhue, of Brattleboro, and had three sons, Franklin F., William C., and John. He was register of probate, 1848–50; state senator, 1849–50; a founder and president of the Vermont State Agricultural society, 1850–58; governor of Vermont, 1861–63, and as war governor was the first to obtain permission to care for the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals within the boundaries of the state. In confidential relations and frequent correspondence with President Lincoln, Governor Holbrook wrote the President, earnestly suggesting that more men were needed to conquer the rebellion, and that an immediate call should be made for at least 500,000 three years' volunteers, the issuance thereof to be accompanied by the recommendation appended thereto of the governors of the loyal states that such call be made, which endorsement was accordingly obtained by the government, either by wire from distant governors or personal interviews with those near by. In August, 1862, a call was made for 300,000 three years' volunteers, and very soon after another call for 300,000 nine-months' men. This large addition to the Union forces greatly strengthened them, and proved the beginning of the end of the war. He succeeded his father as a trustee of the Vermont asylum under the Marsh bequests in 1838, and was elected president of the board in 1854. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Norwich university in 1899.

Frederick Holbrook

HOLBROOK, John Edwards, naturalist, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 30, 1794; son of Silas and Mary (Edwards) Holbrook; grandson of Daniel Holbrook, and a descendant of Thomas Holbrook. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1815, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1818. He studied in England and Scotland, 1818–20, and on the European continent, principally in Paris, making a special study of natural history, 1820–22. He was a physician in Charleston, S.C., 1822–61; professor of anatomy, South Carolina Medical college, 1824–55; and head examiner, board of surgeons, C.S.A., 1861–65. He gained a high reputation as a naturalist, and was a friend of Louis Agassiz. He planned and commenced the serial publication *Southern Ichthyology* to include Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, but after two numbers changed the name and field to *Ichthyology of South Carolina*, of which ten numbers appeared, 1854–60. The civil war interrupted the publication, and after the war he spent his summers in Massachusetts. He was married, in May, 1827, to Harriott Pinckney Rutledge, a granddaughter of Governor Rutledge of South Carolina. She died at Columbia, S.C., in November, 1863, without children. Dr. Holbrook was a member of the American Philosophical society and an early member of the National Academy of Sciences. He published: *American Herpetology* (5 vols., 1842). He died in Norfolk, Mass., Sept. 8, 1871.

HOLBROOK, Silas Pinckney, author, was born in Beaufort, S.C., June 1, 1796; son of Silas and Mary (Edwards) Holbrook, and brother of Dr. John Edwards Holbrook, the naturalist. He was graduated from Brown in 1815, studied law in Boston, and practised in Medford, Mass., 1818–35. He travelled extensively in Europe and contributed to the *New England Galaxy* and the Boston *Courier*, under the pen name of "Jonathan Forbrick": "Letters from a Mariner," "Travels of a Tin Peddler," "Letters from a Boston Merchant," and "Recollections of Japan and China." He also conducted the Boston *Tribune* and *Spectacles.* He collected his contributions and issued them as: *Sketches by a Traveller* (1830). He was married to Esther Gourdin. He died at Pineville, S.C., May 26, 1835.

HOLCOMB, Silas Alexander, jurist, was born in Gibson county, Ind., Aug. 25, 1858; son of John C. and Lucinda Reavis (Skelton) Holcomb. He spent the early years of his life on a farm with his parents, receiving a common school education, and later continued his education at the academies of his native state. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen. His father having died in 1878, he became the head of the family, and as such, with his mother, younger brothers and sisters, removed to Nebraska, locating at Grand Island, where he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was married, April 13, 1882, to Alice Brinson, of Cass county, Neb. In 1883 he settled at Broken Bow and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected district judge in 1891 for a term of four years, and in 1893 was the unsuccessful candidate for judge of the supreme court. He was twice elected governor of Nebraska, first, in 1894, and again in 1896, serving until 1898. He was the first Populist governor ever inaugurated in Nebraska. In 1898 he was elected judge of the supreme court for a term of six years.

Silas A. Holcomb

HOLCOMBE, Amasa, scientist, was born in North Granby, Conn., June 18, 1787; son of Elijah 2d and Lucy (Holcombe), and descendant in the sixth generation from Thomas Holcombe, the immigrant, who settled in Boston in 1630, and in the fifth generation from Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Holcombe, of Springfield, Mass. He was both a student and teacher of civil engineering, surveying, mathematics and astronomy, and while conducting a private class in astronomy he constructed a telescope for its use. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, who saw the instrument, advised young Holcombe to manufacture similar ones for sale. This he did, and his reflecting telescopes were the only ones manufactured in the United States between 1828 and 1842. His skill as a maker of telescopes was recognized by the city of Philadelphia, which municipality presented him with the Scott medal in 1835, and the Franklin Institute silver medal in 1838. The American institute, New York city, presented him with a gold medal in 1839 and a diploma in 1840. He represented the Southwick, Mass., district in the state legislature for three years, and was a state senator in 1840. He constructed a camera, and with it took the first daguerreotype portraits produced in America, the instrument being one he made for a New York order. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams college in 1837. He was a licensed Methodist preacher for thirty years and a justice of the peace for thirty-two years. He died in Southwick, Mass., Feb. 27, 1873.

HOLCOMBE, Chester, diplomatist, was born at Winfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1844; son of the Rev. Chester and Lucy (Tompkins) Holcombe; grandson of Chester Holcombe and Gilbert Tompkins, and a descendant of Thomas Holcombe, who came to America in 1630, settling in Boston, Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated from Union college, New York, in 1861, and went to China as a teacher and missionary. He was connected with the U.S. legation at Peking, China, as interpreter and secretary, 1871–85, and acting minister, 1875–76, 1878–89, and 1881–82. He was also a member of the commission for the negotiation of new treaties with China in 1880; assisted in negotiating a treaty with Korea in 1882, and was offered but declined a decoration from the Emperor of China. He is the author of: *The Real Chinaman* (1895); several works in the Chinese language, and newspaper and magazine articles.

HOLCOMBE, Frederick, clergyman, was born in Granby, Conn., Oct. 13, 1786; son of Capt. Jesse and Louise (Pinney) Holcombe. He was graduated at Williams in 1809; took a course in theology, 1809–12; received deacon's orders in 1812, and was ordained a priest in 1813. He was rector of Christ church, Harwinton, Conn., 1812–14, and of Christ church, Watertown, Conn., 1814–72. He was a founder of Trinity college, Hartford, and of the Episcopal seminary, Cheshire, Conn., curator of Trinity, 1832–72, and received from that institution the degree of S.T.D. in 1838. He died at Watertown, Conn., May 26, 1872.

HOLCOMBE, George, representative, was born in West Amwell, now Lambertville, Hunterdon county, N.J., in March, 1786; son of Maj. George and Achsah (Knowles) Holcombe; grandson of Samuel and Eleanor (Barber), and of Joseph and Catharine (Grant) Knowles, and a great-grandson of John Holcombe, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from Tiverton, England, under the auspices of William Penn, and settled in Abington, Pa., in 1700, removing to West Amwell (Lambertville), N.J., in 1705. Maj. George Holcombe entered the Colonial army as 1st lieutenant, and was promoted captain and then major. The son was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805; A.M., 1808, and from the University of Maryland, M.D., in 1808. He practised medicine at Allentown, N.J., 1808–28; was a representative in the state legislature, 1815, and in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1821–28. He was married in 1810 to Elizabeth Imley. He died in Allentown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1828.

HOLCOMBE, Henry, clergyman, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 22, 1762; son of Grimes and Elizabeth (Buzbee) Holcombe. He was a captain of cavalry in the American army during the Revolution, and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1785. He preached at Pipe Creek, 1785-91, Eutaw, 1791–95, and Beaufort, S.C., 1795–99, and founded Beaufort college. He was founder of the First Baptist church, Savannah, Ga., and pastor 1799–1811, and of the Second Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1811–24. He was a delegate to the South Carolina state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States; was a founder of the Savannah female orphan asylum; founder and editor of the *Analytical Repository;* helped to found the Baptist academy at Mount Enon, Burke county, Ga., in 1804; the Georgia Baptist Missionary society in 1806, and originated the penitentiary system which abolished sentence of death for ordinary crimes. He baptized the first white person ever immersed in the city of Savannah and was a pioneer in the establishing of the Baptist church and schools in the state. He received the degree of D.D. from South Carolina college, and that of A.M. from Brown university in 1800. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1824.

HOLCOMBE, Hosea, clergyman, was born in Union district, S.C., July 20, 1780; son of Hosea H. and Phœbe (Smith) Holcombe, and grandson of John Holcombe, who was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1720. He was brought up a planter, was licensed as a Baptist in 1801, and preached in South Carolina, 1801–11, in North Carolina, 1811–19, and in Jonesboro, Ala., 1819–41. He was the first Baptist leader in the state and preached in every settled part of it. He established associations, presided over the state conventions, which he founded, and wrote a history of the Baptists in Alabama down to 1840. His son, William Hosea, a Baptist preacher in Mississippi, 1832–67, died in Ripley, Miss., in 1867. Hosea died at Jonesboro, Ala., July 20, 1841.

HOLCOMBE, James Philemon, educator, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 25, 1820; son of the Rev. William James and Eliza (Clopton) Holcombe, and a lineal descendant of John and —— (Grimes) Holcombe, who resided in King and Queen county, Va., about 1720. He studied at Yale, and at the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar, and was professor of law and belles lettres at the latter institution, 1852–60. He was a member of the Virginia secession convention and voted for the measure. He was a representative in the 1st Confederate congress, 1861–63, and commissioner to Canada, 1863–65. After the war he returned to Virginia and was principal of Bellevue high school, 1868–73. He was a member of the Virginia Historical society. He is the author of: *Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence* (1846); *Leading Cases upon Commercial Law* (1847); *Digest of Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court* (1848); *Merchants' Book of Reference* (1848); *Law of Debtor and Creditor* (1848); *Literature and Letters* (1868). He died at Capon Springs, Va., Aug. 25, 1873.

HOLCOMBE, Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Feb. 11, 1752; son of Reuben and Susannah (Hayes) Holcombe, of the fifth generation from Thomas Holcombe, the Puritan, who came to Boston in 1630. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1774; A.M., 1778, and studied divinity under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Strong, of Simsbury, Conn., whose daughter Jane he married. He was ordained, June 15, 1779, and was pastor of the First Congregational church in the West Parish of Lancaster (now Sterling) Mass., 1779–1814. With the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft and six others, he founded the "Worcester Association," which compiled the Worcester catechism. He owned the best farm in Worcester county, raised hemp, cultivated the silk-worm, and his wife wove silk from the cocoons. He received from the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture a silver tankard valued at £13 sterling, for an essay on "The Best Method of Raising Wheat" (1790). He opposed war with Great Britain in 1812, and published two sermons on the subject. He educated over a score of young men for the ministry, prepared many for college, and advocated the higher education of women. He adopted Capt. Augustine Holcombe, son of his brother Nahum, and working together they were pioneers in improved methods of agriculture and horticulture in Massachusetts. He died in Sterling, Mass., Oct. 18, 1824.

Wm. Fred Holcombe.

HOLCOMBE, William Frederic, physician, was born in Sterling, Mass., April 2, 1827; son of Capt. Augustine and Lucy (Bush) Holcombe; grandson of Nahum and Rebecca (Moore) Holcombe, sixth in descent from Nathaniel and Mary Bliss) Holcombe of Springfield, Mass., and seventh in descent from Thomas and Elizabeth Holcombe, the immigrants who came to Boston in 1630, removing to Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and to Poquonnock, Conn., in 1639. This Thomas Holcombe was a delegate to Hartford to form the first constitution of the state of Connecticut. William Frederic was graduated at the Albany Medical college in 1850, and then studied several years in Europe. He was appointed professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the New York Medical college in 1862, the first in America to hold such a position, and he also held similar professorships in other New York medical schools. He was eye and ear surgeon to the Demilt dispensary for seventeen years. He accompanied Senator Charles Sumner when he went to Paris in 1858 to be treated by Dr. Brown-Sequard. He was a delegate to the International medical conventions in Paris, 1881 and 1888, and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of various medical societies in New York and Paris. In June, 1881, he delivered the Centennial address in his native town. He was one of the seven founders of the New York Genealogical and Biographical society in 1869, and prepared in manuscript: *The Genealogy and History of the Holcombes of America and England*; *The Bush Family of Watertown and Boylston, Mass.*; *The Value and Importance of Family Records*; *Our Record-Duties to Our Ancestors, to Ourselves and to Our Descendants*, and *The Advantages Derived from Genealogical Investigations.*

HOLCOMBE, William Henry, physician, was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 25, 1825; son of the Rev. William James and Eliza (Clopton) Holcombe. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1847, and was a practising physician in Lynchburg, Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Orleans, La. He was president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, 1874–75, and a prominent disciple of Swedenborg. He published: *Scientific Basis of Homeopathy* (1852); *Poems* (1860); *Our Children in Heaven* (1868); *The Sexes Here and Hereafter* (1869); *In Both Worlds* (1870); *The Other Life* (1871); *Southern Voices* (1872); *The Lost Truths of Christianity* (1879); *The End of the World* (1881); *The New Life* (1884); *Letters on Spiritual Subjects* (1885). He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, 1893.

HOLDEN, Edward Singleton, astronomer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1846; son of Edward and Sarah F. (Singleton) Holden, grandson of Edward and Anne (Payson) Holden, and a descendant of Justinian Holden, of Watertown, who came to Boston in the ship *Frances* in the summer of 1634. He was graduated at Washington university, B.S., in 1866, and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1875. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1870; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery, and 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers in 1871. He was on duty at Fort Johnston, N.C., 1870–71; was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S. Military academy, 1871–72, and instructor of engineering there, 1872–73. He resigned his commission in the army in 1873 to become professor of mathematics in the U.S. naval service. He was an assistant in the work of the transit-circle at the observatory in Washington, D.C., and assisted Professor Simon Newcomb in charge of the 26-inch equatorial telescope. He went to London

Edward S. Holden

in 1876 to examine the South Kensington loan collection of scientific instruments. He observed the transit of Mercury with Dr. Henry Draper at Hastings, N.Y., on May 6, 1878; had charge of an expedition to Colorado to observe the total solar eclipse, on July 29, 1878, and planned the erection and working of the time-ball on the Western Union Telegraph building in New York city, in 1879. He resigned his position in the U.S. navy in 1882; was professor of astronomy in the University of Wisconsin and director of Washburn observatory, 1881–85, and was in charge of the government expedition to the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific ocean to observe the total eclipse of the sun, May 6, 1883. He was president of the University of California, 1886–88, and director of Lick observatory from 1888 until 1898, when he resigned, and removed to New York city. He was appointed by the President a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1885, and to the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, in 1896. He received the following decorations from foreign governments: Knight-Commander of the Ernestine Order of Saxony (1894); Knight of the Danebrog Order of Denmark (1896), and Knight of the Order of Bolivar of Venezuela. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1885; of the American Philosophical society in 1897; an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an honorary member or foreign associate of many learned societies in Europe and America. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1886, and from Columbia college in 1887, and that of Sc.D. from the University of the Pacific in 1896. He assisted Dr. Benjamin A. Gould in preparing *Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers* (1866); translated and discovered keys to the presidential *Cipher Dispatches* (1878); prepared a *Monograph of the Central Parts of the Nebula of Orion* (1882); collaborated with Prof. Simon Newcomb in preparing text-books of astronomy (1880); wrote: *Sir William Herschel: His Life and Works* (1881); *Hand-Book of Lick Observatory* (1889); *History of the Mogul Emperors of Hindustan* (1895); *Mountain Observatories* (1896); *Life of W. C. and G. P. Bond* (1897), and *Catalogue of Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast, 1769–1897* (1897); edited four volumes of astronomical observations at Madison and nine at the Lick observatory, and contributed many professional and miscellaneous papers to periodicals. He is also the author of: *A Primer of Heraldry for Americans* (1897); *The Earth and Sky* (1898); *Our Country's Flag and the Flags of Foreign Countries* (1898); *Elementary Astronomy* (1899); *The Family of the Sun* (1899); *Great Astronomers* (1899); *Stories from the Arabian Nights* (1899); *Stories from Froissart* (1899), and *Biographical Register of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy* (a supplement to General Cullum's "Register") (1901).

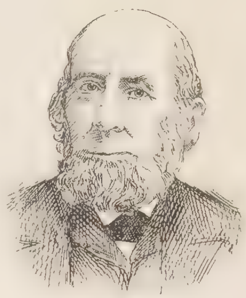
HOLDEN, Fox, educator, was born at North Lansing, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1849; son of William and Sarah (Walker) Holden, and grandson of John and Betsey (Parmeter) Holden. He was prepared for college at the Ithaca academy, and was graduated from Cornell university in 1872. After leaving the university he was principal of the Trumansburg academy, 1872–73; of the Addison Union school, 1873–74, and in 1875 was elected the first principal of the Ithaca high school. Resigning this position, he took a course at the Albany law school, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and for a short time practised his profession in that city. In 1882 he was chosen superintendent of the Plattsburgh schools, and on Dec. 12, 1889, first principal of the Plattsburgh normal school. Resigning this position in 1892, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Olean, N.Y., city schools. Syracuse university conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1883.

Fox Holden

HOLDEN, Louis Edward, educator, was born in Rome, N.Y., April 30, 1863; son of William Rufus and Ann Elizabeth (Davis) Holden, and grandson of David and Sarah Holden and of Richard R. and Elizabeth (Morris) Davis. He attended the city schools of Utica, N.Y., and Beloit college academy, Wisconsin; was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1888; A.M., 1891, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1891. He married, Sept. 29, 1890, Hattie Eliza Simmons, a descendant of John Alden. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, May, 1891, by the Madison presbytery, Synod of Wisconsin. He was professor of oratory at Beloit college, 1891–99, and was elected president of the University of Wooster in July, 1899. He united with the presbytery of Wooster, synod of Ohio, April 10, 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit college, Nov. 3, 1899.

HOLDEN, Oliver, singer, was born in Shirley, Mass., Sept. 18, 1765; son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Stevens) Mitchell Holden. His mother was a niece of the Earl of Carberry. He was trained as a carpenter, removed to Charlestown and became a dealer in real estate in 1787. He was a pleasing singer and a member of the choir of the church of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, of Charlestown. When Washington visited Boston in 1789, Oliver Holden was selected to gather and train a choir for the occasion, and the "Independent Musical Society" sang with great effect the "Ode to Washington." He represented Charlestown in the general court of Massachusetts in 1818 and for several subsequent years, and was justice of the peace. He gathered his compositions, and in 1792 published *America's Harmony.* In 1793 he published *The Union Harmony or Universal Collection of Sacred Music*, in two volumes. He is the author of *Confidera*, *Paradise*, *Coronation*, and other popular psalm tunes. The masterpiece of his compositions is *Coronation*, which first appeared in the *Union Harmony*, and during the civil war it was frequently sung as a battle hymn. It was written as a pæan of praise on the birth of his first child, a daughter. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston, 1794–1844, and frequently conducted the music on public occasions. His tomb is in the old burying-ground, Charlestown, Mass., and is marked with a tablet placed by his granddaughter. A memorial tablet is placed in the Shirley church. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 4, 1844.

HOLDEN, William Woods, governor of North Carolina, was born in Orange county, N.C., Nov. 24, 1818. His school training was limited to the district school till he was sixteen years old, when he entered a printing office, where he served, 1834–36. He studied law in Raleigh, N.C., 1836–41, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He purchased the Raleigh *Standard* and published it, 1843–68. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1846–47; met with the governors of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and prominent citizens of these states, at Raleigh, N.C., at the time of the state fair in the fall of 1856, to consider what action might be necessary on the part of the slaveholding states in the event of the election of John C. Frémont as President, which meeting was the first movement leading to secession in 1861. He was a member of the secession convention of May 20, 1861, and signed the ordinance of secession. He was a state commissioner for the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb institute and the State Insane asylum. He was appointed by President Johnson provisional governor of North Carolina in 1865, at the same time Jonathan Worth was elected by the people. A dual government resulted, which existed for a time, when Governor Worth was recognized and held the office till 1868, when Holden was elected by the people, and held the office until he was impeached by the state senate in 1870. The impeachment trial was the culmination of a period of great political excitement accompanied by riot and bloodshed. Governor Holden had placed several counties under martial law and called out the state militia to enforce the same. He had vainly applied to the President of the United States for Federal troops to maintain order and put down insurrection, and then, on Nov. 10, 1870, had withdrawn all show of martial force and proclaimed the restoration of civil authority. On the meeting of the state legislature, Dec. 20, 1870, the house of representatives presented eight articles of impeachment against the governor for high crimes and misdemeanors, to the senate, which body summoned the governor to appear and answer. The state was represented by its prosecuting officers and by former-Governor Thomas Bragg, and the defendant was represented by equally able counsel and the trial resulted in his being "removed from the office of governor and disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the state of North Carolina." He removed to Washington, D.C., where he was editor of the *National Republican*, 1871–73. He then returned to Raleigh, having been appointed by the President, postmaster of that city, and he held the office till 1884. He died in Raleigh, N.C., March 1, 1892.



Wm. W. Holden

HOLDER, Charles Frederick, author and naturalist, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 5, 1851; son of Dr. Joseph Bassett and Emily Augusta (Gove) Holder, and grandson of Dr. Aaron Lummus and Rachel (Bassett) Holder, and of John Chase and Hannah (Green) Gove, of Weare, N.H. His first paternal ancestor in America, Christopher Holder, of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, England, a minister of the Society of Friends, author and missionary, landed at Providence, R.I., June 8, 1656, from the ship

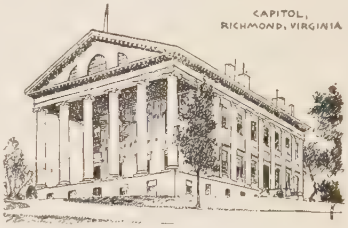
C. F. Holder.

Woodhouse, Capt. Robert Fowler, and settled in Sandwich, Mass., where he established the first society of Friends in America, and aided pecuniarily in the erection of the first Friends' meeting-house. His first ancestor in America on the maternal side was Edward Gove, son of John Gove, of London, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1647, and in Hampton, N.H., in 1665, where he was leader of the famous assembly dissolved by Governor Cranfield, his estate seized by the Crown, and he imprisoned three years in the Tower of London. He was pardoned in 1686 and his estates restored by James II. Charles F. Holder attended the Friends' school, Providence, R.I., and Allen's English and Classical school, West Newton, Mass., and was appointed by President Grant midshipman in the U.S. Naval academy, class of 1869, but resigned before graduation. He spent five years on the Florida Reef with his father, who was studying the growth of corals; was assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1870–75; consulting naturalist of the New York aquarium, 1876-77; and finished the initial equipment of the institution by the aid of a large steamer, stocking it with thousands of fresh and salt water fishes in a single day. After retiring in 1877 he devoted himself to literature and especially to the popularization of natural history for young people. He removed to Pasadena, Cal., in 1885, for the benefit of his health, and there founded the Pasadena Academy of Sciences, 1888, and was elected president of the Pasadena board of education, a trustee of the free library and trustee of Throop university. He was also elected to the chair of zoölogy at Throop university, but did not accept the position. He served as trustee of the Los Angeles state normal college, 1890–94; founded the Valley Hunt club and was its president in 1889; founded the Tuna club for the protection of game fishes of the state of California, and was its president in 1898; edited, with ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon, the Los Angeles *Daily Tribune* in 1889; founded the *Californian Illustrated Magazine* in San Francisco in 1891; and edited it three years, then returned to Pasadena and devoted himself to the production of books. In 1899, acting upon his suggestion, the Banning Brothers of Los Angeles erected at Santa Catalina Island the first large aquarium and zoölogical station on the Pacific coast. Under his direction this was stocked with the remarkable semi-tropic fauna of the region, which was thus made available to students and teachers of zoölogy in the schools and colleges of California. He was elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Linnæan society and of the National Geographic society. He is the author of: *Elements of Zoölogy* (1885); *The Ivory King* (1886); *Natural History of the Elephant* (1887); *Living Lights* (1888): *Marvels of Animal Life* (1889); *Along the Florida Reef* (1890); *A Strange Company* (1891); *Southern California* (1892); *The Pasadena Highlands* (1893); *Economic Development of Southern California* (1893); *Life of Louis Agassiz* (1893); *Natural History Tales* (1894); *Life of Charles Darwin* (1895); *Louis Agassiz, His Life and Work* (1896); *Angling* (1897); *Santa Catalina, Its Sports and Antiquities* (1897); *Nature Stories* (1898); *Stories of Animal Life* (1899); *The Treasure Divers* (1899), and many contributions to magazines.

HOLDER, Joseph Bassett, naturalist, author, and surgeon, was born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1824; son of Aaron Lummus and Rachael (Bassett) Holder, and grandson of Richard and Mary (Breed) Holder. He was educated at the Friends school, Providence, R.I., and at Harvard medical school. While a student at Harvard he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy for Dr. Samuel Parkham, and with a company of distinguished surgeons and scientific men, among whom was Agassiz, observed the first application of Morton's "Letheon," or ether. Dr. Holder was city physician of Lynn; founded the Lynn Natural History society and museum, and made the first list of birds and plants of Essex county, Mass. He was married, Dec. 4, 1849, to Emily Augusta Cove, of Lynn, Mass., and had one son, Charles F. Holder (q. v.). In 1859 his friends, Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, and Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, induced him to go to the Florida reef to observe the growth of corals, which resulted in his notable discovery that corals grew much more rapidly than was generally supposed. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army and became surgeon of the military prison at the Dry Tortugas, and devoted seven years to official and philanthropic work at this post, successfully fighting yellow fever and saving hundreds of lives. In 1868 he was ordered to the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., and in 1870 resigned from the army and joined Prof. A. S. Bickmore in organizing the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, and was its curator of invertebrate zoölogy at the time of his death. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences; patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; member of the Ornithologists' Union, the Society of Eastern Naturalists, the Society for Psychical Research, the Harvard club and various other societies and clubs. He is the author of: *The Florida Reef* (1869); *The American Fauna* (1882); *History of the Atlantic Right Whale* (1883); *The Living World* (1884); *Stone Collars of Porto Rico* (1885), and articles in magazines. He died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1888.

HOLDICH, Joseph, educator, was born in Thorney, Cambridgeshire, England, April 20, 1804. He studied in a private classical school in England, and in 1818 immigrated to America, where he completed his education and studied law. He joined the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1822, and was appointed to Lancaster circuit, Pa. He was stationed at Smyrna, Del., 1823; Newcastle, Del., 1824; Philadelphia, Pa., 1825; Elizabethtown, N.J., 1827–28; Trenton, N.J., 1829–30; Union church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1831–32; New Brunswick, N.J., 1833, and Vestry street, N.Y., 1834. He was assistant professor of moral science and belles lettres in Wesleyan university, 1835–36, and full professor, 1836–49. He was made corresponding secretary of the American Bible society in 1849 and in 1859 visited Europe on behalf of that organization, travelling in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. In 1878, on account of loss of sight, he resigned his secretaryship. He was delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1840, 1848, 1852 and 1860. He was married, April 9, 1829, to Lydia Austin Kollock, of Elizabethtown, N.J. He received from the College of New Jersey the degree of A.M. in 1828, and from La Grange college, Alabama, that of D.D. in 1843. In 1848 he was a member of the committee to revise the cathechism of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the author of: *Questions on the Historical Parts of the Old Testament* (1832); *The Wesleyan Student* (1839); *The Life of A. H. Hurd* (1839); *The Life of Wilbur Fisk, D.D.* (1842). He died in Morristown, N.J., April 10, 1893.

HOLLADAY, Alexander Quarles, educator, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., May 8, 1839; son of the Hon. Alexander Richmond and Patsy Quarles (Poindexter) Holladay, and grandson of Waller and Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay, and of Judge William G. and Jane (Quarles) Poindexter. He prepared for college in the schools of Richmond, Va.; studied at the University of Virginia, 1857–59, and at the University of Berlin, 1859–61; served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army, 1861–65; was admitted to the bar in 1870 and practised in partnership with his father in Richmond, Va., 1870–77. He served in the Virginia senate, 1871–75; was a teacher in Richmond for some years; was president of the Stonewall Jackson institute, Abingdon, Va., 1881–84, and president of the Florida Agricultural college, 1885–88. He organized and formed the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1889, of which he was president until 1899, when he resigned and became professor emeritus. He was married, April 17, 1861, to Virginia Randolph Bolling, of Bolling Island, James River, Va., and had five children: Mary Stuart, who married the Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge, D.D. (q. v.); William Waller, who became a civil engineer in Wilmington, N.C.; Julia Cabell, who married Dr. J. M. Pickell, professor of chemistry at Shaw university, Raleigh, N.C.; Alexander Randolph, a civil engineer of Richmond, Va., and Charles Bolling, a bank clerk, also of Richmond. Professor Holladay received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Davidson college in 1895. He is the author of occasional addresses on educational and literary subjects, and of frequent contributions to the editorial columns of leading southern newspapers.


CAPITOL, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLLADAY, Alexander Richmond, representative, was born at "Prospect Hill," Va., Sept. 18, 1811; son of Waller and Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay; grandson of Maj. Lewis and Elizabeth (Lewis) Littlepage Holladay, and of Col. Zachary and Ann Overton (Terrill) Lewis; great-grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lewis) Holladay, and great ^{2}-grandson of Capt. John Holladay, who settled in Spottsylvania colony, Va., in 1702, a son of John Holladay, Esq., of Yard House, Middlesex county, England. He prepared for college under John Lewis, of Llangollen, and entered the University of Virginia in 1832. He was married in 1837 to Patsy Quarles, daughter of Judge William G. and Jane (Quarles) Poindexter. He practised law first in Spottsylvania county, which county he represented for several years in the general assembly of Virginia, from which body he declined an election to the U.S. senate in 1846. Later he practised in Richmond with his son, Alexander Quarles Holladay; was a representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53, serving as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the navy department during the 31st congress, and was president of the Virginia board of public works, 1857–65. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 29, 1877.

HOLLADAY, Waller, educator, was born in Oovoomiah, Persia, April 7, 1840; son of the Rev. Albert Lewis and Anne Young (Minor) Holladay, and grandson of Waller and Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay and of James O. and ——— (Tomkins) Minor. He was a lineal descendant of Zachary Lewis, who emigrated from Wales to Virginia in 1692, and settled in King and Queen county, and of Col. John Waller, who came to Virginia about 1635. His maternal great-grandfather, Maj. Lewis Holladay, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolution, and his great ^{3}-grandfather, John Holladay, removed from lower Virginia to Spottsylvania about 1702, and was captain of the Virginia Rangers. Waller Holliday attended private schools in Virginia, and entered the University of Virginia in 1857, but his studies were impeded by the outbreak of the civil war. He served through the war under Generals Lee and Jackson, first as private in the University Volunteers, a company of students of the University of Virginia; later as sergeant of artillery in Corrington's battery, which was also formed at the university; then as first lieutenant of artillery on the staff of General Jackson, and later on the staff of Gen. Robert D. Johnston. At the close of the war he resumed his studies at the University of Virginia, and was graduated, B.S., C.E. and M.E., in 1872. He was a teacher of mathematics and physical sciences for several years; conducted a boys' preparatory school in New York city, 1873–87; was instructor in mathematics at Cooper institute, New York city, 1873–84, professor of mathematics, 1884–87, and was elected mathematician of the Equitable Life Assurance society in 1887. He was a member of the American Mathematical society, the Society for Psychical Research, and the Social Science association. He was married, June 24, 1873, to Kate Minor Emerson.

HOLLAND, Frederic May, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1836; son of the Rev. Frederick West and Harriet (Newcomb) Holland; grandson of John and Sarah (May) Holland, and of Judge Daniel and Hannah (Dawes) Newcomb, and a descendant of William Dawes, who rode out with Paul Revere on the night of April 18, 1775; of Francis Newcomb, and of William Dawes who settled in New England in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1859; S.T.B., 1862, and was pastor of Unitarian churches at Rockford, Ill., 1863–64; Marietta, Ohio, 1864–66, and Baraboo, Wis., 1868–73. He retired from the ministry in 1873 to devote his time to literature. He was married, Sept. 7, 1864, to Anna Maria Bicknell. He is the author of: *The Reign of the Stoics* (1879); *Stories from Robert Browning* (1882); *The Rise of Intellectual Liberty* (1885); *Frederick Douglass, the Colored Orator* (1891); *Liberty in the Nineteenth Century* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HOLLAND, Frederick West, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1811; son of John and Sarah (May) Holland, and a descendant of John May, who settled in New England in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1831; S.T.B., 1834. He was married in 1835 to Harriet, daughter of Judge Daniel and Hannah (Dawes) Newcomb. He was pastor of Unitarian churches at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1838–42; Rochester, N.Y., 1843–47 and 1865–68; Cambridge, Mass., 1851–59 and 1862–65, and Newburgh, N.Y., 1871–77, and secretary of the American Unitarian association, 1848–50. He made a tour of Europe and the east in 1850–51, and after his return delivered lectures about his travels. He was active in forming religious organizations. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1859–83, and contributed to its *Register*. He is the author of: *Scenes in Palestine* (1851). He died in Concord, Mass., March 26, 1895.

HOLLAND, James, representative, was born in Tryon county, N.C., in 1754. He was married in 1780 to Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (McCandless) Gilbert of Gilbert-Town, afterward Rutherfordton, N.C. He was a soldier in the militia during and after the Revolution; sheriff of Tryon county, 1777; was licensed to practise law, 1793; was state senator, 1783 and 1797; a representative in the house of commons, 1786 and 1789; trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789–95; a member of the second state convention that adopted the Federal constitution, 1789, and a representative from North Carolina in the 4th, 7th-11th congresses, 1795–97 and 1801–11. During his fifth term in congress he sent his family, household goods, and slaves, under charge of his son, William Blount Holland, to take possession of his land grant of 5000 acres at Holland's Ferry, on Duck river, Maury county, Tenn., adjoining a similar grant of 5000 acres on Fountain creek, made to William Gilbert, his father-in-law. Here he settled on retiring from congress in 1811, and was justice of the peace, 1812–18, and an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress. His father-in-law died at Gilbert-Town, N.C., in 1790. His son, William Blount, died June 16, 1810; his mother-in-law removed to Holland Ferry, and died there Dec. 22, 1822, and his wife survived him and died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sept. 10, 1841. Major Holland died at Holland's Ferry, Tenn., May 19, 1823.

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, author, was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819; son of Harrison and Anna (Gilbert) Holland, and a descendant of John and Judith Holland, members of the Puritan church that formed in Plymouth, England, and who immigrated with their pastor to New England, settling at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Harrison Holland was the inventor of various devices used in carding and weaving, and ran a carding machine. The introduction of small factories in 1820 destroyed his business and after removing with his family from one town to another in Massachusetts, he settled in Northampton, where Josiah attended the high school, and to relieve the household of expense, became an inmate of Judge Deweiz's home, working about the place for his board. Hard study and physical neglect prostrated him for many months. On his recovery in 1838, he instructed classes in penmanship in Northampton and the adjacent towns, was a daguerreotype artist, and also taught the district schools. He began to study medicine in the office of Drs. Barrett and Thompson in 1840, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 3, 1843. He practised at Springfield, Mass., with Dr. Charles Bailey, a classmate, until 1847, when he gave up the practice of medicine and started a literary journal, *The Bay State Weekly Courier*, which was discontinued at the end of six months for want of support. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Robinson, afterward governor of Kansas, for the purpose of establishing a hospital for women, but at the end of six months the enterprise was discontinued. For three months of 1848 he taught a private school in Richmond, Va., and then accepted the position of superintendent of public schools in Vicksburg, Miss., where he labored earnestly and successfully for fifteen months, re-arranging and grading the schools of that city. He returned to Massachusetts in 1850, and was connected with Samuel Bowles on the Springfield *Republican* as assistant editor, and in 1853 became quarter-owner of the paper. He began his lecturing career in 1857, and filled engagements in all parts of the country, especially in the west. These lectures brought him in a large income. He declined an invitation from Charles Scribner to become editor of *Hours at Home*. He sold his interest in the *Republican* in 1867 and sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and remained abroad until 1869. In 1870, in company with Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and Roswell Smith, he founded the *Scribner's Magazine* and edited it and its successor, the *Century Magazine*, until his death. He was president of the New York city board of education, and chairman of the board of trustees of the College of the City of New York. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., and had two daughters and a son. Many of his writings were first published in the columns of the *Springfield Republican* under the pen name "Timothy Titcomb," as the "Titcomb Letters." He contributed to the *Home Journal*, the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and other periodicals, and is the author of: *History of Western Massachusetts* (2 vols., 1855); *The Bay Path; a Colonial Tale* (1857); *Timothy Titcomb's Letters to Young People, Married and Single* (1858); *Bitter Sweet, a Poem in Dramatic Form* (1858); *Gold Foil, Hammered from Popular Proverbs* (1859); *Miss Gilbert's Career*, a novel (1860); *Lessons in Life* (1861); *Letters to the Joneses* (1863); *Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects* (1865); *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Kathrina: Her Life and Mine* (1867); *The Marble Prophecy and Other Poems* (1872); *Arthur Bonnicastle*, a novel (1873); *Garnered Sheaves*, a complete collection of his poetical works (1873); *The Mistress of the Manse*, a poem (1874); *The Story of Seven Oaks* (1875); *Every Day Topics* (1876); *Nicholas Minturn* (1876). See *Josiah Gilbert Holland* (1894), by Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. He died at his home in New York city, Oct. 12, 1881.

J. G. Holland

HOLLAND, Robert Afton, clergyman, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1844; son of Robert Chapel and Elizabeth (Turner) Holland. He was educated at Louisville college, was chaplain of Buford's cavalry brigade in the Confederate army, 1862–65; pastor of Trinity Methodist church, Baltimore, Md., 1866–70, and in 1870 became editor of *The Christian Advocate*, which was published in that city. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1872, and was rector of St. George's church, St. Louis, Mo., 1872–80; Trinity church, Chicago, Ill., 1880–84; Trinity church, New Orleans, La., 1884–86, and St. George's church, St. Louis, Mo., from 1886. He was one of the faculty of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy at Concord, Mass., 1880–86, and vice-president of the American Social Science association and founder of the American Branch of the Christian Social Union. He is the author of: *The Philosophy of the Real Presence; The Relations of Philosophy to Agnosticism and to Religion; The Proof of Immortality; Midsummer Night's Dream, an Interpretation; Democracy in the Church; The Lily of Womanhood; Why Keep Lent? Masters of Mankind*, and contributions to periodicals.

W. J. Holland

HOLLAND, William Jacob, naturalist, was born on the Island of Jamaica, Aug. 16, 1848; son of the Rev. Francis Raymond and Eliza Augusta (Wolle) Holland; grandson of William Holland, of Salem, N.C., and of Jacob Wolle, of Bethlehem, Pa., and a descendant on the paternal side from John Holland, one of the first settlers of Salem, N.C., and on the maternal side from the Rev. Francis Doughty, the original grantee of a large tract of land now included in the borough of Brooklyn, N.Y., who, in 1643, preached the first sermon in the English language upon Manhattan Island. Francis Raymond Holland was a Moravian missionary, and principal of a school in Jamaica for the training of native ministers. William Jacob acquired his preparatory education at Salem, N.C., and in the Moravian college to Bethlehem, Pa., and was graduated from Amherst in 1869. He taught school for a time at Amherst and Westborough, Mass., and was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1874. He then became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, which grew under his care to be one of the largest and most influential churches of the city. He resigned the pastorate in 1891, to become the chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. In connection with the duties of this position he filled the chair of zoölogy and comparative anatomy and devoted much time to palæontological investigations in Wyoming and other western states. He travelled extensively in Europe; was naturalist of the U.S. eclipse expedition to Japan in 1887, and in 1889 was appointed to a similar position in connection with the eclipse expedition sent out to West Africa by the U.S. navy department. He was one of the founders, and president from its inception, of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg, and in 1897 was made the director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg, from where he sent out several important exploring expeditions. He was elected a member of many of the leading scientific societies of the United States and Europe, and in 1892 president of the Entomological club of Cambridge, Mass. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1886; that of D.D. from Amherst in 1888, and that of LL.D. from Dickinson in 1896, and from New York university in 1898. He became especially well known as a lepidopterist, and is the author of: *The Butterfly Book* (1899), and numerous contributions upon this branch of entomology to various scientific journals.

HOLLANDER, Jacob Harry, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1871; son of Meyer Hollander. He attended the schools of Baltimore, Md.; was graduated from Johns Hopkins university, A.B., 1891; was a graduate student there, 1891–94, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1894. He remained there as assistant in economics, 1894–95; instructor in economics, 1895–96; associate in economics, 1896–99; and was elected associate professor of finance in 1899. He was sent to Europe in 1897 as secretary of the U.S. bimetallic commission; was chairman of the municipal lighting commission of Baltimore in 1900, and was appointed special commissioner to revise the laws relating to the taxation of Porto Rico in 1900, and upon the establishment of civil government in that island was appointed by President McKinley as the first treasurer of Porto Rico. He was elected a member of the American Economic association; the British Economic association; American Statistical association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He discovered and edited valuable series of letters of David Ruardo, entitled: *Letters of David Ruardo to J. R. McCulloch* (1895); *Letters of David Ruardo to Hutches Trower* (1899). He is the author of: *History of Cincinnati Southern Railway* (1894); *Financial History of Baltimore* (1899); *Studies in State Taxation* (1900), and various magazine and newspaper articles.

HOLLENBACK, John Welles, philanthropist, was born in Wyalusing, Pa., March 15, 1827; son of Charles Fisher and Ellen (Hollenback) Welles; grandson of George and Prudence (Talcott) Welles, and of Col. Matthias Hollenback, a survivor of the battle of Wyoming; great-grandson of Col. Elizur Talcott, of Glastonbury, Conn., and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Welles, fourth colonial governor of Connecticut, 1655–58, and of William Pynchon, patentee of the charter of the Colony of Massachusetts, through his daughter Mary, who married Elizur Holyoke. John Roset Welles was educated at the Athens academy, and with his brother Edward had charge of the Welles estate at Wyalusing, 1848–63. He changed his name by suffixing his mother's maiden name, and dropping the second Christian name, Roset; and the change was authorized by the legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1863, at the request of his maternal uncle, George M. Hollenback, he removed his family to Wilkes-Barre, where he became prominent in local affairs and held many important offices.

He became a member of the city council; president of the Peoples bank, the Wilkes-Barre institute, the Hollenback Cemetery association, and the Harry Hillman academy; vice-president and director of the city hospital, and a director in numerous corporations. He was elected a trustee of Lafayette college in 1865, and president of the board in 1892. His benefactions to the college were frequent and large. He was married, Oct. 25, 1854, to Anna E., daughter of Eli Beard, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Their two sons died in infancy and their daughter, Emily B., married Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre. His first wife died in 1864, and he was married secondly, Dec. 13, 1866, to Josephine, daughter of John Woodward, of New York city, and their daughter, Eleanor J., married Murray Gibson, of Philadelphia. His second wife died while her three daughters were of a tender age and he was married thirdly to Amelia Beard, sister of his first wife, and they had three daughters.

Alexander H. Holley

HOLLEY, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Connecticut, was born at Lakeville (Salisbury), Conn., Aug. 12, 1804; son of John Milton and Sally (Porter) Holley; grandson of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and of Col. Joshua and Abigail (Buell) Porter and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Holly, a pioneer settler of Stamford, Conn., about 1644. He obtained his preparatory education at the Rev. Orville Dewey's school at Sheffield, Mass.; at the Rev. Mr. Parker's school at Ellsworth, Conn., and at the Hudson, N.Y., academy, and intended to enter Yale, but was prevented by ill health. In 1819 he engaged with his father, senior member of the firm of Holley & Coffing, in mercantile and iron manufacturing business, and continued with that firm and other combinations of it until his father's death in 1836. He thereafter continued in local trade, to which he added in 1844 a manufactory of pocket cutlery, known after 1854 as the Holley Manufacturing company, and in 1900 the oldest continuously operated concern of its kind in the United States. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay for President in 1844, and a delegate at large to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In May, 1854, he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut, and in 1857 was elected governor, serving 1857–58. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the state militia. He was interested in all public improvements, particularly the development of railroads, being instrumental in procuring the funds for building the Housatonic railroad, assisting in the extension of the Harlem railroad from Dover to Chatham, N.Y., and in 1869–71 taking an active part in the organization and management of the Connecticut Western railroad. He was president of the National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Conn., and of the Salisbury Savings society. He was thrice married: first, in 1831, to Jane M., daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Goshen, Conn., who died in September, 1832, leaving one son, Alexander Lyman Holley (q.v.); secondly, in 1835, to Marcia, daughter of John C. Coffing, who died in 1854; and thirdly, in 1856, to Sarah C., daughter of the Hon. Thomas Day. Mr. Holley retired from active business about 1860. He is the author of numerous addresses and contributions to newspapers. He was elected a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1869. He died at Lakeville, Conn., Oct. 2, 1887.

A. L. Holley

HOLLEY, Alexander Lyman, engineer, was born in Lakeville, Conn., July 20, 1832; son of Gov. Alexander Hamilton and Jane M. (Lyman) Holley, and grandson of John Milton and Sally (Porter) Holley, and of Erastus Lyman. He attended academies in Connecticut and Massachusetts and graduated at Brown, Ph.B., in 1853. In 1851, while an undergraduate, he invented a cut-off, entirely different and in many respects better than the device then in use. This was illustrated and described in *Appleton's Mechanical Magazine* in July, 1852. He was a draftsman and mechanic in the Corliss steam engine works, Providence, R.I., 1853–54, and was employed in the New Jersey locomotive works, Jersey City, 1854–55. He was co-editor with Zerah Colburn of the *Railroad Advocate*, 1855–56, purchasing the paper in April, 1856, and editing it alone. In August, 1856, its name was changed to *Holley's Railroad Advocate*, and in July, 1857, it became *Holley and Colburn's American Engineer*. It was suspended in September, 1857, and soon after Mr. Holley went with Mr. Colburn to Europe to study foreign railway practice. Their report appeared in 1858 under the title, "The Permanent Way and Coal-Burning Locomotive Boilers of European Railways, with a Comparison of the Working Economy of European and American Lines, and the Principles upon which Improvement Must Proceed." He was scientific editor of the New York *Times*, 1858–63, and went to Europe as *Times* correspondent in 1859 and 1860, in the latter year corresponding also with the *American Railway Review*. In 1859 he took out two patents, one for a variable cut-off gear for steam engines, and the other for railway chairs, both largely used. In 1862 he was sent abroad by Edwin A. Stevens, who was then urging the acceptance of the Stevens battery by the government, to investigate foreign ordnance and armor, and his treatise on the subject, published in 1865, was translated into French, and became a recognized authority. In 1863 he again went to England, where he made a study of the Bessemer steel process, and effected with Corning, Winslow & Co. the purchase of the Bessemer patents, which were subsequently combined with Kelly's American patents. In 1865 the Bessemer works at Troy were built and started, and then followed works at Harrisburg, North Chicago, Joliet, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cambria, Bethlehem and Scranton. Mr. Holley was actively connected with the Bessemer manufacture during the rest of his life, devising numerous valuable improvements and machines which secured convenience in hauling material and reduced the time lost in repairs. The productiveness of the American Bessemer plant increased during Holley's management from a capacity of about 900 tons to more than 10,000 tons per month. Besides the two patents already mentioned, he obtained fourteen others, ten of which were for improvements in the Bessemer process and plant, two for roll-trains and their feed-tables, one for a water-cooled furnace-roof and one for a steam-boiler furnace, with gaseous fuel. During 1869 he edited Van Nostrand's *Electric Engineering Magazine*. In June, 1875, he was appointed a member of the U.S. board for testing structural materials, the formation of which board he had been active in promoting. He was a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1865–67 and 1870–82, and lecturer on the manufacture of iron and steel at the Columbia college school of mines, 1879–82. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1872, and its president, in 1875, and was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a vice-president in 1876; a founder and member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the British Iron and Steel institute and Institution of Civil Engineers. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1878. He is the author of: *American and European Railway Practice* (1860, new ed., 1867); *A Treatise on Ordnance and Armor* (1865), and numerous addresses and technical papers, including forty-one articles on "American Iron and Steel," contributed in conjunction with Lenox Smith to the London *Engineering*. By the joint action of the British Iron and Steel institute, of London, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a memorial bronze bust of Mr. Holley, modelled by J. Q. A. Ward, was unveiled in Washington square, New York city, Sept. 29, 1890. In 1884 a memorial volume was published by the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In October, 1900, his name was submitted to the board of electors as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and received eight votes; Eads, Richardson and Corliss, in the class, with forty-two, thirty-one and twelve votes, respectively, only exceeding. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1882.

HOLLEY, Horace, educator, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Feb. 13, 1781; son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and brother of Myron Holley. He prepared for college at the Williamstown, Mass., academy, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; studied law in New York, but abandoned it for theology, and was ordained in September, 1805. He was married, Jan. 1, 1805, to Mary Austin. He was stationed at Greenfield Hill, Conn., 1805–08; at the Hollis Street Unitarian church, Boston, 1809–18, and was president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., 1818–27. During his administration the university rose from a mere name to a flourishing institution. In the sixteen years immediately preceding his term only twenty-two persons received the collegiate honors of the institution, and during his presidency six hundred sixty-six young men were graduated. In 1827 he resigned, having by his liberal teachings incurred the bitter enmity of a certain element of the community, and removed to New Orleans, La. After his death his widow removed to Texas, under the protection of General Austin. She published a history of Texas (1883), and a memoir of her husband. See also *Discourse on the Genius and Character of the Rev. Horace Holley, LL.D.*, by Prof. Charles Caldwell, M.D., of Transylvania university. He received the degree of LL.D. from Cincinnati college. He died at sea, near New Orleans, La., July 31, 1827.

HOLLEY, Marietta, author was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N.Y., in 1844; daughter of John Milton and Mary (Taber) Holley; granddaughter of David and Sarah (Southworth) Holley, and of Lemuel and Sarah (Brightman) Taber. She attended the district school and studied French and music under private teachers. Her early verses contributed to the local newspapers, and later to other periodicals, attracted wide attention, and she soon began to write humorous prose under the pen-name "Josiah Allen's Wife." Her books which followed attained a wide circulation and were translated into several languages. Her published works include: *My Opinions and Betsey Bobbet's* (1873); *Samantha at the Centennial* (1877); *My Wayward Pardner* (1880); *Miss Richards' Boy* (1882); *Sweet Cicely* (1885); *The Mormon Wife*, a poem (1887); *Poems* (1887); *Miss Jones's Quilting* (1887); *Samantha at Saratoga* (1887); *Samantha among the Brethren* (1891); *Samantha on the Race-Problem* (1892); *Samantha at the World's Fair* (1894); *Josiah's Alarm and Abel Perry's Funeral* (1895), and *Samantha in Europe* (1896).

HOLLEY, Myron, reformer, was born in Salisbury, Conn., April 29, 1779; son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and grandson of John and Sarah (Lord) Holley. His great ^{2}-grandfather came from England and settled first at Stratford and then at Stamford, Conn. He was graduated at Williams college in 1799 and was admitted to the bar in 1802. In 1803 he settled in Canandaigua, N.Y., where he relinquished the practice of the law and established a book store. He was married in 1804 to Sally, daughter of Capt. John House, of Canandaigua. He was county clerk, 1810-14, and a member of the state assembly in 1816. He was a canal commissioner and treasurer of the board, 1816-24, and to him is chiefly due the success of the great enterprise of building the Erie canal. He distributed over two and a half million of dollars while in office, receiving no salary for his services, and at the close of his term a shortage of $30,000 was charged to him and was paid out of his slender fortune, although it was shown on investigation to have been a discrepancy in accounts in which he had no part or control. He was a delegate from New York to the National Anti-Masonic convention held at Philadelphia in 1830 and prepared the address adopted and signed by 112 delegates. He conducted the Lyons *Countryman* in the interest of the Anti-Masonic party, 1831-34 and the *Free Elector* at Hartford, Conn., in the same interest in 1835. He was a prominent delegate to the anti-slavery convention, Cleveland, Ohio, 1839, and joined in the call for a national convention to meet at Albany, N.Y., to form a Liberty party. He edited the Rochester *Freeman* and devoted its columns to the anti-slavery cause and ably supported the candidacy of James G. Birney for President in 1840. After his death a one-cent subscription was started by Gerrit Smith and from the proceeds an obelisk with medallion portrait was erected over his grave in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N.Y. See: *Myron Holley and what he did for Liberty and True Religion*, by Elizur Wright (1882). He died in Rochester, N.Y., March 4, 1841.

HOLLEY, Orville Luther, editor, was born in Salisbury, Conn., May 19, 1791; son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley and brother of Myron Holley. He was graduated at Harvard in 1813 and practised law in Hudson, Canandaigua and New York city. He edited successively the *Anti-Masonic Magazine* in New York; the *Sentinel* in Troy; the *Repository* in Ontario; and the *Daily Advertiser* and the *State Register* in Albany. He was surveyor-general of the state under Governor Seward in 1838 and held an office in the state department at Albany, 1851--61. He arranged and indexed twenty-three folio volumes of the papers of Governor George Clinton, and published: *The Picturesque Tourist* (1844); *Description of the City of New York* (1847); *The Life of Franklin* (1856). He died in Albany, N.Y., March 25, 1861.

Chas. Arthur Hollick.

HOLLICK, Charles Arthur, geologist, was born in New Brighton, N.Y., Feb., 6, 1857; son of Frederick and Eleanor Eliza (Bailey) Hollick, and grandson of Joseph and Mary Abbey (Eaton) Hollick, and of George and Maria (Hinton) Bailey. His father, a physician, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1818, and came to America in 1842, settling on Staten Island, N.Y. The son attended public and private schools in New Brighton, New York, and Wiesbaden, Germany, and was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines, Ph.B., 1879. He was superintendent of the Mexican mine at Mariposa, Cal., 1880-81; private assistant to Dr. J. S. Newberry (q.v.), at Columbia college, 1881-90; fellow in geology at Columbia, 1890-91; assistant in the department of geology, 1892--93, and was appointed tutor in geology there in 1893. He also engaged in geological field work for the U.S. geological survey and the state geological surveys of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Louisiana, for all of which he prepared geological reports from time to time, mostly on the subject of fossil botany. He was married, Sept. 19, 1881, to Adeline Augusta, daughter of Frederick Wales and Sally Ann (De Voe) Talkington. He was assistant sanitary engineer and inspector and special inspector, of the New York city health department, 1881–92 ; sanitary expert of the New York state board of health, 1881–95 ; member of the board of health of New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., 1886–92, and held other important local offices. He was made associate editor of the *Bulletin* of the Torrey Botanical club in 1888 ; was elected a member, fellow and curator of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1892 ; a member of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, of which he was one of the founders ; member and fellow of the Geological Society of America ; member and fellow of the Botanical Society of America, which he helped to found, and member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a commissioner and then chairman of the Port Richmond, N.Y., boulevard commission from 1897, also commissioner and vice-president of the Richmond county, N.Y., park commission. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1897. He is the author of frequent contributions to scientific periodicals ; numerous works upon the geology and botany of Staten Island, Long Island, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket ; *The Flora of the Amboy Clays* ; monographs of the United States geological survey, volume xxxvi., edited from the manuscript notes of Prof. John Strong Newberry ; also *The Later Extinct Floras of North America* ; monographs of the U.S. geological survey, volume xxxv., edited under the same circumstances. He is also joint author with Dr. N. L. Britton of *The Flora of Richmond County, N.Y.* (1879).

HOLLIDAY, Frederick William Mackey, governor of Virginia, was born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 22, 1828 ; son of Dr. Richard John McKim and Mary Catherine (Taylor) Holliday, and grandson of William and Margaret (Duncan) Holliday and of Samuel and Catherine (Mackey) Taylor. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland, and his maternal great-grandfather emigrated from England. He prepared for college at Winchester academy, Virginia, and was graduated from Yale in 1847. He studied law for one year at Winchester, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1849. He settled in practice at Winchester, was elected prosecuting attorney for Winchester and Frederick county, Va., in 1852, and was a member of the Confederate States congress, 1862–65. He served in the Confederate army in the civil war as captain of the 33d Virginia infantry and was assigned to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's brigade. He was promoted colonel in 1862, and in August of that year lost his right arm at the battle of Cedar Run. He resumed the practice of law in Winchester in 1865, and was governor of Virginia, 1878–82. He retired to private life, devoted himself to study, took an active interest in local affairs and travelled extensively. He was married in 1868 to Hannah Taylor, daughter of Dr. Thomas McCormick, and after her death to Caroline Calvert, daughter of Dr. Richard H. Stuart. He wrote several works of travel, printed for private circulation. He died in Winchester, Va., May 31, 1898.

Fred W. M. Holliday

HOLLINS, George Nicholas, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1799, son of John and Janet (Smith) Hollins. His uncle, Gen. Samuel Smith, was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812 and commanded the troops at the disastrous battle of North Point, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. George received a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1814 and served on board the *Erie* in the operations in Chesapeake bay in 1814 ; was on the *President* under Decatur and was captured and imprisoned till the close of the war. He was again with Decatur in the Algerine war where he succeeded in capturing an Algerine frigate and was presented with a Turkish saber for his valor. He served successively on the *Guerrière*, the *Columbus*, the *Franklin*, the *Washington*, the *Ontario*, the *Peacock* and the *Cyane*. While he was on the *Ontario*, as second lieutenant, the vessel was caught in a violent gale eastward of the Barbadoes, and was in danger of being lost. Lieutenant Hollins was called from the mess table by the captain, who gave him charge of the deck. Such a tribute from the commander of a vessel to the nautical skill of an officer below the rank of first lieutenant was unprecedented in the records of the navy, and on the arrival of the vessel in the United States, a card commending his skill and seamanship was published by the crew. On another occasion while first lieutenant of the *Peacock* he displayed great skill in

G. N. Hollins

floating the vessel, which had run aground in the Indian ocean, near Muscat. After the war, he was ordered by the secretary of the navy aboard one of the East Indian vessels engaged in the merchant marine service. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1825 and was attached to the West Indian squadron and in 1841 he was advanced to the rank of commander and stationed at the Pensacola navy yard. In 1852 he was ordered to Greytown, Nicaragua, in command of the *Cyane* to demand redress for the American residents who had been wronged by the authorities of that city, and failing to gain even the slightest amends, he proceeded to bombard the city, which act nearly brought about a war between Great Britain and the United States. His conduct in this matter was highly commended by the administration. He was at Sacket Harbor in 1858 and with the Mediterranean squadron at the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned his commission in the U. S. navy. The department, however, refused to accept his resignation, and ordered his arrest, he having avowed his intention to serve the cause of the Confederate States. His name was struck from the navy list, but he eluded arrest and was commissioned a commodore in the Confederate navy. In June, 1861, he was in command of the party of disguised Confederate passengers who captured the *St. Nicholas* on her way up the Potomac and transformed her into a Confederate naval vessel with the intention of capturing the U. S. sloop-of-war *Pawnee*. This attempt was never made, as the *Pawnee* was unexpectedly ordered to Washington. He attacked the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi river with a small flotilla of converted river boats in October, 1861, and for his action was promoted C. S. flag-officer at New Orleans station. Here he fitted out a considerable navy, including the *Sumter*, *Manassas*, *Florida* and *Pamlico* and a large number of fire-ships, which were converted merchant vessels. Because he could not agree with the secretary of war, who thought his place was up the river instead of at its mouth confronting Farragut, he was superseded in 1862 by Com. W. C. Whittle, C.S.N. After the war his disabilities were removed by President Johnson, and he engaged as a court officer in Baltimore, Md. He died in Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1878.

HOLLISTER, Ovando James, editor, was born in Colrain, Mass., Oct. 7, 1834; son of Lorin and Sarah (Center) Hollister; grandson of Giles and Rhoda (May) Hollister, and a descendant of John Hollister, who came from England to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1642, and was a prominent member of the Connecticut colony. Ovando was brought up on a farm at Lebanon, N.Y., where he attended the public schools and was employed in a printing office. He served in the civil war in the first regiment of Colorado volunteers, 1861–63, attaining the rank of sergeant. He was discharged on account of disability and engaged in the newspaper business in Denver, Col., and subsequently at Black Hawk, Col., publishing the *Mining Journal* until 1867, and edited the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col., in 1868. He removed to Salt Lake, Utah, in December, 1868. He was correspondent to the New York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune* under the pen name "Douglass;" was part owner and contributor to the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and was U.S. internal revenue collector, 1869–92, and superintendent of mines for the Netherlands Amsterdam company. He was married, Dec. 1, 1869, to Carrie Vroom Matthews, half-sister of Vice-President Colfax. He is the author of: *The Mines of Colorado* (1867); *Life of Schuyler Colfax* (1886). He died at Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 12, 1892.

HOLLS, George Frederick William, diplomatist, was born at Zelienople, Pa., July 1, 1857; son of the Rev. Dr. George Charles and Louise (Burx) Holls, and grandson of Ludwig and Sophia (Von Horn) Holls, and of Christian and Dorothea (Pfaff) Burx. His father came to America in 1850 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1878; LL.B., 1880, and practised law in New York city. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for state senator in 1883, a delegate at large to the New York constitutional convention of 1894, where he was chairman of the committee on education, and later a commissioner on the government of cities of the third class. He was prominently connected with the work of the Legal Aid society and of the Charity Organization society of New York city. He was secretary and counsel of the American commission at the peace conference that met at The Hague in 1899, being the only American member of the sub-committee on arbitration, and the author of the article on "Special Mediation" in the arbitration project. He secured the assent of the German government to the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Leipzig in 1898. He is the author of: *Franz Lieber* (1884); *Sancta Sophia and Troitza* (1888); *Compulsory Voting* (1891), and other essays, and of lectures and contributions to periodical literature.

HOLLY, James Theodore, P.E. bishop of Haiti and the first consecrated in America for foreign churches, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, 1829. His parents were the descendants of negro slaves and were of the Roman Catholic faith, and the son was educated in that faith, living during his boyhood in Washington, New York city, Buffalo and Detroit. In 1851 he renounced the faith of his youth and entered the communion of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was associate editor of *The Voice of the Fugitive*, a weekly paper published at Windsor, Canada, 1852–53, and principal of a public school in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1854. He then studied theology and was ordained deacon June 17, 1855, and priest Jan. 2, 1856. He was rector of St. Luke's church, New Haven, Conn., 1856–61; missionary to Haiti, 1861–74, and consul from Liberia at Port-au-Prince, 1864–74. He was consecrated bishop of Haiti, Nov. 8, 1874, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Potter, Stevens, Coxe, Kerfoot, and Courtenay of Kingston. He was a delegate to the Lambeth conference in 1878, and administered the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church in Haiti with success. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard university in 1874, and that of LL.D. from Liberia college, Monrovia, in 1882.

HOLMAN, Jesse Lynch, jurist, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Oct. 22, 1783. His father, a pioneer settler, was killed by the Indians while defending a blockhouse in which his family had taken refuge. He was brought up by his mother, a devout Baptist, and when quite young displayed unusual literary skill. He studied law with Henry Clay and practised in Frankfort, 1805–11. He then removed with the family to the territory of Indiana and located at Veraestaŭ, upon a hill overlooking the Ohio river, below Aurora, to which city he gave its name. Governor Harrison commissioned him district attorney of the territory for Dearborn and Jefferson counties, and in 1814 he was a representive in the territorial legislature and was chosen presiding officer by a unanimous vote. He was appointed presiding judge of his district, serving 1814–16, and when the territory became a state in 1816 he was appointed presiding judge in the second and third districts. He was a presidential elector in 1817; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1816–30; unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1831, being defeated by one vote; and judge of the U.S. district court of Indiana, 1835–42, having been appointed by President Jackson. He was ordained a Baptist clergyman in 1834; was vice-president of the American Sunday School union and president of the Western Baptist Publication and Sunday School society. He was president of the Baptist state convention; of the Indiana Baptist Education society, and one of the founders of the Indiana college and of Franklin college. He published: *Errors of Education*, a novel (1805), and left a large mass of manuscript. He died at Veraestaŭ, near Aurora, Ind., March 28, 1842.

HOLMAN, William Steele, representative, was born in Veraestaŭ, Ind., Sept. 6, 1822; son of Judge Jesse Lynch Holman. He was educated in the common school and for tow years at Franklin college, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was judge of the court of probate, 1843–46; prosecuting attorney, 1847–49; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850; a representative in the state legislature, 1851; judge of the court of common pleas, 1852–56; a representative in the 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1859–65, and was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. He was defeated for the 39th congress, but elected to the 40th and succeeding congresses, including the 44th, 1867–77; was defeated for the 45th and 46th congresses, but elected to the 47th–53d, inclusive, 1881–95; was defeated for the 54th, but was elected to the 55th congress in 1896. He became widely known as "The Watch Dog of the Treasury" and as "The Great Objector." He was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, and at its close advocated liberal pensions to the soldiers. He was a persistent and uncompromising enemy to all forms of class legislation, and Vice-President Hendricks estimated his services to the United States government while a representative in congress to be worth $25,000,000 a year. He favored the free coinage of silver and a heavy income tax and was opposed to the issue of bonds in order to keep up the treasury reserve. He was married in 1842 to Abigail Knapp, and their son, William Steele, Jr., became a lawyer in Aurora and a director of Franklin college. He died in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1897.

W. S. Holman.

HOLMES, Abiel, clergyman, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763; son of Capt. David and Temperance (Bishop) Holmes; grandson of Deacon David Holmes and of John and Temperance Bishop, and great-grandson of John Holmes, who came from England and settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686. He was graduated from Yale in 1783, was a tutor there, 1786–87, and in the meantime studied theology. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Midway, Ga., 1787–91, and of the first parish in Cambridge, Mass., 1792–1832. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Harvard in 1792, D.D. from Edinburgh university in 1805, and LL.D. from Allegheny college, Pa., in 1822. He was married, first in 1790, to Mary, daughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, and secondly, March 26, 1801, to Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Oliver Wendell, of Boston. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical and American Philosophical societies. He is the author of papers on *Stephen Pannenius,* and on the *Mohegan Indians;* biography of *John Lathrop; The Life of President Stiles* (1798); *Annals of America* (2 vols., 1805); standard edition of same brought down to 1826 (1829); a volume of poems, and contributions to the *Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical society. He died at Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1837.

Abiel Holmes

HOLMES, David, governor of Mississippi, was born in York county, Pa., March 10, 1769; son of Col. Joseph Holmes, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to America at an early age, served in the Revolution as commissary, with the rank of colonel; married a daughter of Col. David Hunter, of Berkeley county, Va., and shortly after the birth of David removed to Winchester, Va. After some years in his father's store David was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Harrisburg, Pa. He later returned to Virginia, and was a representative from that state in the 5th–10th congresses, 1797–1809. He was then appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by President Madison, serving 1809–17, and on the admission of the territory as a state, he was elected its first governor, serving 1817–19. On the resignation of Walter Leake as U.S. senator in 1820, Mr. Holmes was elected to succeed him, and after serving out the term was reelected for a full term, to expire March 3, 1827. He resigned in 1825 to accept the governorship for a second time, and held that office, 1825–27. In 1827, broken in health, he returned to Winchester, Va., where he died Aug. 20, 1832.

HOLMES, Elias Bellows, representative, was born in Fletcher, Vt., May 27, 1810; son of Joseph and Diantha (Bellows) Holmes; grandson of Zephaniah and Barbara (McLucas) Holmes; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Whittington) Holmes, and a descendant of English ancestors, who settled in America in 1610. He was educated at the St. Albans, Vt., academy, taught school in his native state and in 1827 removed to Pittsford, Vt., where he engaged in the study of law with his uncle, Judge Ira Bellows. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and practised law in Brockport, N.Y., 1831–44. He was a representative in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49. He was married in 1835 to Maria, daughter of Hiel and Phebe Brockway, of Brockport, N.Y. Hiel Brockway was one of the founders of the village, and was engaged in the packet business on the canal. Elias and his brother, Joseph Holmes, succeeded to the entire packet business of the original firm, continuing it until the railroad was constructed between Rochester and Buffalo. He engaged in projecting and building the Rochester and Niagara Falls railroad, and the Toledo and Wabash railroad. He was one of the directors of the former until the consolidation of the railroads between Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Albany, as the New York Central railroad. He was also a director of the Toledo and Wabash railroad. He was a director in the Third National Bank of Chicago; president of the Brockport Union Agricultural society, and a trustee of the Collegiate institute. He died at Brockport, N.Y., July 31, 1866.

HOLMES, Elias Burton, lecturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1870; son of Ira and Virginia (Burton) Holmes; grandson of Stiles and Ann W. Burton, of Chicago, and a descendant of Elias Bellows and Maria (Brockway) Holmes, of Brockport, N.Y., and of Stephen and Hannah Germain, of Illinois. He was educated at Allen academy and the Harvard school, Chicago, Ill. He travelled in all the continental countries of Europe, and in Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Corsica, Greece, Thessaly, made an expedition to Fez, travelled in the Hawaiian islands, and in August, 1898, made the ascent of Haleakala, the greatest volcano in the world, situated on the island of Maui, with his assistant, Oscar Bennett Depue, and his lecture manager, Louis Francis Brown. He also explored the Yellowstone Park, and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado river. He acquired a wide reputation as a lecturer, illustrating his lectures by motion pictures.

HOLMES, Gabriel, governor of North Carolina, was born in Sampson county, N.C., in 1769. He prepared for college in his native state and entered Harvard, but left before completing his course, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He practised in Clinton, N.C., 1790–1826, and served as a member of the house of commons, 1793-1813. The house elected him governor of the state in 1821, and he served for three years. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1801–04, and 1817–29, and president of the board of trustees, 1821–24. He was a representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, and was elected to the 21st congress, but did not take his seat. He died in Montpelier, Richmond county, N.C., Sept. 26, 1829.

HOLMES, George Frederick, educator, was born in Demerara, British Guiana, in 1820. He was educated at Durham university, England, and came to the United States in 1838, making his home in the south and teaching in various states. He was admitted to the bar of South Carolina by special act of the legislature in 1842, he having neglected to become naturalized. He was professor in Richmond college, Va., 1845–48; the first president of the University of Mississippi, 1848–49; professor of history and political economy at William and Mary college, Va., 1849–57, and professor of historical science in the University of Virginia, 1857–97. Upon the founding of the Corcoran School of Historical Science, including political economy and science of society, Professor Holmes was given the chair and instituted inquiries and criticisms of the teachings of modern economists, American, English and German. In the science of society, having no text-book, he interpreted all systems and studied the necessary organic functions of society in their several forms. He received the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L. and published a series of text-books. He died in Charlotteville, Va., Nov. 4, 1897.

HOLMES, Isaac Edward, representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 6, 1796; son of John Bee and Elizabeth (Edwards) Holmes, grandson of the Hon. Isaac Holmes, a member of council of South Carolina; and a descendant of Francis Holmes, who came to Charleston, S.C., from Boston, Mass., in 1702. He was a cousin of the Rt. Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, bishop of South Carolina, who prepared him for college. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, studied law at Charleston, and was a practising lawyer there, 1818–28. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1826–38, a leader of the extreme state-rights party, a founder of the South Carolina association and originator of the proposition to nullify the tariff. He was a representative in the 26th–31st congresses, inclusive, 1839–51, and served as chairman of the committees on commerce, naval affairs and foreign relations. He removed to California and practised law there, 1851–61. The advent of the war between the states induced him to return to his native state, and in passing through Washington in April, 1861, he sought, through interviews with General Scott and Secretary Seward, to effect a settlement of sectional differences without appealing to arms. He remained in South Carolina throughout the war and in 1865 was appointed a commissioner from the state to confer with the Federal government on the subject of reconstruction. He was the author of: *Recreations of George Taletell* (1822), and, in collaboration with Robert T. Turnbull, of a volume of essays on state rights, signed "Caroliniensis" (1826). He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 24, 1867.

I E Holmes

HOLMES, John, senator, was born in Kingston, Mass., March 28, 1773; son of Melatiah and Elizabeth (Bradford) Holmes; grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Waterman) Holmes and of Simon Bradford, and a descendant, in the sixth generation, of William Holmes, of Marshfield, Mass., who was born in 1592. He was early employed in his father's iron works at Kingston, leaving to enter Brown university, where he was graduated, A.B., 1796; A.M., 1799. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Alfred, Maine, 1799–1841. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1802–03, and 1812; a state senator, 1813–17; a northeastern boundary commissioner, 1815; a representative from Massachusetts in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–20; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1820, and chairman of the committee that drafted the constitution of the state of Maine; U.S. senator from the newly organized state, 1820–27, and was again elected to the senate to fill the unexpired term of Judge Albion K. Parris, appointed to the bench of the supreme court of Maine, serving 1829–33. He was a commissioner to revise the criminal code and to organize a state prison system. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1829 and 1835-38. He removed to Thomaston, Maine, in 1838, and remained there until 1841, when having been appointed U.S. district attorney by President Harrison, he divided his time between Thomaston and Portland. He was twice married: first, Sept. 22, 1800, to Sally, daughter of Noah and Hanna Rhodes; and secondly, July 31, 1837, to Caroline F. (Knox) Swan, widow of James Swan and daughter of Henry Knox, Washington's secretary of war. He published: *The Statesman, or Principles of Legislation and Law* (1840). He died at Portland, Maine, July 7, 1843.

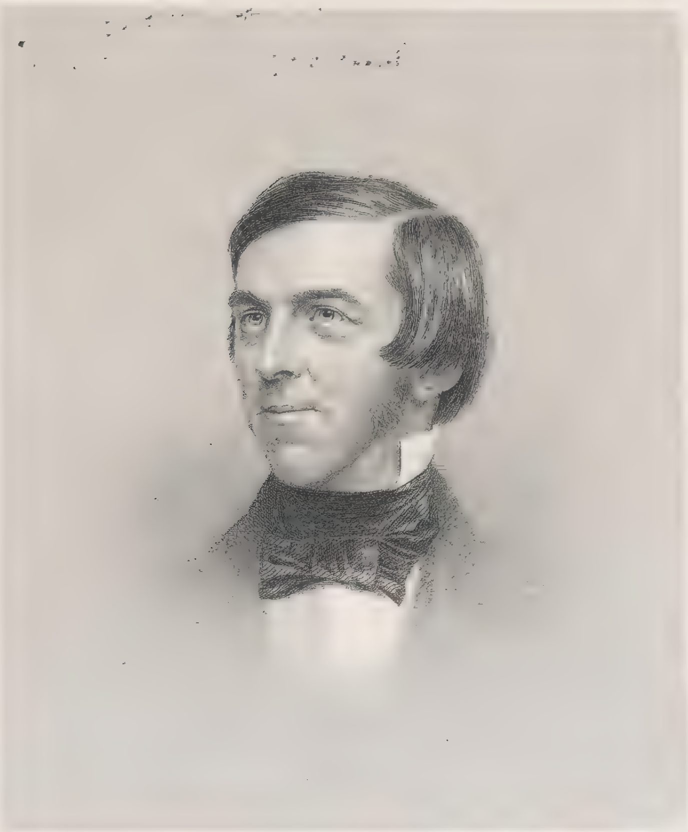
HOLMES, Mary Jane (Hawes), author, was born in Brookfield, Mass.; daughter of Preston and Nancy (Olds) Hawes; granddaughter of Joel and Philadelphia (Thayer) Hawes and of Ezekiel and Lydia (Stevens) Olds. She was a precocious child, studying grammar at the age of six, teaching a district school at thirteen, and writing her first article for publication at fifteen. She was married to Daniel Holmes, a prominent lawyer of Brockport, N.Y., where she made her residence. Her books attained an unusual degree of popularity, and in 1900 it was estimated that over two million copies had been sold. The titles of her published works include: *Tempest and Sunshine* (1854); *The English Orphans* (1855); *The Homestead on the Hillside* (1855); *Lena Rivers* (1856); *Meadow Brook* (1857); *Dora Dean and Maggie Miller* (1858); *Cousin Maude* (1860); *Marion Gray* (1863); *Hugh Worthington* (1863); *Darkness and Daylight* (1864); *The Cameron Pride* (1867); *Rose Mather* (1868); *Ethelyn's Mistake* (1869); *Mill Bank* (1871); *Edna Browning* (1872); *West Lawn* (1874); *Mildred* (1877); *Daisy Thornton* (1878); *Forest House* (1879); *Chateau d'Or* (1880); *Red Bird* (1881); *Madeline* (1881); *Queenie Hatherton* (1883); *Christmas Stories* (1884); *Edith Lyle* (1885); *Gretchen* (1887); *Bessie's Fortune* (1888); *Marguerite* (1891); *Dr. Hathern's Daughter* (1895); *Paul Rolston* (1898); *The Tracy Diamonds* (1899), besides many articles written for syndicates and magazines.

HOLMES, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Peterboro, N.H., Jan. 2, 1815; son of Samuel and Mary (Annan) Holmes; grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Catherine (Allison) Holmes, and of David and Sarah (Smith) Annan; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Holmes, and a descendant of Nathaniel Holmes, who immigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, to Londonderry, N.H., with his family in 1740. He studied at Chester academy, Vt., and English at the academy in New Ipswich, N.H., and was a student at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., 1831–33. He was graduated from Harvard in 1837, tutored in a private family in Maryland, studied at the Harvard law school, 1838–39, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1839. He settled in practice at St. Louis, Mo., and was circuit attorney for the city and county of St. Louis in 1846; was counsellor of the board of public schools, St. Louis 1853–54; counsellor of the North Missouri railroad company in 1862; and was one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Missouri, 1865–68. He was Royall professor of law at Harvard university, 1868–72, and then returned to St. Louis, Mo., and resumed his law practice, retiring in 1883, and making his home in Cambridge, Mass. He was one of the organizers of the Academy of Science of St. Louis in 1856, and was corresponding secretary and an editor of its *Transactions*, 1857–83. He was elected a correspondent of the "K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt" of Vienna in 1857, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1870; corresponding member of the Academy of Science of New Orleans in 1875, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia in 1881, and was an honorary member of the Bacon society, London. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1859. He wrote: *Authorship of Shakespeare*, advocating the Baconian theory (1866; enl. ed., 1886); *Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself* (1888). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1901.

Nathaniel Holmes

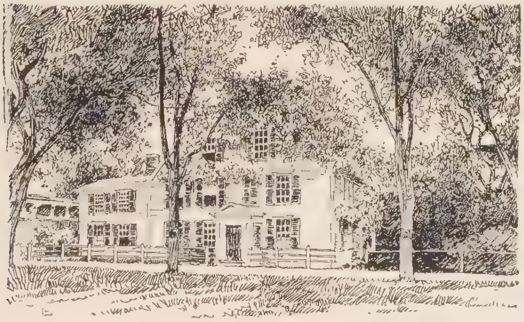
HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809; son of the Rev. Abiel and Sarah (Wendell) Holmes; grandson of Dr. David and Temperance (Bishop) Holmes, and of Oliver and Mary (Jackson) Wendell, and a descendant of John Holmes, who settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686, and of Evert Jansen Wendell, who emigrated from Emden, East Friesland, Holland, and settled in Albany, N.Y., about 1640. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the British colonial army in the French and Indian war, and later served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. His father, a graduate in theology from Yale, and an earnest Calvinist, was pastor for forty years over the First church, Cambridge, Mass. The religious training of Oliver's childhood made a deep impression upon his sensi-

Oliver Wendell Holmes.



Wendell

tive and poetic nature and from early manhood he was an aggressive Unitarian in direct opposition to the Calvinism of his father. He first attended a "dame school," kept by Mrs. Prentiss, and from his tenth until his fifteenth year he continued his education at a school in Cambridgeport, under Winslow Biglow, where he had as classmates Richard Henry Dana, Margaret Fuller, and Alfred Lee, afterward bishop of Delaware. From Cambridge he was sent to Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., with the hope that he might incline to the ministry. There he made his first attempt at rhyme in the translation of the first book of Vergil's "Æneid." He was graduated from Harvard in 1829 with William H. Channing, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. S. F. Smith, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He roomed in Stoughton hall; was a frequent contributor to college publications; wrote and delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of sixteen of that class whose scholarship admitted them to the Phi Beta Kappa society. His cousin, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and John Lothrop Motley were in attendance at Harvard, although not his classmates. He attended the Dane law school in 1829, remaining one year, and in that year devoted more time to verse writing than he did to Blackstone. In 1830, on reading a newspaper paragraph to the effect that the frigate *Constitution* was condemned by the navy department to be destroyed, he wrote on the impulse of the moment "Old Ironsides" which appeared first in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and quickly travelled through every newspaper in the United States, saving the vessel from destruction and bringing fame to the author. The following year he studied medicine at a private school under Dr. James Jackson, and in 1833 studied in the hospitals of Paris and London, spending his vacations in travel. He returned to Cambridge in December, 1835, received the M.D. degree from Harvard in 1836, and at once commenced his professional career. The same year he published his first volume of poems, which contained forty-five pieces. He received three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations and the three essays were published in 1838. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth college, 1838–40. On June 15, 1840, he was married to Amelia Lee, third daughter of Charles Jackson, of Boston, associate justice of the supreme judicial court. The young pair settled in Boston, Mass., where Dr. Holmes engaged in general practice. He bought a house in Montgomery place, which afterward became Bosworth street, and there his three children were born: Oliver Wendell, March 8, 1841; Amelia Lee, who died in 1889, and Edward Jackson, who died in 1884. His wife died at their Beacon street home in 1888. In 1843 he published an essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," and on this rests his claim to having made an original and valuable discovery for medical science, which called forth at the time a most hostile argument from the two leading American professors of obstetrics, Professors H. L. Hodge and C. D. Meigs, of Philadelphia. He was appointed Parkman professor of anatomy and physiology at Harvard University Medical school in 1847, and occasionally overstepped the strict boundaries of these departments to give instruction in microscopy, psychology and kindred subjects. He relinquished his medical practice and was dean of the medical school, 1847–53. In 1849 he built a house at Pittsfield, Mass., upon the old family place on the road to Lenox, in a township which had belonged to one of his Dutch ancestors in 1735, and there spent his summers until 1856, having as neighbors and associates, Nathaniel Hawthorne, G. P. R. James, Herman Melville, Miss Sedgwick and Fanny Kemble. In 1852 he delivered in several cities a course of lectures on the "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," twelve of which were given before the Lowell Institute. Dr. Holmes was a favorite with the lecture bureaus, and had no lack of engagements; and in his medical lectures at Harvard the last period was assigned to him, because he alone could hold the attention of his exhausted audience, listening to the fifth consecutive lecture. As a lecturer he was interesting, original and stimulating. He was wont to speak of occupying not a "chair," but a "settee" of medicine. He invented the arrangement of the stereoscope, afterward universally used, but obtained no patent for an article from which he might have made a fortune, "not caring," as he expressed it, "to be known as the patentee of a pill or of a peeping contrivance." He was one of the founders of the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1857, and gave the magazine its name, contributing to it a series of conversational papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (1858), which contained some of his best poems. This was followed by a second



HOLMES HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

series, *The Professor at the Breakfast Table* (1859), and after a long interval, appeared *The Poet at the Breakfast Table* (1872). He contributed to the *Atlantic* the serial novels: *Elsie Venner* (1861); *The Guardian Angel* (1867); *A Mortal Antipathy* (1885); *Our Hundred Days in Europe* (1887); *Over the Teacups* (1890). He was identified with the magazine more closely than any other person, and for a longer period. On Dec. 3, 1879, the editors gave a breakfast in his honor, he having passed his seventieth birthday, and Dr. Holmes read the poem "The Iron Gate," written for the occasion. He removed from Montgomery place to a house on Charles street, on the riverside, in 1867, and in 1870 to Beacon street, where he lived the rest of his days, making Beverly Farms his summer home. He resigned his professorship at Harvard in 1882, and was immediately made professor emeritus, a rare distinction for Harvard to confer. From that time he lived a retired life in Boston, but continued his writings, "full of the same shrewd sense, wise comment and tender thought" that characterized them from the start. He made a second visit to Europe in 1886, with his daughter, and was everywhere warmly welcomed. He spent most of the time in England and Scotland, where he received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford university, and that of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He was often called "our poet of occasion," being always ready when called upon to contribute a poem or an essay, giving the best his genius afforded. His writing never wholly weaned him from the medical profession, which he loved strongly because he loved human nature. Besides the works already mentioned, he prepared with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Marshall Hall's *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1839); and is the author of: *Lectures on Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions* (1842); *Report on Medical Literature* (1848); *Currents and Countercurrents in Medical Science* (1861); *Borderland in some Provinces of Medical Science* (1862); *Soundings from the Atlantic* (1864); *Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals* (1871); *Memoir of John Lothrop Motley* (1879); *Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1884); *Before the Curfew* (1888); poetry: *Urania* (1846); *Astrea* (1850); *Songs in Many Keys* (1861); *Songs of Many Seasons* (1875); *The Iron Gate and Other Poems* (1880). His poems were subsequently collected into three volumes under the title: *The Complete Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes.* See *Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, by John Torrey Morse, Jr. (1896), and *Life of Holmes*, by Emma E. Brown (rev. ed., 1895). He died at 296 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. Oct. 7, 1894. The burial service, held at King's Chapel, was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Hale and he was buried at Mount Auburn.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1841; son of Dr. Oliver Wendell and Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes. He was educated in the Boston schools and was graduated at Harvard (class poet) in 1861, while a volunteer soldier in the 4th battalion of infantry at Fort Independence. He was commissioned in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers as lieutenant; and was severely wounded at Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861; at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, and at Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863, but was not mustered in, as the regiment was too much reduced to permit it. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Horatio G. Wright from Jan. 29, 1864, until he was mustered out, July 17, 1864, with the rank of captain. He was graduated at Harvard law school, 1866, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and began practice in Boston, Mass. He was instructor in constitutional law at Harvard law school, 1870–71; edited the *American Law Review*, 1870–73; lectured on common law before the Lowell Institute, 1880; was professor of law at Harvard law school, 1882–83; justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1882–99, and became chief justice of the court as successor to Justice Walbridge A. Field, deceased, in August, 1899. He was married, June 17, 1872, to Fanny, daughter of Epes S. Dixwell, of Boston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1886 and from Harvard in 1895; and was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He edited: *Kent's Commentaries* (12th ed., 1873), and is the author of *The Common Law* (1881); *Speeches* (1891, 1896), and various articles contributed to professional journals.

HOLMES, Theophilus Hunter, soldier, was born in Clinton, N.C., Nov. 13, 1804; son of Gabriel and Mary (Hunter) Holmes. His father was governor of North Carolina, 1821–24. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1829 and assigned to the 7th U. S. infantry. He was on frontier service, was a lieutenant in the Seminole war and in the occupation of Texas, was captain in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey. He received promotion to the rank of major, March 3, 1855; served on the Navajo expedition of 1858–59, and in 1861 was on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor. While there he resigned from the U.S. army, April 22, 1861, and went to North Carolina, where he assisted Governor Ellis in organizing the state militia and in selecting competent officers. When North Carolina seceded, May 20, 1861, he accepted a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate army and joined the force in Virginia, June, 1861, commanding a brigade of 2500 men and six guns at Aquia Creek and afterward forming the reserve brigade under Beauregard in the battle of Bull Run and in the campaign of northern Virginia. He gained promotion to the rank of major-general and in the seven days' battles before Richmond he commanded a division in Magruder's command. After the change of McClellan's base, General Holmes was transferred to the command of the trans-Mississippi army and established his headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 12, 1862. He was at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general and on Nov. 11, 1862, he was ordered to abandon his proposed Missouri expedition and send 10,000 men to Vicksburg to oppose the attack by General Grant. In February, 1863, acting on a suggestion made by General Holmes, President Davis placed Gen. E. Kirby Smith in command of the department to organize a government and open communication with Europe by way of Galveston, Texas, and thus provide for a confederacy beyond the Mississippi in case of defeat in the Atlantic states. General Holmes assumed active field service and by order of General Smith conducted the advance on Helena, where he behaved with great gallantry, July 3, 1863. He was defeated by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commander of the post, and continued to serve under General Smith. He witnessed a general commercial prosperity in the district, with the re-establishment of factories and furnaces and a considerable trade with Europe in cotton and machinery. In 1864 he was placed in command of the North Carolina senior and junior reserves with headquarters at Raleigh. After the surrenders of Lee and Johnston, finding no support to come from the east, the western army was the last to capitulate. General Holmes returned to his home in North Carolina, and died near Fayetteville, N.C., June 21, 1880.

HOLMES, Uriel, representative, was born in East Haddam, Conn., Aug. 26, 1764; son of Uriel and Statira (Cone) Holmes; grandson of Christopher and Sarah (Andrews) Holmes and of Jonah and Elizabeth (Gates) Cone; great-grandson of John and Mary (Willey) Holmes, and great^2-grandson of Thomas Holmes, who came to Virginia from London during the "great plague" in 1665 and later removed to New York state, where he married Lucretia, daughter of Thomas Dudley, of London, England. They settled in New London, Conn., and after her death he removed to East Haddam. Uriel was graduated from Yale in 1784 and settled in Litchfield, Conn., as a lawyer. He was married, Oct. 24, 1794, to Esther, daughter of the Hon. Aaron and Sarah (Kellogg) Austin. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature nine terms; was a judge of the Litchfield county court, 1814–17, and in 1817 he was elected a representative from Connecticut in the 15th congress. He resigned his seat in 1818. He died in Canton, Conn., May 18, 1827.

HOLMES, William Henry, anthropologist, was born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1846; son of Joseph and Mary (Heberling) Holmes; grandson of Joseph and Sara (McNab) Holmes and of Mary and John Heberling. He was educated at the McNeely normal school in his native county, where upon his graduation in 1870 he was made instructor in zoölogy, physical geography and drawing. In 1870 he became associated with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., as draughtsman in the department of paleontology. In the spring of 1872 he was appointed artist to the Hayden exploring expedition and passed the summer in the Yellowstone country, devoting much time to the study and illustration of geologic phenomena and acquiring proficiency in the departments of structural and stratigraphic geology. In 1872, 1873 and 1874, he assisted Dr. Hayden in the geological survey of Colorado. In 1875 he was placed in charge of the San Juan division of the survey and made a report upon the geology of southwest Colorado and parts of the adjacent territories. While conducting this work he explored and reported upon the ancient cliff and pueblo ruins of that region. The field season of 1876 he occupied in making a geologic reconnaissance of western Colorado, and he devoted the following year to a study of the geology of Yellowstone national park. Pending the reorganization of the various government surveys in 1879, he visited Europe and in the following year joined Capt. C. E. Dutton in the survey of the Kaibab section of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Having been placed at the head of the illustrations division of the geologic survey, he

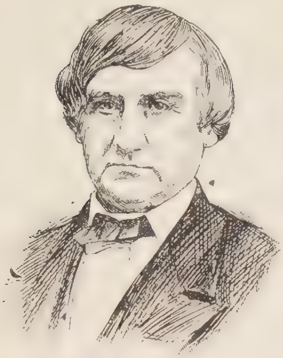
W. H. Holmes.

then spent several years in Washington engaging in archæologic work and filling the position of curator of the department of aboriginal pottery in the National museum, 1882–93. In 1883 he visited Mexico for the purpose of making archæologic investigations, and in 1889 he resigned from the geologic survey and had charge of the archæological field work of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1889–93. His most important work in this connection was the investigation of the quarrying and mining industries of the aborigines and of the associated manufacture of stone implements. He was appointed non-resident professor of archæologic geology in the University of Chicago in 1893 and curator of anthropology in the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, in 1894. In 1897 he resigned the latter position to accept the head curatorship of anthropology in the National museum, Washington. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882 and a member of the Anthropological society of Washington, D.C. His publications consist of numerous geological reports and papers upon archæologic subjects.

HOLT, Erastus Eugene, physician, was born in Peru, Maine, June 1, 1849; son of Erastus and Lucinda (Packard) Holt; grandson of Abel and ——— (Pratt) Holt, and of Ephraim and Lydia (Stiles) Packard, and a descendant of Scotch and English ancestors. He attended the public schools, Hebron academy and Westbrook and Gorham seminaries; engaged in mercantile pursuits for five years, and then applied himself to study and teaching. He was graduated from Bowdoin, M.D. in 1874, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, with the same degree in 1875. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Bowdoin, 1875–77. He was married in October, 1876, to Mary Brooks Dyer. In 1881 he went to Europe to make a special study of ophthalmology and otology and while in London was a member of the Seventh International Medical congress, held in August, 1881. He founded, in 1886, the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in Portland, and was appointed executive surgeon of that institution. He obtained the passage of an act for the prevention of blindness, passed by the Maine legislature in 1891, and was instrumental in obtaining the act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Maine, which went into effect in 1896. He founded the Portland Medical club in 1876; was the originator of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science in 1894, and the founder and editor of the *Journal of Medicine and Science*. He was also one of the founders of the New England Ophthalmological society. He was elected a member of the Maine Medical association; the American Ophthalmological and Otological societies; the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; and the American Medical association. Colby university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1897. His published writings consist chiefly of medical and surgical treatises, reports and papers published in various scientific periodicals, principally on the subjects of ophthalmology and otology.

HOLT, Henry, publisher, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3, 1840; son of Dan and Ann Eve (Siebold) Holt; grandson of Philemon and Desire (Smith) Holt, and a descendant of William Holt, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1644. He was graduated from Yale in 1862 as class poet and with the Yale literary medal; and from Columbia law school in 1864. He engaged in publishing with G. P. Putnam in 1863, and in 1866 the firm of Leypoldt & Holt was formed, which subsequently became the firm of Henry Holt & Co. He was treasurer of the association for the promotion of international copyright, formed by Bryant, Prime, Bristed, Putnam, Holt and others about 1867. He was elected a member of the American Geographical society, of which he was a trustee; of the America Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; first chairman of the American University Settlement society, and of the University Club library; and a member of the Century association, and of the University and Yale clubs of New York city. He was a charter member of the Author's National Copyright League and in 1886, when the league presented its case to the committee of the senate, Mr. Holt was chosen to present the argument from the publishers' point of view. He afterward lectured and wrote to some extent on the subject of international copyright.

HOLT, Joseph, cabinet officer, was born in Breckenridge county, Ky., Jan. 6, 1807; son of John W. and Eleanor K. (Stephens) Holt; grandson of Joseph Holt, and a descendant of John, who was a son of Roland Holt. He attended St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, and Centre college, Danville; studied law with Robert Wickliffe, and practised in 1831, in partnership with Ben Hardin. He removed to Louisville in 1832, and practised law, meantime assisting Shadrach Penn in editing the *Advertiser*. He was commonwealth's attorney for the Louisville district, 1833–35; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1836, and practised law in Port Gibson and Vicksburg, Miss., 1836–42. He was counsel for the city of Vicksburg in the claim of the heirs of Newit Vick, founder of the city, to land on the river front devoted by Vick to public use. He returned to Louisville, Ky., in 1842, having abandoned his profession on account of impaired health. He made extended tours in Europe and the east, 1848–49 and 1850–51. He supported the candidacy of Franklin Pierce in 1852, of James Buchanan in 1856, and of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1857; was commissioner of patents, 1857–59; postmaster-general, as successor to Aaron V. Brown, deceased, 1859–60; and secretary of war, as successor to John B. Floyd, resigned, 1860–61. He provided against hostile demonstrations during the inauguration of President Lincoln, and ably supported the government in providing for the defence of the national capitol, and in putting down insurrection in every instance. He denied the right of secession and published extensively a letter written to Joshua F. Speed, of Louisville, Ky., logically proving his position by the utterances of southern statesmen and journalists. On Sept. 3, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him judge advocate of the army, and, in 1864, judge-advocate-general of the newly created bureau of military justice with the rank of brigadier-general. He approved of the emancipation proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and of the acceptance of former slaves as volunteers in the Federal army. He declined the cabinet position of attorney-general, made vacant by the resignation of Edward Bates in November, 1864. He also declined the cabinet position of secretary of war, tendered him by President Grant. He conducted the trials of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, charged with disobedience of orders, and of the assassins of President Lincoln. He was brevetted major-general in the U.S. army, March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the bureau of military justice during the war" and was placed on the retired list at his own request, Dec. 1, 1875, being over sixty-two years old. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1894.



J. Holt.

HOLT, Thomas Michael, governor of North Carolina, was born in Alamance county, N.C., July 15, 1831; son of Edwin M. (1807–84), and Emily (Farish) Holt, and grandson of Michael Holt and of Thomas and Fannie (Banks) Farish. He was prepared for college at Caldwell institute, Hillsboro, N.C., and entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina in June, 1849, but was not graduated. As he had decided to devote his life to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, he was sent to Philadelphia to learn mercantile business, and afterward became associated with his father in cotton manufacturing, which grew to be one of the most important enterprises of the state. He was married in 1855, to Louise, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. B. Moore. He was elected a county commissioner in 1872 and 1874; a state senator in 1876; and a member of the state house of representatives in 1882, 1884 and 1886, being speaker in 1884. He became a director in the North Carolina railroad company in 1869, and was president of the company, 1876–96. In 1888 he was elected lieutenant governor of North Carolina, presiding over the state senate in the sessions of 1889–91, and on the death of Governor Fowle, April 8, 1891, he became acting governor, serving until 1893, when he was succeeded by Elias Carr. He was a trustee of Davidson college and of the University of North Carolina, 1883–96, and president and chief financial supporter of the State Agricultural society, 1872–96. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1895. He died at Haw River, N.C., April 11, 1896.

Thos M. Holt

HOLTON, Samuel, representative, was born in Salem Village (Danvers), Mass., June 9, 1738; son of Samuel and Hannah (Gardner) Holton; grandson of Henry Holton, and great-grandson of Joseph Houlton, of Salem Village, who was born about 1621, and died May 30, 1705. He became a physician and practised in his native place. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1768–76; a delegate to the Essex County convention of 1774; a member of the Provincial congresses of 1774 and 1775; a member of the committee of safety in 1776, and of the superior executive council. He was a delegate to the convention to frame the Confederation of 1777; a delegate to the Continental

1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NewYork.

congress, 1778–80, 1782–83, 1784–85, and 1786–87; a representative in the 3d U.S. congress, 1793–95; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1789, and a judge of probate, 1796–1815. He was a member of the governor's council for twenty-seven years, and a councillor and vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical society for many years. He was married to Mary, daughter of Philemon and Mary (Prince) Warner, of Gloucester, Mass. He died in Danvers, Mass., Jan. 2, 1816.

HOLYOKE, Edward, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1689; son of Elizur and Mary (Elliot) Holyoke, grandson of the Rev. Elizur Holyoke, representative in the general court; and a descendant of Edward Holyoke, who came from Tamworth, Warwickshire, England, and was an original grantee of the town of Lynn, where he settled at Sagamore Hill in 1638. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1705; A.M., 1708; was librarian at Harvard, 1709–12; tutor, 1712–16; and fellow, 1713–16. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry and was settled as pastor of a new Congregational church at Marblehead, Mass., April 25, 1716. He resigned in 1737 on being elected eleventh president of Harvard college, During his term the college was visited by Whitefield, the revivalist, who preached the conversion sermon in 1741, and President Holyoke commended him for the effort, but when *Whitefield's Journal* appeared in 1742, in which he reflected on the morals of the students of the college and even of the faculty, Dr. Holyoke published: *The Testimony of the President, Professors and Tutors, and Hebrew Instructor of Harvard against the Rev. George Whitefield and His Conduct.* In this pamphlet he characterized Whitefield as "an enthusiast, an uncharitable person and deluder of the people" and as "an itinerant and extempore preacher." He also published three occasional sermons, 1736, 1737, and 1741, and the first poem in *Pietas et Gratulatio* (1761). He was three times married: first to Elizabeth Browne, of Marblehead; secondly to Margaret, daughter of Col. John Appleton, of Ipswich, and thirdly to the widow of Major Epes, of Ipswich Hamlet. He died in Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1769.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1728; son of the Rev. Edward and Margaret (Appleton) Holyoke. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1746; A.M., 1749; studied medicine with Dr. Berry, of Ipswich, and began practice in Salem in 1749. He was married in 1755 to Judith, daughter of Col. B. Pickman, of Salem. She died in 1756, and in 1759 he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Viall, of Boston, and had twelve children. He founded and was first president of the Massachusetts Medical society, and bequeathed to the society his voluminous diaries and other books. He was also president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founder of the Essex Medical society. He trained many young men for the medical profession and won distinction as a surgeon. He was deeply interested in the science of astronomy, in which he made some research. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of M.D. in 1783, and that of LL.D. in 1815. After his ninety-second birthday he performed a difficult surgical operation successfully, and after his one hundreth year he began a manuscript on "Changes in the Manners, Dress, Dwellings and Employments of the Inhabitants of Salem." His one hundredth birthday was celebrated by a public dinner given by fifty physicians of Boston and Salem, at which he smoked his pipe and gave an appropriate toast. He died in Salem, Mass., March 21, 1829.

HOMER, Winslow, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1836. He studied art with a lithographer, 1854–56; drew on blocks for wood-engravers; removed to New York, and was employed by a publishing house there. He attended the night school of the National Academy of Design, 1860–61, and received a month's instruction in landscape painting. He exhibited for the first time, in 1863, two pictures on war subjects: "Home Sweet Home" and "The Lost Goose at Yuletown." He exhibited "Prisoners at the Front" in 1865, and at the Paris salon in 1867. He studied in Paris in 1867 without a master; exhibited "Snap the Whip," and "The American Type" at the Centennial exhibition in 1876, and "Snap the Whip" and the "County Schoolroom" at the Paris salon in 1877. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864, and an academician in 1865. He stood preeminent as a landscape painter, although figure pieces, particularly negro studies and marine subjects, also received his attention. Among the more noted of the latter are: *Eating Watermelon; Cotton-Pickers; In the Fields; Dad's Coming; Eight Bells; Canoes in The Rapids; The Fishing Ground; St. John's Gate; Indian Girls; The Life Line: Undertow.*

HOMES, Henry Augustus, author and librarian, was born in Boston, Mass., March 10, 1812. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy; was graduated at Amherst, A.B. 1830, A.M. 1834; studied for one year at Andover Theological seminary; spent two years at Yale in the study of theology and medicine, then lived for a year in Paris, where he engaged in the study of

Arabic; and in 1838 went as missionary to Constantinople. He served as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. at Constantinople, 1838–51, and as an interpreter and chargé d'affaires in the U.S. legation at Constantinople, 1851–53. He was assistant librarian of the New York State library, 1854–68, and senior librarian and chief of the library staff from 1868 until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1873. He is the author of: *The Need of the Yezeedees of Mesopotamia* (1842); *Observations on the Design and Import of Medals* (1864); *Our Knowledge of California and the Northwest* (1870); *The Palatine Emigration to England in 1709* (1872); *The Water Supply of Constantinople* (1876); *The Future Development of the New York State Library* (1878); *The Pompey* (1881); *The Correct Arms of the State of New York* (1883); and translated *The Alchemy of Mohammed Glazzali* (1873). He died in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1887.

HOOD, James Walker, A.M.E. Zion bishop, was born in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., May 30, 1831; son of Levi and Harriett (Walker) Hood, and grandson of Charles Hood. He was verbally bound to a farmer, Ephraim Jackson, on whose place his father worked. The family as early as 1813 had taken part in founding a separate colored Methodist church in Wilmington, Del., and James Walker Hood educated himself for the ministry. He was made a deacon in 1860, and an elder in 1862, serving in Nova Scotia as a missionary. He was pastor of a church in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1863, and was sent to North Carolina as the first colored missionary to the freedmen of the south. He was a delegate to the North Carolina reconstruction conventions of 1867 and 1868 and assistant superintendent of public instruction for the state, 1868–71. He was consecrated bishop of the African M.E. Zion church in 1872 and made his home in Fayetteville, N. C. He was a charter trustee of Livingstone college and chairman of the board of trustees from the beginning. He presided at one session of the Centennial conference in Baltimore, Md., in 1885. From 1865 to 1901 he superintended the establishment of nearly eight hundred churches, erecting a place of worship for each. Lincoln university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1887 and Livingstone college that of LL.D. He is the author of: *The Negro in the Christian Pulpit* (sermons, 1884); *One Hundred Years of the A.M.E. Zion Church* (1896); *The Plan of the Apocalypse* (MS. 1900), and contributions to periodicals.

HOOD, John Bell, soldier, was born in Owingsville, Ky., June 29, 1831. His mother was a sister of Judge Richard French, representative from Kentucky in the 24th, 28th and 30th congresses. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1853 with the brevet rank of 2d lieutenant of infantry. He was promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant in 1855 and assigned to the 2d U.S. cavalry, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1858. He was instructor in cavalry tactics at the Academy, 1859–60, and resigned from the U.S. army in 1861 to take service in the Confederate army organizing in Virginia. He served on the lower peninsula and was promoted from captain to colonel and ordered to Texas, where he recruited a brigade of Texan volunteers, returning with them to the peninsula. He was commissioned brigadier-general and his command was assigned to Gen. G. W. Smith's division of Gen. J. E. Johnston's army. He took a prominent part in the battle of West Point, May 7, 1862, which battle was brought on by his excessive impatience for a fight. At the battle of Seven Pines, May 31– June 1, 1862, he again distinguished himself, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond his brigade was the first in Whiting's division and formed the right of "Stonewall" Jackson's command. At Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, his brigade, with that of Law, came to the relief of Gen. A. P. Hill and broke through Gen. F. J. Porter's corps, forming the left of the Federal line of battle. In this charge General Hood led the 4th Texas regiment in person and his prompt action resulted in the victory won by the Confederates and gained for him promotion to the rank of major-general. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, he commanded a division of Longstreet's corps, made up of his old brigade and that of Whiting, with four batteries of artillery under Maj. B. W. Frobel. In this battle he forced the passage of Thoroughfare Gap which brought the army of Longstreet to the relief of Jackson, who had accomplished his raid around Pope, and this junction of the two wings of the Confederate army determined the success at Groveton and the rout of Pope's army. At South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, his division reinforced that of D. H. Hill near Turner's Gap, where he checked the advance of the Federal force and saved Lee's army from being cut in two. On the 17th at Dunker Church he drove the Federals under Sedgwick back, and was in turn forced to retire, his ammunition being exhausted. On receiving a new supply he came to the support of Longstreet, holding the advanc-

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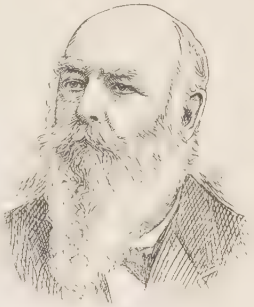
ing Federal force in check, and afterward crossed the Potomac into Virginia. At Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1864, his division held the right of the line of Longstreet's corps, and at Gettysburg his division was the third in Longstreet's corps which was the right of Lee's army, and on July 2, in endeavoring to turn the enemy's left, he directed Robinson's and Law's brigades upon Round Top and he was repulsed, but reinforced by McLaws's division, and this brought on the battle of the Peach Orchard, when the angle was finally broken in, after a great loss on both sides. General Hood was wounded early in the engagement, resulting in the loss of his right arm, and was succeeded in command by Gen. E. M. Law. On Sept. 9, 1863, he was ordered to reinforce Bragg at Chattanooga, Tenn., going by rail via Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. His division, made up of Jenkins's, Law's, Robertson's, Anderson's and Benning's brigades, and a corps of artillery commanded by Col. E. P. Alexander, formed the second division of Longstreet's corps, the first being commanded by Gen. Lafayette McLaws. On Sept. 19, 1863, he took part in the battle of Chickamauga, his division being stationed at Tedford's Ford. He moved with his own and Bushrod Johnson's divisions in column of brigades at half distance on the right center of the Federal army, and for a time gained a brilliant success, driving everything before him, capturing artillery and seizing the Chattanooga road, but when the Federal force was reinforced by the fresh divisions of Wood, Davis, Sheridan and Negley, he was driven back to the east of the road. When his division wavered he rallied his men by seizing the colors, and as he bore them to the front he was shot in the leg. He was succeeded in command by General Law, who had also succeeded him at Gettysburg. His leg was amputated near the hip joint, but in the spring of 1864 he was able to rejoin the army. Although he had but one leg and one arm he could ride his horse and command his division with the same effective spirit as of old. He was commissioned lieutenant-general and given command of a corps of Johnston's army, opposing Sherman's advance on Atlanta, Ga. At Resaca, May 9, 1864, the enemy retired when he advanced with three divisions, and on the 14th he successfully opposed a Federal advance on the place. Hood's corps then retired to Calhoun, and on the morning of May 17, to Adairsville. On the 24th the corps encamped four miles from New Hope Church, and on the 25th was attacked by Hooker's corps and the battle of New Hope Church followed. On June 22 two of his divisions attacked the Federal breastworks, and after taking them were driven out by the Federal artillery with a loss of 1000 men. He took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and continued to fall back on Atlanta. On July 17, 1864, he received notice of his promotion to the temporary rank of general and he succeeded General Johnston in command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. He took command of the army on July 18, and at once opened the Atlanta campaign. Stewart had command of the corps of Polk and Cheatham of that of Hood. The battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought July 20, 1863, and Hood, after dark, withdrew his two corps inside the outer works of Atlanta, and at midnight with four divisions he made his flank movement toward Decatur. He formed a line of battle facing the north at the extreme left of Sherman's army, and on the morning of July 24 the battle of Atlanta opened and the next day Sherman drew his half-circle closer to the city. On July 28 Hood again charged and passed Logan's extreme right, and shortly after, meeting so strong opposition, he with drew within his fortified lines and lost the battle of Ezra Church. On July 31 Hood abandoned Atlanta and joined Hardee at Lovejoy's Station, and on Sept. 1 fought the battle of Jonesboro. On Oct. 2 he fell back beyond the Chattahoochee, and stopped at Dallas, when he sent a division under French to take the garrison and stores at Allatoona, which plan was successfully defended by Gen. J. M. Corse. French then rejoined Hood at New Hope Church, from where he marched through Resaca toward Chattanooga, followed by Sherman as far as Gaylersville, Ala., Oct. 16, 1863, when the Federal army retired and took up its march to the sea. Hood compelled the evacuation of Dalton, but was defeated by Schofield at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, and by Thomas at Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, and he was relieved of his command at his own request, Jan. 23, 1865, and was succeeded by Gen. Richard Taylor. At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans, La., where he was a commission merchant and president of the New Orleans branch of the Life Association of America. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1879 his wife and their eldest child died, and shortly after he succumbed to the disease. He wrote: *Advance and Retreat: Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies* (1880), and contributed to *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (Vol. IV., 1888), *The Defence of Atlanta* (p. 336, *et seq.*), and *The Invasion of Tennessee* (p. 425, *et seq.*) He died in New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1879.

HOOKER, Charles, physician, was born in Berlin, Conn., March 22, 1799; son of William and Hannah (Jones) Hooker; grandson of Seth and Sarah (Burnham) Hooker, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, a founder of Hartford, Conn., and pastor of the first church there. He was graduated from Yale with honor in 1820;

studied medicine under Dr. Eli Ives, and attended lectures at Yale Medical college, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1823. He settled in practice in New Haven and rose to eminence both as physician and surgeon. He was married in 1823 to Eliza, daughter of Nathan Beers. He was professor of anatomy and physiology at Yale, 1838–63, and also served as dean of the faculty of the medical school. He was a member of the American Medical association, of the Connecticut Medical society, of the New Haven City Medical association and of the Connecticut Hospital society, of which last he was elected a director and physician and surgeon in 1832. Among his noteworthy essays are: *Intestinal Auscultation* (1849); *Diet for the Sick* (1855). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1863.

HOOKER, Charles Edward, representative, was born at Union, S.C., in 1825; son of Zadock and Emelia (Allen) Hooker; grandson of Edward Hooker, and of Charles and Susan Allen, and a descendant of Edward Hooker, a native of England, who settled in Hagerstown, Md., and afterward removed to South Carolina. Charles Allen was a soldier in the American army during the Revolution. Charles Edward Hooker was graduated at Harvard, LL.B., in 1846, and practised at Jackson, Miss. He was district attorney in 1856, and a representative in the Mississippi legislature, 1860, from which he resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate army. He was wounded in the defence of Vicksburg, losing his left arm, was promoted colonel of cavalry and assigned to duty on the military court attached to General Polk's command. He was elected attorney-general of the state in 1865, and re-elected in 1868, but in common with other civil officers was not allowed to serve by decree of the military government. He was one of the three lawyers appointed by the state of Mississippi to defend Jefferson Davis, indicted in the U.S. court for treason, and visited Charles O'Conor in New York to prepare for the trial. He was a representative in the 44th–48th congresses, 1875–83; in the 50th–53d congresses, 1887–95, and was elected to the 57th congress, 1901–03. He is the author of: *Confederate Military History of Mississippi* (1900).

HOOKER, Edward, naval officer, was born in Farmington, Conn., Dec. 25, 1822; son of Edward and Elisabeth (Daggett) Hooker; grandson of Col. Noadiah Hooker, of Revolutionary service; great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Hooker (1705–1764), and great⁴-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford, England, who landed in Boston, Mass., in 1633, and in Hartford, Conn., in 1636; and also a descendant of Capt. Thomas Willett, first mayor of New York city, 1665. He attended Farmington academy 1833–36; entered the merchant marine service in 1836, transferring his services to the U.S. navy as acting master, July 19, 1861. He was navigator on the gunboat *Louisiana*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was severely wounded, Oct. 5, 1861, the first officer of his grade wounded in the war. This gunboat accompanied the Burnside expedition, and in the absence of the commanding officer, he commanded the vessel in the engagement at Washington, N.C., Sept. 5, 1862, and was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant for gallant conduct in this action, his commission dating from Sept. 5, 1862. In 1863 he commanded the steamer *Victoria*, and with her captured the brig *Minna* and the steamer *Nicholai I.* of Wilmington, N.C.; was in command of a division of the Potomac flotilla, on Rappahannock river, Va., 1863–65, and during the advance of Grant's army he commanded the boats that cleared the river of torpedoes planted by the Confederates, and opened it for the transportation of supplies to the army, and was then promoted acting volunteer lieutenant-commander. He was naval store keeper at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1865–67. He commanded the store-ship *Idaho*, 1867–69, upon the Asiatic station, and when on that station he was transferred to the regular navy and appointed lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, Dec. 18, 1868. He was inspector of yards and docks, U.S. navy-yard, Brooklyn, 1870–73; senior line officer, naval station, League Island, 1873–75; assistant lighthouse inspector, 3d district, 1875–77, and second line officer at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, 1877–84; was promoted commander, Feb. 9, 1884, and was placed on the retired list, Dec. 25, 1884. He then made his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.



Edward Hooker

HOOKER, Edward William, clergyman, was born in Goshen, Conn., Nov. 24, 1794; son of the Rev. Asahel and Phebe (Edwards) Hooker; grandson of Asahel and Anne (Parmalee) Hooker, of Bristol, Conn., and a descendant from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and from Capt. Thomas Willett, first mayor of the city of New York, 1665. He was graduated at Middlebury, A.B., 1814; A.M., 1817, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1817. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Green's Farms, Conn., 1821–29; editor of the *Journal of Humanity*, Andover, and general agent of the American Temperance society, 1829–32; pastor at Bennington, Vt., 1832–44; professor of rhetoric and ecclesiastical history at the East Windsor Theological seminary, 1844–48, and pastor at South Windsor, Conn., 1849–56, and Fair Haven, Vt., 1856–62. He was trustee of Middlebury college, 1834–44; and received the degree of D.D. from Williams in 1840. He is the author of: *A Plea for Sacred Music; A Memoir of Mrs. S. L. H. Smith* (1845); *The Life of Thomas Hooker* (1849). He died in Fort Atkinson, Wis., March 31, 1875.

HOOKER, Ellen Kelley, educator, was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 23, 1833; daughter of George Wing and Sibbel Dow (Sweat) Kelley; granddaughter of Eliphalet and Prudence (Mathewson) Kelley, and of Theophilus and Lydia (Dow) Sweat, and great-granddaughter of Joseph Kelley, a justice of the peace in Smithfield, R.I. Her grandmother, Prudence (Mathewson) Kelly, was a preacher of the Society of Friends. Her father, George Wing Kelley, was a leading Abolitionist, and his house was an open station for the underground railroad. She was graduated from Troy Conference academy, Poultney, Vt., in 1852; taught school in Vermont, 1848–52, and became assistant principal of a girls' school at Chatham, N.Y., in 1853. She was married at Pittsford, Vt., to Dr. Samuel L. Hooker, a lineal descendant of Thomas Hooker, and in 1855 removed with him to Dane county, Wis., where they conducted a large private school, 1855–60. She became connected with leading educators in furthering advanced educational plans; was teacher of French and English in Le Roy collegiate institute, 1867–76; taught English in Ingham university, Le Roy, N.Y., 1876–78; was principal of that university, 1878–84, and received the degree of A.E. from there in 1882. She opened and conducted Park Place school for young ladies at Batavia, N.Y., 1884–88; was principal of Sage college, the woman's branch of Cornell university, 1888–97, after which she conducted private classes in English and gave Browning readings. She was elected a member of the College Woman's club of New York; and of the Saginaw Woman's club of Michigan in 1898; and is the author of occasional contributions to periodicals.

HOOKER, Frank Arthur, jurist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1844; son of James Sedgwick and Camilla (Porter) Hooker; grandson of Dr. Nathaniel and Abigail (Eggleston) Hooker, of Hartford, Conn., and of Reuben, Jr., and Lucy (Field) Porter, and a descendant in the eighth generation of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the immigrant. He removed with his parents to Maumee city, Ohio, in 1856, and later to Defiance, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, in 1865. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Byran, Ohio, and subsequently at Charlotte, Mich. He was superintendent of schools of Eaton county; prosecuting attorney for two terms; was appointed judge of the fifth judicial court in 1878; was elected circuit judge, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court in 1892, and elected, April 3, 1893, for a full term of ten years.

HOOKER, Herman, author, was born in Poultney, Vt., in 1806; son of Col. James and Lucina (Christy) Hooker; grandson of James and Dorothy (Parmalee) Hooker, and a descendant of Thomas Hooker, of Mayerfield, Leicestershire, England, who immigrated to America, settled in Boston, Mass., in 1633, and became one of the first proprietors of the town of Cambridge, Mass. Col. James Hooker served in the Revolutionary war. Herman Hooker was graduated at Middlebury college in 1825; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1825–27; was licensed by the presbytery of Newark, April 23, 1828; studied theology in the Protestant Episcopal Theological seminary, and took orders in the P. E. church, but failing health prevented his taking a parish, and he became an author, publisher and bookseller in Philadelphia, Pa. He left to Nashotah House about $10,000. Union conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1848. His published works include: *The Child's Book on the Sabbath* (1835); *The Portion of the Soul* (1835); *Popular Infidelity* (1836); *The Family Book of Devotion* (1836); *The Farmer's Own Book* (1839); *The Uses of Adversity* (1846); *Thoughts and Maxims* (1847); *The Christian Life a Fight of Faith* (1848); *The Philosophy of Unbelief in Morals and Religion*, and contributions to periodicals. He also edited Coleridge's poetical works (1843). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1865.

HOOKER, Isabella Beecher, philanthropist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1822; daughter of Lyman and Harriet (Porter) Beecher. She was educated at the schools of her sister Catharine in Hartford, Conn., and in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was married in 1841 to John Hooker, a lawyer of Hartford, and became a student of social, political and religious questions. When she reached middle life she became, on a careful study of its phenomena, a believer in spiritualism. In later life she gave in different cities and towns throughout the New England and Middle states "Conversations" on current topics, which became popular, especially in women's clubs and for parlor entertainment. She is the author of: *Womanhood, its Sanctities and Fidelities* (1873); *The Constitutional Rights of the Women of the United States* (1888), an address before the International Council of Woman, Washington, D.C., March 30, 1888, and magazine articles.

HOOKER, Joseph, soldier, was born in Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814; son of Joseph and ——— (Seymour) Hooker. He was taken by his father from Hadley to Watertown, N.Y., was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1837, number twenty-nine in a class of forty-nine, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the first artillery. His first service was as subaltern in the Seminole war in Florida. He was then stationed with his regiment in Maine pending the settlement of the disputed boundary question. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1838; adjutant of the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1841; and adjutant of the 1st U. S. artillery, which latter position he held till May 11, 1846, when he was assigned to the army of occupation in Mexico. He was attached to the staff of Gen. Persifor F. Smith and was afterward transferred to the staff of General Hamar. In 1847 he was aide-de-camp to General Butler and in 1847–48 served as assistant adjutant-general to General Fellow and distinguished himself in the operations of General Taylor in the siege, assault and conquest of Monterey, which gained for him the brevet of captain. His subsequent action in the march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, including the National Bridge incident, won for him the brevet of major, while for Chapultepec he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, thus gaining three brevets during the war with Mexico. He was also mentioned in the despatches announcing the victories at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of Mexico city. He was promoted captain, Oct. 29, 1848, but vacated the position to hold the office of assistant adjutant-general to the sixth military department of the division of the Pacific, which he held, 1849–51. He was on leave of absence, 1851–53. He resigned from the army, Feb. 21, 1853, and engaged in farming in Sonora county, Cal., and in superintending military roads in Oregon, 1858–59. He was colonel of California militia, 1859–61, and when the civil war broke out he hastened to Washington to offer his services to the government. He received little encouragement from General Scott and was about to leave the city when he called upon President Lincoln, to whom he spoke of his want of success in obtaining a place in the army in which he had held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Speaking to the President of his having witnessed the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he remarked: "It is neither vanity nor boasting in me to declare that I am a better general than you, sir, had on that field." Mr. Lincoln says: "I was impressed with him, and rising out of my chair I walked up to him and putting my hand on his shoulder, said: 'Colonel, not Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker, stay, I have use for you and a regiment for you to command.'" Hooker found the regiment to be a brigade of New England troops at Camp Union, Bladensburg, Md., where his discipline soon converted raw recruits into trained soldiers. His commission as brigadier-general was antedated to May 17, 1861. In the fall of 1861 he commanded the approaches to Washington and his brigade was enlarged to a division and he was stationed at Indian Head, Md., opposite Dumfries, Va., until ordered to the peninsula, April, 1862. He led the second division, third corps, in the siege of Yorktown, where Gen. Philip Kearny commanded the first division. After a battle in which the divisions became somewhat intermingled, to distinguish his men thereby, Kearny ordered them to wear diamond-shaped badges cut from red flannel cloth, while Hooker used a similar badge cut from white flannel. In this was originated the corps badges afterward so generally used. Hooker's division, with that of W. F. Smith of the 4th corps, opened the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, in front of Fort Magruder, and held back repeated onslaughts of the combined Confederate force until reinforced by Kearny and Hancock. The loss in his division was heavy, being 1575 out of an entire Federal loss of 2228 men, the balance being sustained chiefly by Kearny's division. Hooker's report of this battle says: "History will not be believed when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night unaided, in the presence of more than thirty thousand of their comrades with arms in their hands; nevertheless it is true." His commission as major-general of U.S. volunteers dates from May 5, 1862. His division regained the ground lost by the advance Federal line, and on May 25, reached Oak Grove, about four miles from Richmond, and the nearest point reached by McClellan's army. He took part in the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, 1862, and as McClellan's army fell back on Harrison's Landing participated in the engagements at Malvern Hill, and Frayser's Farm or Charles City Cross-roads, and then withdrew from the peninsula and reached Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1862. He was ordered to report to Gen. John Pope, commanding the Army of Virginia, and his prompt arrival and successful engagement at

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Bristoe Station, August 27, where he resisted the attack of Ewell's division, restored communication with the National capital. He fought in the second battle of Manassas, August 29, and at Chantilly, September 1, turning Lee's victorious army from the direction of Washington to the Upper Potomac. In reorganizing the army after the disastrous campaign of Pope he was assigned to the command of the first corps, and at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, his timely arrival secured a victory for the U.S. troops. At Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, he led the right wing in the flank movement against "Stonewall" Jackson's old division at the Dunker church, Sharpsburg, which was the feature of that battle. He was severely wounded in the foot during the engagement, and while his corps was pursuing the fleeing Confederates, he was carried from the field. On Nov. 5, 1862, McClellan was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and General Burnside assumed command, Nov. 9, 1862. General Hooker was assigned to the command of the center grand division, his command including the 3d corps under Stoneman and the 25th corps under Butterfield, and after the army was encamped about Warrenton, Va., he took possession of Falmouth on the Rappahannock river preparatory to an attack on Fredericksburg. In the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Butterfield's corps covered the withdrawal of the Union army in the face of the guns of the victorious Confederates. On Jan. 23, 1863, General Burnside prepared an order, dishonorably dismissing General Hooker from the service and at the same time dishonorably dismissing three other general officers, and relieving five others from duty. He submitted these orders known as No. 8 to the President, and asked that they be approved or his own resignation accepted. The President relieved General Burnside of the command, Jan. 26, 1863, and placed the Army of the Potomac under the command of General Hooker, accompanying the order with a letter of advice, which that officer received with due consideration and at once acted on. He set about to reorganize the army and to overcome the spirit of insubordination among the officers, and that of disregard to discipline apparent everywhere among the men ; and abolished grand divisions, making each corps commander personally responsible to the commanding general. He also consolidated the scattered cavalry regiments into a corps composed of three divisions, all under command of Gen. George Stoneman. He completed and instituted a system of corps, division and brigade badges, and in the spring of 1863, had an army that was beyond question the best that had ever been marshalled under an American soldier. He forced the enemy to attack him at Chancellorsville, which was done with unexpected vigor, and Jackson's flank movement, May 1, 1863, turned Hooker's right, throwing it in confusion on the center, General Hooker, while directing the battle from the portico of the Chancellor house, was leaning against a pillar, which was struck by a cannon ball and he was so stunned as to be for a considerable time senseless. He did not recover his judgment sufficiently to transfer his command, the while General Meade commanding the 5th corps was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Darius M. Couch, his ranking officer and commander of the 2d corps, then in a distant part of the field, the army was virtually without a commander. The Confederates took full advantage of the situation to strengthen their position and push the retreating columns of the Union army, which, nevertheless, held their position for two days. Upon the arrival of General Couch to assume command, he withdrew the Federal forces to the north bank of the river and the two armies marched in parallel lines northward. Hooker, who had recovered and resumed command, provided for the safety of Washington and Baltimore while Lee directed his march toward Chambersburg, Pa. General Hooker prepared to evacuate Harper's Ferry, in order to render available the force of General French, who had 11,000 men at that place. When this was refused by General Halleck, General Hooker asked to be relieved if he could not command his own army in the face of the enemy, and the President accepted the alternative, and placed Gen. George G. Meade in command, June 27, 1863. In a few days Harper's Ferry was evacuated and shortly afterward the army under General Meade fought and won the battle of Gettysburg. Congress recognized General Hooker's services in a resolution thanking him for "the skill, energy, and endurance, which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by General Robert E. Lee." He retired to Baltimore, Md., and on Sept. 24, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 11th and 12th army corps, subsequently consolidated as the 20th corps, which troops he transported by railroad to relieve General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. He met and defeated the enemy at Wauhatchie, where their best troops made a night attack hoping to turn the Federal reinforcements back at the last defile by which Rosecrans' army of the Cumberland could be reached. He marched into Lookout valley, Oct. 27–28, and thus reopened a line of communication with the provision steamers on the river. On November 24, he was directed to make a demonstration with Geary's division against the fortified heights on Lookout mountain, while the main army, including the remainder of his corps, operated against the Confederates at Missionary Ridge. This demonstration General Thomas turned into a victory. With his little army reinforced by Osterhaus's and Cruft's divisions, Hooker scaled the heights and fought "the battle above the clouds," after which Sherman and Thomas drove Bragg's army back in confusion from Missionary Ridge. General Hooker then joined Sherman's army in the pursuit of the Confederates into Georgia and fought the stubborn battle of Ringgold on Nov. 27, 1863. When the expedition against Atlanta was planned, General Hooker was retained as commander of the 20th corps, and he fought at Snake Creek Gap, May 8, 1864, Rocky-face Mountain, May 9, 1864, Resaca, May 13, 1864, Dallas, May 27–28, and Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. At Snake Creek Gap the 20th corps, under the personal direction of General Hooker, carried by storm the two Confederate redoubts. Howard was appointed to succeed McPherson as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, by order of General Sherman and against the wishes of President Lincoln, who telegraphed Sherman to appoint General Hooker. Thereupon Hooker, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the 20th corps, and President Lincoln made him commander of the Northern department with headquarters at Detroit. General Hooker was married, Oct. 3, 1865, to Olivia Augustus Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was known in the army as "Fighting Joe." He died at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., and his remains found sepulture at Cincinnati, Ohio, after an imposing funeral in New York city. The date of his death is Nov. 2, 1879.

HOOKER, Thomas, clergyman, was born in England, in 1585, or 1586; son of Thomas Hooker. He studied theology in Cambridge and was a fellow of Emmanuel college. He was made an assistant to a clergyman at Chelmsford, and was silenced for nonconformity in 1626, as he objected to the ceremonies of the church while adhering to its doctrines. He taught a school in Little Baddow, where John Eliot, afterward the apostle to the Indians, was his assistant. Persecution still following him he fled to Holland in 1630, and preached at Delft and Rotterdam. With John Cotton, Samuel Stone and others he secretly immigrated to America on the ship *Griffin* in 1633. He landed in Boston, Sept. 3, 1633, and located at Newtoun, Mass., the site of the present city of Cambridge. On Oct. 11, 1633, Hooker was chosen pastor of the eighth church that was formed in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In June, 1636, he removed with his whole congregation to the banks of the Connecticut river and founded the town of Hartford. He was a moderator of the first New England synod held in Cambridge to act upon the case of Anne Marbury Hutchinson. He is the author of: *The Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline* (1648); *The Application of Redemption by the Effectual Work of the Word and Spirit of Christ for the Bringing Home of Lost Sinners to God* (1657); *Poor Doubting Sinner drawn to Christ* (7th ed., 1743). See *Selection of his Works and Memoir* by the Rev. Edward W. Hooker (1849). He died in Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1647.

THOMAS HOOKER.

HOOKER, Warren Brewster, representative, was born at Perrysburg, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1856; son of John and Philena (Waterman) Hooker, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker the immigrant, 1633. He was educated at Forestville academy, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, practising in Fredonia, N.Y. He was special surrogate of Chautauqua county, 1878–80; supervisor of Fredonia for several years; and a Republican representative from the thirty-fourth district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th congresses, 1891–99. He was re-elected to the 56th congress, but resigned his seat Nov. 11, 1899, and was succeeded by Edward B. Vreeland.

HOOKS, Charles, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C. He was a representative from Duplin county, N.C., in the state legislature, 1802–04; and a state senator, 1810–11. He was a representative in the 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1815–17 and 1819–25. His sister Mary married Ezekiel Slocumb (q.v.), and became famous for her daring adventure to reach her husband on the battle-field of Moore's Creek, N.C., Feb. 27, 1776. Mr. Hooks subsequently removed to Alabama, where he died in 1851.

HOOPER, Archibald Maclaine, writer and lawyer, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Dec. 7, 1775; son of George and Catharine (Maclaine) Hooper; and grandson of Archibald Maclaine, a Revolutionary patriot of Wilmington, N.C., and of the Rev. William Hooper, second rector of Trinity church, Boston, Mass. He was educated as a lawyer and was editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, 1826–32. He was married to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John A. De Berniere of the 60th regiment of the British army; and had three sons: George D., John De Berniere and Johnson J. (q.v.); and a daughter Louisa who married, first, the Rev. Daniel Cobia, and secondly the Rev. J. J. Roberts, D.D. He is the author of a memoir of his uncle, William Hooper the signer, in "Wheeler's History of North Carolina;" memoirs of Generals Howe and Ashe (MS. 1900); sketches of William Hill, Harnett, Abner Nash, Caswell, Davie, Iredell, Johnston, Moore and other notable citizens of North Carolina of the Revolutionary period, and of a pamphlet containing sketches of prominent men from the Cape Fear district, from its settlement to the Mexican war, signed "Caius Victor." He died at the home of his son George, at Crawford, Ala., Sept. 25, 1853.

HOOPER, Franklin William, educationist, was born at Walpole, N.H., Feb. 11, 1851; son of William and Elvira (Pulsifer) Hooper; grandson of James Hooper. He was prepared for college at Antioch, Yellow Springs, Ohio, graduated from Harvard in 1875, made a scientific expedition to the Florida Keys in 1875-76 for Prof. W. G. Farlow and the Smithsonian Institution; was principal of the Keene, N.H., high school, 1877-80, and became professor of chemistry and geology at Adelphi college, Brooklyn, in 1880. He was elected a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute in May, 1887; was made chairman of the committee on scientfic work in October of the same year; proposed a plan for the reorganization of the institute and its incorporation as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1889, and was made director of the corporation in May, 1890. He was elected a member of the Brooklyn board of education in 1892; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896; a trustee of Antioch college in 1898; a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn public library in 1894; a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn in 1893; a member of the New York Academy of Sciences; a member of the Hamilton, Montauk and Union League clubs of Brooklyn; and was a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform association, 1890-98. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard university in 1897. He is the author of frequent contributions to current periodicals.

HOOPER, George De Berniere, lawyer, was born in or near Wilmington, N.C., in 1809; eldest son of Archibald Maclaine and Charlotte (De Berniere) Hooper. He was brought up on the plantation of his grandfather, George Hooper, and was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, but left there on account of ill health. He completed his school training in North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in Charleston, S.C. He settled in practice in La Fayette, Ala., in 1833, where he was a major in the volunteer army against the Indians, continuing in the service till peace was declared. He removed successively to Crawford, Ala.; Columbus, Ga., and Opelika, Ala., and was for a time chancellor of the eastern division of Alabama and one of the best known supreme court and chancery lawyers in the state. He was a supporter of Bell and Everett in 1860, and, although not an advocate of secession, gave the new government his hearty support, sent two of his sons to the front and was a member of the home guard present at Columbus, Ga., in the stand made there against the Federal troops in 1865. He was married in 1836 to Caroline, daughter of Charles P. Mallett, of Fayetteville, N.C., and their oldest son, George William, a soldier in the Confederate States army, was crippled from wounds received at Seven Pines,—married his cousin, Charlotte Isabella Waddell; was prosecuting attorney for Russell county, and died in Opelika, Ala., in 1883; Charles, the second son, also joined the Confederate army, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel on the field at second Manassas for gallantry. George D. Hooper died at the home of his son John in Birmingham, Ala., March 19, 1892.

HOOPER, John De Berniere, educator, was born in Smithville (Southport), near Wilmington, N.C., Sept. 6, 1811; second son of Archibald Maclaine and Charlotte (De Berniere) Hooper. He attended school at Wilmington, N.C., and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1831 with highest honors, being assigned the Latin salutatory. He taught in the Episcopal school for boys near Raleigh, N.C., 1831-35; was tutor at the University of North Carolina, 1835-38, and professor of Latin and French, 1838-48. He removed to Warren county, N.C., in 1849, and opened a private school for boys. He was in charge of the Fayetteville Female academy, 1860-66; principal of the Collegiate institute for young ladies, Wilson, N.C., 1866-75, and upon the reorganization of the University of North Carolina he was professor of Greek and French languages, 1875-85, and a trustee of the university, 1875-81. He was married, Dec. 30, 1837, to his fourth cousin, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Hooper, of North Carolina. Of their children, Helen became the wife of James Wills, of Chapel Hill; Fanny, the wife of Spier Whitaker of Raleigh, afterward judge of the superior court of North Carolina; Julia, the wife of Professor Graves, of the University of North Carolina; and Henry resided in Edenton, N.C., and was married to Jessie Wright of that town. The data used in preparing the sketches of the Hooper family which appear in this work were furnished by Mrs. Spier Whitaker, a careful student of the annals of the family. Professor Hooper died at Chapel Hill, N.C., Jan. 23, 1886, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery, Raleigh.

HOOPER, Johnson J., editor, was born in North Carolina in June, 1815; son of Archibald and Charlotte (De Berniere) Hooper. He removed early in life to Alabama, where he participated in the Indian wars, and was editor, successively, of the *Chambers County Times*, the *Alabama Journal* and the Montgomery *Mail.* He was elected state solicitor, and was private secretary to Leroy P. Walker, C.S. secretary of war, 1861–62, serving as secretary of the Confederate provisional congress both at Montgomery, Ala., and Richmond, Va. He was married in 1842 to Mary Mildred Brantley, who died in May, 1899. They had two children; William, a captain in the C.S. army and subsequently law partner of Gen. Samuel Gholson, of Aberdeen, Miss., was assassinated in July, 1875; and Adolphus, a business man in New York city and New Orleans, died in New Orleans about 1894 from the result of a railroad accident. Secretary Hooper was custodian of the proceedings of the Confederate States congress, and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing the same for permanent record. He was author of *Simon Suggs*, and was commended by Thackeray as one of the best humorous writers of America. He died in Richmond, Va., June 7, 1862.

HOOPER, Lucy Hamilton (Jones), author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1835; daughter of Bataile Muse Jones, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. She was educated in her native city, and while attending school contributed verses to *Godey's Lady's Book.* She was married in 1854 to Robert M. Hooper, a native of Philadelphia, where they resided until 1874. Soon after her marriage a commercial crisis ruined her husband's business and she was compelled to adopt literary pursuits as a profession. She contributed regularly to newspapers and magazines, and was associate editor of *Our Daily Fare*, issued in connection with the fair held by the U.S. Sanitary Commission in Philadelphia in 1864, and to which she presented the first hundred copies of a small collection of her poems published in that year. She was associate editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* from its establishment in 1868 until 1870, when she made her first trip to Europe. Her husband was appointed vice-consul-general in Paris in 1874, and she became Paris correspondent for the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, the Baltimore *Gazette*, the American issue of the *Art Journal*, *Appleton's Journal*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the *Paris American Register.* She is the author of: *Poems with Translations from the German of Geibel and Others* (1864); *Poems* (1871); *The Nabob*, translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet by special agreement with Daudet (1878); *Under the Tricolor; or the American Colony in Paris*, novel (1880); *The Tsar's Widow*, novel (1881); two plays: *Helen's Inheritance*, which was produced at the Theatre d'Application, Paris, in 1888, at the Madison Square theatre, New York, in 1889, and toured the United States for several seasons under the title *Inherited;* and *Her Living Image*, in collaboration with a French dramatist. She died in Paris, France, Aug. 31, 1893.

HOOPER, Samuel, representative, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 3, 1808. His father and grandfather were both merchants, and his father was president of the old Marblehead bank. In early life Samuel went as supercargo in his father's vessels to Cuba, Russia and Spain. He was married in 1832 to a daughter of William Sturgis, and thereupon became a junior partner in the firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., in Boston, where he remained ten years As a member of the firm of William Appleton & Co. he engaged in the China trade, 1842–75. He was interested in the manufacture of iron and in iron mines. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852–55; state senator, 1857, and a Republican representative from Boston in the 37th–43d congresses inclusive, 1861–75. He served on the committees on ways and means, banking and commerce, and on the war debts of the loyal states. He was credited by Secretary Chase with being largely responsible for the success in floating the national loan of April, 1861, and in establishing the national banking system. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He founded the Sturgis-Hooper professorship of geology in connection with the school of mining and practical geology in Harvard university in 1865, which was made a separate chair in 1875. His contribution to Harvard to sustain the professorship was $50,000. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1866. He is the author of: *Currency or Money; its Nature and Uses* (1855); *A Defence of the Merchants of Boston* (1866); *An Examination of the Theory and the Effect of the Laws Regulating the Amount of Specie in Banks* (1860); and pamphlets and speeches. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1875.

HOOPER, William, clergyman, was born in Edenmouth, a farm at the junction of the Eden with the Tweed near Kelso, Scotland, in 1704; son of Robert and Mary (Jaffray) Hooper, who were married, Aug. 2, 1692. William was graduated at Edinburgh university (which was also the alma mater of his father), M.A., in 1723; immigrated to Boston, Mass., where he became well known as an orator, and was pastor of the West Congregational church in that place, from its foundation in 1737 until his change to the Episcopal faith in 1746. "He changed," says Bishop Phillips Brooks, "partly because of the argument for Episcopacy, but mainly because of the more liberal theology." He went to England in 1746, where he received orders and returned to Boston in 1747, to take charge of Trinity parish, to which he had been called as rector, in which capacity he remained till his death. During the twenty years of his pastorate he enjoyed the utmost affection and reverence of his congregation. He married Mary, daughter of John Dennie, an eminent merchant of Boston. Of their five children, William "the signer," John, George, Mary and Thomas,—John died unmarried, Mary married a Mr. Spence, and William, George and Thomas removed to the south, George marrying Catherine, daughter of Archibald Maclaine, of Wilmington, N.C., a fiery Revolutionary patriot, prominent in the provincial conventions; and Thomas marrying Mary Heron, daughter of Capt. Ben Heron, of Windsor, Bertie county, N.C. The Rev. William Hooper died suddenly while walking in his garden in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1767.

Wm Hooper

HOOPER, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1742 (n. s.); son of the Rev. William and Mary (Dennie) Hooper, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Jaffray) Hooper of Edenmouth, parish of Ednam, near Kelso, Scotland. William studied under the celebrated John Lovell, who prepared him for college. He was graduated at Harvard in 1760 and studied law under James Otis. In 1767 he settled in practice at Wilmington, N. C. He took an active part with the government against the "Regulators," who were defeated at Alamance, May 16, 1771; represented the Wilmington district in the house of commons in 1773; was one of the five projectors of a provisional congress which met in New Bern, Aug. 25, 1774; and represented the state of North Carolina in the Continental congress, 1774–77. He was speaker of the Hillsborough and Halifax, N.C., conventions in 1776, and wrote an eloquent address to the British parliament. He signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776; served on important committees, and resigned his seat in congress in 1777 in order to earn money to support his family. He was forced to leave Wilmington upon the occupation of the city by the British, but returned in 1781 after the evacuation and removed the following year to Hillsborough. He was a Federal judge in the New York and Massachusetts boundary commission dispute in 1786, and retired from public life in 1787. In the fall of 1767 he married Anne, daughter of High-Sheriff Thomas and Barbara (Murray) Clark, of Wilmington, N.C., and sister of Col. and Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Thomas Clark, of the American army, who is mentioned in the war records at Washington, D.C., "in the list of officers of the late war who continued to the end thereof." They had three children: William, who married Helen Hogg; Thomas, unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married Henry Hyrne Watters and left no children. William "the signer" died in Hillsborough, N.C., Oct. 14, 1790.

Wm Hooper

HOOPER, William, educator, was born in Hillsborough, N.C., Aug. 31, 1792; son of William and Helen (Hogg) Hooper; grandson of William "the signer" and Ann (Clark) Hooper, and great-grandson of William and Mary (Dennie) Hooper. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1809; A.M., 1812; was tutor there, 1810–17, and professor of ancient languages, 1817–22. He studied at Princeton Theological seminary, 1812–13, one session. He was made a deacon in the P.E. church in 1819, ordained priest, April 24, 1822, and was rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville, N.C., 1822–24. He was connected with the University of North Carolina as professor of logic and rhetoric, 1825–28, and of ancient anguages, 1828–37. He became an adherent of the Baptist denomination in 1831, and was theological professor in the Furman institution, near Winnsboro, S.C., 1838–40; professor of Roman literature in South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., 1840–46, and president *pro tempore* for a time; president of Wake Forest college, N.C., 1846–49; teacher of a boys' school, Littleton, 1849–51; pastor of the Baptist church at New Bern, 1852–54; president of the Chowan collegiate institute, Murfreesboro, 1855–61; teacher in the Female seminary, Fayetteville, 1861–65; and associate principal with his son-in-law, J. De Berniere Hooper, of Wilson collegiate seminary for young ladies, 1866–75. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1818, that of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1857, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. After his father's death his mother was married to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, president of the University of North Carolina. He married in December, 1814, Fanny P., daughter of Edward Jones, solicitor-general of North Carolina. Of their children: William, Edward, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, Du Ponceau—the only descendants of William Hooper the signer,—the first, second and youngest sons were physicians; Thomas was assistant and principal of a number of schools in North Carolina; and Joseph was also a well-known teacher. Du Ponceau and Joseph both entered the Confederate army at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861; Du Ponceau was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and Joseph was in 1900 the sole survivor of the family, and resided in Jacksonville, Fla. President Hooper died at Chapel Hill, N.C., Aug. 19, 1876.

HOOPER, William Henry, delegate, was born at "Warwick Manor," Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Md., Dec. 25, 1813; son of Henry (1789–1817) and Mary Noel (Price) Hooper; grandson of William Ennalls and Sarah (Ridgeway) Hooper; great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Henry and Anna (Ennalls) Hooper; great²-grandson of Col. Henry and ——— (Orricke) Hooper and of William Ennalls, great³-grandson of Chief-Justice Henry and Mary (Ennalls) Hooper and great⁴-grandson of Capt. Henry Hooper of the English army, who settled in Dorchester county, Md., prior to 1670 on land granted by Lord Baltimore, and was a member of the provincial legislature in 1694. William Henry Hooper attended the county school for a short time; was a clerk in a store, 1827–32; merchant at Eastern Shore, 1832–35; went to Galena, Ill., in 1835, where he kept a store three years, failed in business and in 1843 engaged as clerk on a Mississippi steamboat. In 1844 he began the business of building steamboats, and his last boat, the *Alexander Hamilton*, built in 1847, was burned in 1849, and the loss ruined his business. He was then engaged as clerk in a mercantile house in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850–53; visited California on business in 1854 and established himself in business in Salt Lake City in 1855. He was a member of the convention that met to frame a constitution for the proposed state of Deseret in 1855; was appointed by Brigham Young secretary *pro tempore* of the territory of Utah, which appointment was recognized by the government at Washington, and he served, 1857–58. He was elected delegate from Utah Territory to the 36th congress, 1859–61, and in 1862 he was elected U.S. senator from the proposed state of Deseret. He was again a delegate from Utah Territory to the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d congress, 1865–73, and in 1872 was again elected U.S. senator from the proposed state of Deseret. He was a director of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile institution, 1868–77; superintendent, 1873–75, and president, 1877–82. He was an organizer in 1871, a director and for many years president of the Deseret national bank. He died in Salt Lake City, Dec. 29, 1882.

HOOPES, Josiah, horticulturist and botanist, was born in West Chester, Pa., Nov. 9, 1832; son of Pierce and Sarah (Andrews) Hoopes; and grandson of Abner and Hannah (Pierce) Hoopes and of James and Martha (Bunting) Andrews. His first ancestor in America, Joshua Hoopes, emigrated from Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, in 1683, and settled in Bucks county, Pa. Josiah was educated in the schools of Philadelphia and established a nursery at West Chester in 1853 which became noted for its production of rare trees, shrubs and fruits. Mr. Hoopes made frequent visits to the old world in search of new species and introduced many of the popular specimens of useful and ornamental trees. He helped to found in 1859 the Horticultural association of Pennsylvania, and was its president, 1869–75. He was elected a member of the Ornithologists' union and of various scientific societies; and was a trustee of the West Chester state normal school from its commencement in 1871, serving about fifteen years. He published: *Book of Evergreens* (1868) and was a regular correspondent on horticultural subjects for the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, and leading magazines.

HOPE, James, painter, was born at Drygrange, Scotland, Nov. 29, 1818; son of Henry and Helen (Haag) Hope. He was taken by his father to Canada in 1827 and lived on a farm until his father's death in 1834, when he removed to Vermont, and served a five years' apprenticeship to a wagon-maker in Fairhaven. He attended Castleton seminary, 1839–40; taught school in West Rutland, Vt., 1840–41, and was married, Sept. 20, 1841, to Julia M. Smith, of West Rutland. Shortly after this he received a serious axe-wound and during the long confinement that followed he won quite a local reputation as a portrait painter and earned by this means about $100 with which he purchased books and artists' materials and began the study of art. Soon after he opened a studio in Montreal, where he worked successfully for two years. Returning to Vermont, he devoted his attention to landscape painting and for three years taught drawing and painting in Castleton seminary. In 1851 he built a residence in Castleton, Vt., where for many years he spent his summers, and which he continued to own until his death. In 1852 he opened a studio in New York city. He was mustered with the 2d Vermont volunteers, June 20, 1861, as captain of Co. B.; took part in both battles of Bull Run, all the engagements on the peninsula, and the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam. In the Maryland campaign he was second in command of his regiment. He was honorably discharged, Dec. 20, 1862, on account of impaired health. In 1872 he removed to Watkins Glen, N.Y., and from the scenery of that place he painted some of his more successful works. He was elected an associate National Academician in 1865. Among his paintings are: *The Army of the Potomac* (1864); *The Forest Glen* (1865); *The Gem of the Forest* (1867); *Rainbow Falls, Watkins Glen* (1872). The last work of his life comprises five large canvases illustrative of the battle of Antietam, from sketches made at the battle: (1) *Looking South* (1889), (2) *Looking West* (1889), (3) *Looking North* (1890), (4) *The Burnside Bridge* (1890), (5) *After the Battle, Bloody Lane* (1891). He died in Watkins, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1892.

James Barron Hope

HOPE, James Barron, poet, was born in the Gosport navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1829, at the residence of Commodore James Barron, the younger; son of Wilton and Jane (Barron) Hope; grandson of George and Rebecca (Meredith) Hope, and of Commodore James and Elizabeth (Armistead) Barron and nephew of Commodore Samuel Barron, U.S.N. His father, Wilton Hope, of "Bethel," Elizabeth City county, was a gifted man and a landed proprietor. James Barron Hope began his education in Germantown, Pa., and later studied under John B. Cary at the academy at Hampton, Va. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, A.B., in 1847, and settled as a lawyer at Hampton, Elizabeth City county, Va. He served as secretary to his uncle, Commodore Samuel Barron, on the *Pennsylvania* in 1851, and was transferred to the *Cyane*, in which he made a cruise to the West Indies, 1852. He became commonwealth's attorney to Elizabeth City county in 1856. Already as "Henry Ellen" he had contributed to various southern publications, notably the *Literary Messenger*. In 1857 "Leoni di Monota and Other Poems" was published, and in the same year he wrote and recited the ode which celebrated the 250th anniversary at Jamestown. In 1858 he recited and published the Washington Memorial poem. At the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first in his state to take up arms, and he served as quartermaster in the Confederate army with the rank of captain throughout the war, 1861–65. After the war he settled in Norfolk, Va., as journalist and as editor of the *Day Book*, 1866. He also edited the Norfolk *Virginian*, 1869–73, and in October, 1873, founded the Norfolk *Landmark*, which he edited until his death. He delivered the poem at the unveiling of the monument raised to Annie Lee by the ladies of Warren county, N.C., in 1866, and one at the centennial celebration of the founding of Lynchburg, Va., in 1886. He also read memorial odes in Warrenton, Va., about 1874, Norfolk, 1884, and Portsmouth, 1886, and at the Virginia Military institute, 1871, and delivered important addresses on "Virginia—her Past, Present and Future" in Washington, Richmond and other cities, 1880–81, and "The Press and the Printer's Devil" in several cities, 1879–80. By invitation of the joint committee of congress he delivered an ode entitled "Arms and the Man" at the Centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1881. This he also delivered in 1881–82 in Richmond, Washington and Philadelphia. The "Lee Memorial Ode," called by many his masterpiece, was recited at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Va., in October, 1887, after the death of the poet. He was married in Hampton, Va., in 1857, to Annie Beverly Whiting, daughter of Kennon and Anne (Wythe) Whiting. His published volumes comprise the following: *Leoni di Monota and Other Poems* (1857); *Little Stories for Little People* (1874); *Elegiac Ode and Other Poems* (1875); *Madelon: Under the Empire*, a novel (1878); *Arms and the Man and Other Poems* (1882); and *Virginia Bay Leaves* (1895), containing the "Lee Memorial Ode" and other poems, selected and edited by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Janey Hope Marr (q.v.) He died in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15, 1887.

HOPE, Matthew Boyd, educator, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., July 31, 1812; son of Richard and Mary (Boyd) Hope. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1830, and at Princeton Theological seminary, in 1834, and for two years studied medicine, having decided to become a missionary in India, receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Huntingdon, April 7, 1836, and was a missionary, A.B.C.F.M., at Singapore, Asia, 1836–38. He was obliged to return to America by reason of illness caused by a sunstroke, and was corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization society, 1838–39; financial secretary of the board of education, 1839–42, and its corresponding secretary, 1842–46. He was professor of belles-lettres and political economy in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1846–59; an editor of the *Biblical Repository and Princeton Review*, 1840–48, and in charge of the financial affairs of the publication, 1840–56. He was married to Agnes C., daughter of Matthew L. Bevan. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1849. He is the author of: *Plan for the Endowment* *of the College of New Jersey; Discourse designed to show that Physiological Inquiries are not unfriendly to Religious Sentiment* (1845); *Discourse delivered on Occasion of Death of D. G. Aikin* (1849); *Considerations on a Call to the Ministry* (1853); *Christianity the only Basis of Free Institutions* (1855); *Princeton Text Book on Rhetoric* (1859). He died at Princeton, N.J., Dec. 17, 1859.

HOPKINS, Abel Grosvenor, educator, was born at Avon Springs, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1844; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miles and Mary Jane Hanson (Heacock) Hopkins; and grandson of Judge Samuel Miles Hopkins. He was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and at Auburn Theological seminary in 1869. He was elected professor of Latin language and literature in Hamilton college as successor to Prof. William Neil McHarg in 1869. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette college in 1887, and that of D.D. from Hamilton college in 1899. He was married July 24, 1872, to Sophie, daughter of Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, N.Y. He is the author of: *Memorial Volume of O. S. Williams* (1881); *Early Protestant Missions Among the Iroquois* (1886); *A Memorial of Judge Theodore Dwight* (1893); an edition of the *Germania and Agricola* of Tacitus (1893). He died in Clinton, N.Y., July 27, 1899.

HOPKINS, Albert, educator, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., July 14, 1807; son of Archibald and Mary (Curtis) Hopkins, and grandson of Col. Mark and Electa (Williams) Hopkins. He entered Williams college in the junior class, and was graduated A.B. 1826, A.M. 1829, and in a post-graduate course in agriculture and engineering in 1829. He was tutor at the college, 1827–29; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1829–38, and of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1838–68, and professor of astronomy under the provisions of the David Dudley Field memorial, 1868–72. He selected the philosophical and chemical apparatus for the college in Europe in 1834, and in 1835 began the erection of an astronomical observatory at Williamstown, the first erected in connection with an American college. He was ordained a Congregational minister, and was stated supply in churches at Williamstown, South Williamstown, White Oaks, and in the college chapel throughout his lifetime. He was among the first of college professors to organize scientific expeditions in classes, and he founded a natural history society and the Alpine club at Williams. He was corresponding fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson college in 1859. He was married, in 1842, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson, and the author of several popular books for children. He died in Williamstown, Mass., May 24, 1872.

HOPKINS, Albert Cole, representative, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1837; son of Joseph Gilbert and Abigail (Webb) Hopkins; grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Demming) Hopkins of Hartford, Conn., and of Judah and Abigail Swift, of Austerlitz, New York; and a descendant of John Hopkins, who came to America in 1634, and first settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he was made a freeman in 1635. Albert received a good education; taught school in Troy, Pa., 1856, and returned to Chautauqua county, where he acquired a commercial education, and resided at Jamestown, Westfield and Forestville. He engaged in mercantile business at Troy, Pa., 1862–67, and removed to Lock Haven in 1867, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was a Republican representative from the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He was married first to Julia, daughter of B. H. Taylor, of Williamsport, Pa., and granddaughter of Samuel McKean, U.S. senator; and secondly to Matilda Givens, daughter of David McDonald, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

HOPKINS, Albert J., representative, was born in DeKalb county, Ill., Aug. 15, 1846. He was graduated at Hillsdale college, Mich., in June, 1870, and was admitted to the bar, practising at Aurora, Ill. He was state's attorney of Kane county, 1872–76; a member of the Republican state central committee, 1878–80; presidential elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket in 1884, and a Republican representative in the 49th–57th congresses inclusive, 1885–1903. In the 56th congress he served as chairman of the select committee on the census and as a member of the committees on merchant marine and fisheries and ways and means.

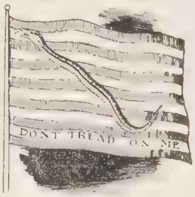
HOPKINS, Alphonso Alva, author, was born at Burlington Flats, N.Y., March 27, 1843; son of Alvah and Mercy (Hale) Hopkins; grandson of Daniel Dewey and Harmonia (Babcock) Hopkins; great-grandson of Stephen and Rhoda (Dewey) Hopkins, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island. He received his education at Hamilton, N.Y., academy, engaged in newspaper work, and was editor of the *Rural New Yorker, American Rural Home* and *American Reformer* successively, 1867–85. He lectured on literary, temperance and economic topics from 1868; was vice-chancellor and professor of political economy at the American Temperance university, Tennessee, 1893–95, and received the degree of Ph.D. from there in 1895. He was prohibition candidate for governor of New York in 1882, and editor of the *Defender*, 1898–99; and is the author of: *Asleep in the Sanctum and Other Poems* (1876); *His Prison Bars* (1878); *Our Sabbath Evening* (1878); *Waifs* *and Their Authors* (1879); *Geraldine* (a novel in verse, published anonymously) (1882); *Sinner and Saint* (1883); *Life of General Clinton B. Fisk* (1888); *Wealth and Waste* (1895), and numerous prohibition pamphlets.

HOPKINS, Caspar Thomas, pioneer, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., May 18, 1826; third son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Muller) Hopkins. His father was the first P.E. bishop of Vermont and a native of Ireland, and his mother, of German birth, was the daughter of a shipping merchant impoverished by the Napoleonic wars, who settled in Zelienople, Pa., in 1812. Caspar was one of a family of thirteen children and was brought up under severe discipline. When he was thirteen years old the school conducted by his father closed and the bishop was bankrupted. The succeeding four years he and his brothers were the working force of a rocky farm of one hundred acres, and when he was ready in 1843 to enter the University of Vermont, he was without means to pay his way. To meet the expenses he acted as organist in the church, tuned pianos and lectured on music. He thus, within four years, earned $500, which liquidated his debt to the college, and he was graduated in 1847, the second in the class. He then established and edited the *Vermont State Agriculturist*, 1847–49. He joined the United Pacific Gold company in 1849, and with the expedition made the journey *via* Mexico City, and while en route he was elected captain of the company. He started with five dollars capital and reached California, June 10, 1849, with a debt of $600 to the company. He was an organizer of the Samuel Roberts expedition, which explored the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, Oregon, in 1850, and opened the region to settlers. He was employed in the U.S. custom house, 1851–54; by an English insurance company at their Sacramento agency 1854–56; represented Hartford, Conn., companies at San Francisco, 1856–61; organized the California Mutual Marine Insurance company in 1861, and was its secretary, 1861–64. The company was then reincorporated as the California Insurance company, added fire risks to its business, and he was president of this company, 1866–85. He organized the board of marine underwriters in 1864; was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, 1868–69; and drafted the law creating the office of insurance commissioner in 1866. He was president of the California Immigrant union, 1870–71. He was a leading spirit in organizing the compact among the underwriters of the Pacific coast in 1884. He promoted and was president of the Pacific Social Science association and was a member of the committee of one hundred organized to check the power of the Southern Pacific railroad. He was prominent in religious circles, and devoted to church music. For many years he was a church organist, and director of music, serving without pay for years at a time. In 1885 he removed to Pasadena, where he engaged in fruit raising and in building operations. He was married in 1853 to Almira, daughter of Daniel Burnett, of New York. She died in 1875, leaving six children. Mr. Hopkins was married in 1877 to Mrs. Jane E. Taylor, of Glastonbury, Conn. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1855. He is the author of: *Suggestions to Masters of Vessels in Distress* (1869); *Manual of American Ideas* (1872); and articles in the *Overland Monthly*. He died in Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 4, 1893.

HOPKINS, Charles Jerome, musician, was born in Burlington, Vt., April 4, 1836; son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Muller) Hopkins. He was educated at home and studied one year at the University of Vermont. He gave his time largely to the cultivation of his musical talent, which was early manifested, and while he was self-taught, save the instruction received in his own home and in his father's church, he gained a thorough knowledge of the art, serving as organist and choir-leader in his father's church at Burlington, Vt., and in various churches in New York city. He took a course in chemistry in the New York Medical college, but devoted himself to music, giving concerts and concert-lectures in over one hundred cities in the United States. His compositions were not only popular in America but were introduced in England and Germany. He founded the Orphion free classes of choir-boys in New York city in 1866; originated piano lecture-concerts for lyceums in 1867, and trained the first choir of child voices to sing Händel's "Hallelujah Chorus." His orchestral music was played at the Crystal Palace, London, 1874, and his chamber music at Liszt's house at Weimar, Germany, in 1885. His compositions included operettas, cantatas, church music, secular songs and pianoforte pieces. He also published: *First Book of Church Music* (1860); *Class-Book of Notation Study* (1865); *Second Book of Church Music* (1867). He died at his home, the Hermitage, near Passaic, N.J., Nov. 4, 1898.

HOPKINS, Edward Washburn, educator, was born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1857; son of Lewis Spring and Frances (Washburn) Hopkins; grandson of John Hopkins, of Boston, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, of Waterbury, Conn. (1633). He was graduated from Columbia college in 1878, and was a fellow in letters there, 1878–81, and tutor in Latin and Zend, 1881–85; associate professor of Greek and Sanskrit at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1885–92, and professor of the same, 1892–95. He was elected professor of Sanskrit language and literature and of comparative philology at Yale university in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1881. He became editor of the *Journal of the Oriental Society* in 1900, and is the author of: *Mutual Relations of the Four Castes in Manu* (1881); *Translations of Laws of Manu* in Trübner's Oriental series (1884); *Essays on the Social and Military Position of the Ruling Caste in Ancient India* (1889); *Religions of India* (1896), and numerous articles in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and other journals.

HOPKINS, Esek, naval officer, was born in Chapumiscook, R.I., April 26, 1718; son of William and Ruth (Wilkinson) Hopkins. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Thomas Hopkins, who came from Chesselbourne, England, settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1636; became one of the proprietors of the Providence Plantations in 1638, and married the daugh- of Benedict Arnold, the first governor of Rhode Island. Esek was a younger brother of Capt. William Hopkins, and of Judge Stephen Hopkins, the signer. He received a fair education, went to sea with his brother William, and subsequently, in 1738, shipped as a "raw hand" on a vessel bound for Surinam, and in an incredibly short time was made master of the vessel. He became an extensive trader and was interested in privateering during the seven years' war with France and Spain. He was commodore of a fleet of seventeen vessels owned by the Hopkins family and while subject to the vicissitudes of trade and war, which several times impoverished him, he left the sea a comparatively rich man. He was married on Nov. 28, 1741, to Desire, daughter of Ezekiel Burroughs, a leading merchant of Newport, R.I. He removed to Providence, R.I., in 1752, and purchased a farm in the north part of the town and made it his residence during the remainder of his life. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1762–64. He espoused the cause of the colonists, and when the defence of Providence against the British, who occupied Newport, became necessary, the citizens selected him as their leader, and on Aug. 29, 1775, he was commander of the battery on Fox Point and proceeded to put the town and harbor in a condition of defence. He built a floating battery, and placed fire ships and a boom and chain to shut up the mouth of the harbor. The recess committee of the general assembly in October, 1775, commissioned him commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and at the head of 600 men he marched to Middletown, near Newport, and secured from the British commander terms favorable to the colonists, the British commander agreeing not to burn Newport or land his troops in the town. On Aug. 26, 1775, the general assembly of Rhode Island directed the colonial delegates in congress to use their influence to secure a navy for the protection of commerce, and for aggressive warfare upon the sea against British transports and merchantmen. On Dec. 13, 1775, congress appropriated $866,666.66 to build thirteen vessels, and Esek Hopkins was the unanimous choice of congress for the head of the new navy. He was commissioned commander-in-chief Dec. 22, 1775. He was known as "admiral" and as "commodore" but his official title appears as "commander-in-chief of the navy." He carried one hundred hardy seamen under Capt. Abraham Whipple on the sloop *Katy* to Philadelphia, where they enlisted in the naval service, and early in January, 1776, he had organized a fleet of eight "warships" hastily converted from merchantmen with an armament of 110 guns. He selected the *Black Prince*, renamed *Alfred*, as flagship, and from the masthead of this vessel he floated the admiral's flag, composed of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with a rattlesnake undulating upon it. The other vessels comprising the fleet were the *Columbus, Andrea Doria, Cabot, Providence, Fly, Hornet* and *Wasp*. With this fleet he set sail, Feb. 17, 1776, and visited the port of New Providence, captured the forts, seized the guns and ammunition, and on his way to his home port captured two British war-sloops, and had an all-night encounter with the British frigate *Glasgow*, which, however, escaped into Newport harbor under protection of the British fleet. He then continued the operations of the infant navy, but did not plan any further expeditions involving the united action of the entire fleet, as sickness had deprived him of 200 seamen. He could not recruit his force, as able seamen were paid better wages by privateers and were given larger shares of prize money. He sent out individual vessels, however, and Captains Whipple and Biddle and Lieutenants Hinman and Jones, with the *Columbus, Andrea Doria, Cabot* and *Providence*, respectively, secured a large number of prizes which they brought into Boston, Providence, Newport and New York. When



COM. HOPKINS' FLAG, 1776.

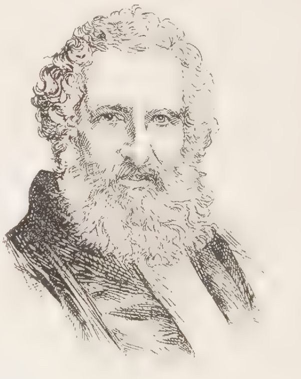
congress directed Admiral Hopkins, after his acquittal of charges of "disobedience of orders" by the marine committee, to fit out a fleet to sail to Newfoundland and another to the South Atlantic coast, owing to the absence of these ships he could not carry out the orders, and on their return he could not recruit additional sailors to man the fleet owing to the demand from privateers. "For not paying due regard to the tenor of his instructions," and without being charged with any specific offence or being asked to answer, he was suspended, March 25, 1777, and dismissed from the service, Jan. 2, 1778, at which time he refused to obey the citation of congress to appear. He was repeatedly elected a representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island, and was employed in recruiting and drilling soldiers for the American army. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1782–1802, and nominated James Manning, the first president of the College of Rhode Island (Brown university), a delegate to the Continental congress, and secured his election. He died in North Providence, R.I., Feb. 26, 1802.

HOPKINS, George Washington, representative, was born in Goochland county, Va., Feb. 22, 1804. His father was first a Methodist and later a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. The son was educated in the "old field" schools and studied law, teaching school in order to pay his law tuition. He became a lawyer in Lebanon, Va., and was a delegate to the state legislature, 1833–34; and a representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and again in the 27th, 28th and 29th congress, 1841–47, serving as speaker *pro tempore* of the house during the second session of the 28th congress. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk chargé d'affaires of the United States to Portugal, and remained at the post for two years. He was elected a delegate in the Virginia legislature in 1849 and served as speaker. He was subsequently for a time judge of the circuit court and was returned to the U.S. congress as a representative in the 35th congress, 1857–59, from the Abingdon district, serving in that congress as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He was again a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1859–61, and died, at Abingdon, Washington county, Va., March 2, 1861.

HOPKINS, Herbert Müller, educator, was born in Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 15, 1870; son of the Rev. William C. and Cornelia (Stevens) Hopkins and grandson of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Müller) Hopkins. He prepared for college at the Toledo, Ohio, high school, and at the Columbia grammar school, New York city, and was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1893, and from Harvard, A.M., 1896, and Ph.D., 1898. He was instructor in Cheltenham academy, Ogontz, Pa., 1894–95, and became instructor in Latin at the University of California in 1898. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1898. He was married, Aug. 2, 1899, to Pauline Bradford Mackie, author of *Mademoiselle de Berny* (1897); *Ye Lyttle Salem Maide* (1898); *A Georgian Actress* (1900). Dr. Hopkins is the author of various poems contributed to periodicals.

HOPKINS, Isaac Stiles, educator, was born in Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1841; son of Thomas and Rebecca (Lambuth) Hopkins, and a descendant of an Irish family. He was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1859, and from the Medical College of Georgia in 1861. He was professor of Latin at Emory college, 1884; president of the college, 1883–87; professor of chemistry at Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., 1881–83, and in 1887 organized the Georgia School of Technology, a branch of the state university, of which he was president, 1887–95. He studied theology in the Georgia Conference and was pastor of First Trinity and Merritt's Avenue churches, Atlanta, Ga., successively, 1887–95, and in 1899 became pastor of St. John's church, St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of D.D. from Central college, Fayette, Mo., in 1882 and that of Ph.D. from Emory college in 1883. He lectured on educational subjects and contributed articles on philosophical and literary subjects to magazines.

HOPKINS, John Henry, first bishop of Vermont, and 26th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fitzakerly) Hopkins, and a descendant of the old Hopkins family of central England, who represented Coventry in the House of Commons as far back as the reign of Richard II. His father was a merchant, and his mother was the highly accomplished daughter of a fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1801, settled in western Pennsylvania, and was educated principally by his mother. He engaged in the iron business with James O'Hara in the Ligonier valley. The business failed to be profitable after the close of the war of 1812, and Mr. Hopkins was left in debt, which he subsequently paid. He studied law, was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg in



John H. Hopkins.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH — BOSTON

1818, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He joined Trinity Protestant Episcopal church and was chosen a vestryman of the parish. During a vacancy in the rectorship he was elected rector of the church, although he was ignorant of the contemplated purpose of the parish. He accepted the wishes of the parish, considering it to be a call from God, and became a candidate for holy orders in October, 1823. He was ordained a deacon, Dec. 24, 1823, and priest in May, 1824. In taking this step he gave up an income of over $5000 per year derived from his law practice and accepted one of $500 from the parish. He designed and built a new church edifice for Trinity parish, and on the visitation of Bishop White in 1825 presented 137 candidates for confirmation. In 1826 his own vote would have elected him assistant to Bishop White, but he positively refused to cast it. During seven years as rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, he founded seven other churches and brought seven young men into the ministry. His scheme to found a theological seminary in Pittsburg was not approved by Bishop White, and he thereupon accepted the place as assistant rector of Trinity church, Boston, Mass., as that diocese wished his assistance in founding a theological seminary there. He was assistant rector of Trinity, 1831–32, and in 1832 was elected bishop of the newly-created diocese of Vermont. He was consecrated by Bishops Provoost, Griswold and Bowen, Oct. 31, 1832. He founded the Vermont Episcopal institute at Burlington, which experiment ended in disaster in 1839, owing to the financial panic of the previous years which deprived the school of patronage. The school was very successful at the start, but just before the panic it was extensively enlarged, and the bishop borrowed heavily to make the necessary improvements. He allowed no vacations and no play or relaxation from study and manual labor except on Saturday afternoons, and church attendance was obligatory. The teachers were the theological students studying under the bishop, the principal object of the school being to train up clergymen for the church. The misfortunes of the panic and the resultant failure left him penniless, and he borrowed from a Pennsylvania friend sufficient money to secure a farm of 100 acres at Rock Point, Vt., where he removed his family and found employment for his boys in building the house and barns, in clearing the fields and in cultivating the scanty soil. He combined with his duties as bishop those of rector of St. Paul's church, Burlington, and held the rectorship for twenty-seven years. In 1854 he revived the Vermont Episcopal institute, raising the money by personal solicitation, and placing it under his son, the Rev. Theodore Austin Hopkins, under whose able leadership it became a strong and permanent church school for boys. In 1867, as seventh presiding bishop of the American church, he attended the first Lambeth conference, an assembly he had suggested as early as 1851. While aiding the bishop of New York in visiting parishes in the northern part of the state he contracted a cold, and died after two days' illness. He was an architect, and one of the first to introduce Gothic architecture in the United States. He was also an excellent painter in oils and water colors, a musician and composer, and a powerful extemporaneous speaker. He was married in 1820 to Melusina Müller, a native of Germany, who had come to the United States with her father, an impoverished shipping merchant, in 1812. They had thirteen children, and their sons, John Henry, Jr., Edward Augustus, Caspar Thomas, Theodore Austin, William Cyprian, Charles Jerome and Frederick Vincent, became prominent in various callings and professions, three of them entering the priesthood of the Episcopal church. Caspar Thomas (q.v.) went to California in 1849; and Charles Jerome (q.v.), a musician and composer, died in 1898. Bishop Hopkins received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1832, and that of J.C.D. from Oxford in 1867. His published works include: *Christianity Vindicated* (1833); *The Primitive Creed* (1834); *Essay on Gothic Architecture* (1836); *The Church of Rome* (1837); *Twelve Songs* (1839); *Letters to Bishop Kenrick* (1843); *The Novelties which disturb our Peace* (1844); *The History of the Confessional* (1850); *The End of Controversy Controverted* (3 vols., 1854); *The American Citizen* (1857); *A Scriptural, Historical and Ecclesiastical View of Slavery* (1864); *The Law of Ritualism* (1866); *The History of the Church in Verse* (1867); *The Pope not the Anti-Christ* (1868). He died at the Episcopal residence, near Burlington, Vt., Jan. 9, 1868.

HOPKINS, John Henry, clergyman, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28, 1820; son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Müller) Hopkins. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, A.B., 1839; A.M., 1845. He was a tutor in the family of Bishop Elliott, of Savannah, Ga., 1842–44; was graduated at the General Theological seminary in 1850; and was ordained deacon the same year. He was founder of the *Church Journal* in February, 1853, and its editor and proprietor, 1853–68. He was ordained a priest in

1872; was rector of Trinity church, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 1872–76, and of Christ church, Williamsport, Pa., 1876–87. He was a high churchman. He assisted in the organization of the diocese of Pittsburg in 1865, and of those of Albany and Long Island in 1868. He attended the Lambeth conference in 1867 with his father. Racine college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1872. He is the author of: *Life of Bishop Hopkins* (1868); *The Canticles Noted* (1866); *Poems by the Wayside* (1883); *Carols, Hymns and Songs* (4th ed., 1887); and edited *The Pope not the Anti-Christ* (1863), originally written by his father; *The Collected Works of Milo Mahan* (3 vols., 1875); *Great Hymns of the Church* (1887). See his life and writings by the Rev. Charles F. Sweet, under the title, *A Champion of the Cross* (1894). He died near Hudson, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1891.

HOPKINS, Johns, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., May 19, 1795; son of Samuel and Hannah (Janney) Hopkins; grandson of Johns and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hopkins, and of Joseph and Hannah (Jones) Janney, and a descendant of the Maryland family of Johns. His first maternal ancestor in America was Thomas Janney, born in 1633 in Cheshire, England. The name of his first paternal ancestor in America is not definitely known, but it is believed that he was Gerard Hopkins, who purchased land in Anne Arundel county in 1685, and who died in 1692. Until 1812 he attended a private school near his home, taught by a superior English teacher, and his father examined him in his studies, especially in history. This may have developed his noteworthy powers of conversation. He was fond of books to the end of his life, and kept up with the day in literary and scientific studies. He was a constant student of the Bible, and was much intreested in the history of the Jews. His city and country homes were ever open to his friends, where many evenings were spent in delightful intercourse with a number of able men and women whom he brought together. His career in Baltimore began in 1812, when he became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of his uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins. In 1813 he was given charge of the store, and by 1818 he had saved $800, with which he opened a store on his own account, aided by his uncle's endorsement. In 1819 the firm of Hopkins & Moore was formed, and in 1822 that of Hopkins & Brothers, which continued the business 1822-47. Mr. Hopkins retired in 1847, leaving the business to his brothers and their clerks. He became president of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, as successor to James Swan, and remained at the head of the institution till his death. He was financially connected with various other banks and industrial enterprises. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1847–73, and chairman of the finance committee, 1855 to 1873. He staked his fortune in carrying the road over several financial crises. On Aug. 24, 1867, he obtained, under the general statute, the charter for a corporation under the direction of a board of trustees "for the promotion of education in the state of Maryland." This was the nucleus of the Johns Hopkins university. He also instituted another foundation to be allied with the university, viz., the Johns Hopkins hospital. On the death of Mr. Hopkins it became known that he had divided his property, after paying certain personal legacies, between the university and the hospital, the amount being estimated as $7,000,000. The university was opened in 1876, and the hospital in 1889. Both establishments acquired a world-wide reputation, and are enduring monuments to the liberality, far-sightedness, and broad-mindedness of their founder. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, Johns Hopkins was one of the nine names in "Class F, Philanthropists," and received eleven votes, only George Peabody and Peter Cooper receiving places. The best sketch of his life is in *Baltimore, Past and Present, with Biographical Sketches of its Representative Men* (1871). He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24, 1873.

Johns Hopkins

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, Maryland.

HOPKINS, Lemuel, poet, was born in Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1750; grandson of Stephen, great-grandson of John, great ^{2}-grandson of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) and great ^{3}-grandson of John Hopkins, of Hartford (1636). He was liberally educated, practised medicine in Litchfield, Conn., and for a time served in the Continental army. He was projector and associate editor of *The Anarchiad*, conducted by the "Hartford wits," and contributed to *The Guillotine*. He wrote satirical verses on political subjects ; was first an infidel and afterward a student of the Bible, writing in defence of Christian theology. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale in 1784. Among his poems are : *The Hypocrite's Hope*, and an elegy on *The Victims of a Cancer Quack*. He died in Hartford, Conn., April 14, 1801.

HOPKINS, Mark, educator, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1802 ; son of Archibald and Mary (Curtis) Hopkins, and grandson of Col. Mark and Electa (Williams) Hopkins. His father was a farmer ; his grandfather was graduated at Yale in 1758, was a lawyer in Great Barrington and was killed in battle at White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1776. His grandmother Hopkins was a half-sister of Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams college, opened in 1793. He was graduated at Williams, A.B., in 1824, A.M., in 1827 ; was a tutor at Williams, 1825–27 ; studied medicine in New York, and received the degree of M.D. from Berkshire Medical school in 1829 ; was professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in Williams college, 1830–36 ; president of the college, 1836–72 ; professor of moral and intellectual philosophy there, 1836–87 ; of Christian theology, 1858–87, and pastor of the college church, 1836–83. He was president of the A.B.C. F.M., 1857–87. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1837 and from Harvard in 1841 ; that of LL.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1857 and from Harvard in 1886. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1836–87 ; a member and president of the American Antiquarian society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In October, 1900, his name in "Class C, Educators" received forty-seven votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, Horace Mann alone in the class receiving a place, Mark Hopkins standing second. He is the author of : *Lectures on Evidences of Christianity* (1846 ; new ed., 1864) ; *Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses* (1847) ; *Lectures on Moral Science* (1862) ; *Baccalaureate Sermons and Occasional Discourses* (1863) ; *The Law of Love, and Love as a Law ; or Christian Ethics* (1869) ; *An Outline Study of Man* (1873) ; *Strength and Beauty* (1874) ; *Scriptural Idea of Man* (1883). He died in Williamstown, Mass., June 17, 1887.

Mark Hopkins

HOPKINS, Moses Aaron, diplomat, was born in Dublin, Pulaski county, Va., Dec. 25, 1846. He was a child of slave parents and in 1862 took refuge in the lines of the Federal army. He learned the alphabet after 1866, studied at Avery college and was graduated from Lincoln university in 1874, and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1877, where he was the first colored man to graduate. He was ordained by the presbytery of Baltimore in 1877 and was pastor and teacher at Franklinton, N.C., 1877–85. He was married, Oct. 14, 1875, to Carrie Elizabeth Payne, of Utica, N.Y., and in 1885 was appointed by president Cleveland U.S. minister resident and consul-general to Liberia. He died in Monrovia, Liberia, Aug. 3, 1886.

HOPKINS, Samuel, theologian, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721 ; son of Timothy and Mary (Judd) Hopkins ; grandson of John Hopkins ; great-grandson of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, and great²-grandson of John Hopkins, who settled at Cambridge in 1634 and removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1741 ; A.M., 1744. He studied theology under Jonathan Edwards, and was pastor at Housatonic, Mass., 1743–69 ; at Newport, R.I., 1770–76 ; and during the occupation of Newport by the British he preached at Newburyport, Mass., and at Canterbury and Stamford, Conn. He could not rebuild his congregation in Newport after the war, and depended for his subsistence on weekly contributions and the help of friends. He was deprived of the use of his limbs by an attack of paralysis in 1799. He freed his own slaves and advocated universal emancipation and colonization in Africa. His particular theory of sin and its punishment became known as Hopkinsianism and his theological belief marked an epoch in religious thought in New England. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1790. He published, besides various sermons : *A System of Doctrines Contained in Divine Revelation* (1793) ; *Life of President Edwards ; Life of Susannah Anthony ; Life of Mrs. Osborne.* Dr. Stephen West published his works in 1805 and Dr. Edward A. Parks his collected writings and a memoir in 1852. See also *Memoir* containing complete bibliography by John Ferguson (1830). He died in Newport, R.I., Dec. 20, 1803.

HOPKINS, Samuel, soldier, was born in Albemarle county, Va., about 1750. He was an officer under Washington in the American Revolution and was conspicuous in the battles at Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth and Brandywine. He was a hero of the battle of Germantown, where he was commander of a battalion of light infantry which was nearly annihilated, and where, while leading his men, he was severely wounded. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Virginia at the siege of Charleston, S.C., and when Col. Richard Parker was killed, he commanded the regiment and was made prisoner with the other officers on the surrender of the city, May 20, 1780. His bold threat to raise a mutiny while on board a vessel *en route* for Virginia as a prisoner of war, secured for the prisoners proper food and treatment, hitherto denied them. He settled in the Green River country, Kentucky, in 1797, and Hopkins county, in which he lived, was named for him. He was a representative in the Kentucky legislature for several years. In October, 1812, he led 2000 mounted volunteers against the hostile Kickapoo Indians and in November with a band of infantry undertook to suppress Indian hostilities on the Wabash. Both expeditions were unsuccessful as to immediate results but served to cause the Indians to make peace. General Hopkins was a representative from Kentucky in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He died in Henderson, Ky., October, 1819.

HOPKINS, Samuel Miles, representative, was born in Salem, Conn., May 9, 1772 ; son of Samuel and Molly (Miles) Hopkins. He was matriculated at Yale in the class of 1791, but did not graduate because denied the first honor. He was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised in Oxford, N.Y., for one year. He then removed his law office to New York city, where he conducted a successful practice. He was married in 1800 to Sarah Elizabeth Rogers, of New York. He was representative from New York in the 13th congress 1813–15 ; removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1821, and was a member of the state assembly, 1821–27. He received his A.B. degree and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1828. He was a judge of the New York circuit court, 1832–37, and a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1832–39. He published : *Chancery Reports* (1827) ; *Temperance* (1836). He died in Geneva, N.Y., March 9, 1837.

HOPKINS, Samuel Miles, clergyman, was born in Geneseo, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1813 ; son of the Hon. Samuel Miles and Sarah Elizabeth (Rogers) Hopkins. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B. 1832 ; A.M., 1835, and at Yale A.B. 1835 ; A.M., 1838. He studied theology at Auburn, N.Y., 1834–36, and at Princeton, 1836–37. He was married, May 15, 1838, to Mary Jane Hanson Heacock, of Buffalo, N.Y. He was ordained in 1839 ; was pastor at Corning, N.Y., 1839–43 ; at Fredonia, N.Y., 1834–46, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity at Auburn Theological seminary, 1847–95. He was moderator of the general assembly at St. Louis, Mo., 1866. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1854 and from Union in 1858. He published : *Manual of Church Polity* (1878) ; *Liturgy and Book of Common Prayer* (1883), and contributed to church periodicals.

Step. Hopkins

HOPKINS, Stephen, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Chapumiscook, Scituate, R.I., March 7, 1707 ; son of William and Ruth (Wilkinson) Hopkins and great-grandson of Thomas Hopkins who came to America with Roger Williams and was one of the first settlers in Providence Plantations in 1640. He was an elder brother of William Hopkins, a shipping merchant, and of Esek Hopkins, commander in-chief of the U.S. navy, 1775–78. His family were wealthy farmers and he was brought up on the farm. He was town clerk of Scituate, 1732–41 ; justice of the peace, 1736 ; president of the town council, 1735–42 ; justice of the court of common pleas, 1736–39 ; representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island fourteen terms, 1732–52, and 1770–75 ; speaker of the house, 1741–43 ; assistant justice of the supreme court of the state, 1747–51 ; chief justice, 1751–55 ; delegate to the Colonial congress at Albany, N.Y. 1754–55 ; delegate to the Colonial congress at Boston, Mass., 1757, and governor of Rhode Island, 1755–57, 1758–62, 1763–65, 1767–68. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and as a member of that body was a signer of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, on which occasion he remarked : "My hand trembles but my heart does not." He was a member of the Rhode Island council of war, 1776–78 ; a trustee of Brown university, 1764–85, and chancellor of that institution, 1764–85. He laid out the town of Providence in streets and lots in 1731 and made the place his residence, engaging in ship-building and as a merchant. At the Albany convention he was a member of the committee that drafted the plan of colonial union adopted by the convention, but rejected by the colonies and by the crown. In 1765 he was one of the committee to draw up the instructions presented to the general assembly, relative to the stamp act. These resolutions went farther than those offered to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, prepared by Patrick Henry, as the resolution rejected by that body was adopted by the general assembly of Rhode Island, the resolution reciting : "We are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatever upon us, other than the laws and ordinances of Rhode Island." In the Continental congress he was a member of the naval committee. He had for his colleague in the first and second sessions Samuel Ward, his political opponent in the annual contests for governor of Rhode Island, (1755–64), and to effect a reconciliation with whom he declined further to be a candidate after 1764. His colleague in the third session was William Ellery. He served as a member of the committee of safety of Providence during the Revolution; and as delegate from Rhode Island to the conventions to promote the common defences of the borders of the New England states, and presided over the meetings at Providence, R.I., in 1776, and Springfield, Mass., in 1777. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778, and was a member of the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation. He founded the town library of Providence in 1750. It was burned in 1758, and re-established by him the following year. He is the author of: *The Grievances of the American Colonies Candidly Examined* (1765); *History of The Planting and Growth of Providence* (*Gazette*, 1765). William Eaton Foster published in 1884, *Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island Statesman.* He died in Providence, R.I., July 13, 1785.

HOPKINS, William Fenn, educator, was born in Connecticut in 1802. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1825, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1831. He was assistant professor of natural sciences at West Point, 1826–27, and acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1827–35. He resigned from the army in 1836 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He declined the chair of mathematics in Jefferson college, La., in 1837; accepted the principalship of the academy at Norfolk, Va., 1843, superintended and was professor in the Military institute, Georgetown, Ky., 1846–49; was president of the Masonic university, Clarksville, Tenn., 1849; professor of chemistry at William and Mary college, Va., 1849–50, and professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U.S. Naval academy, 1850–59. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart college, N.Y., in 1853. In March, 1859, he was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. consul to Jamaica, W.I., where he died, July 13, 1859.

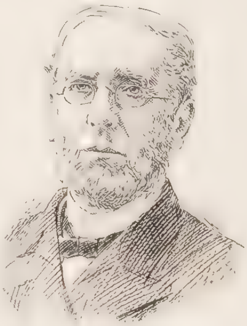
HOPKINSON, Francis, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1737; son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson. His father (born, 1709, died, 1751), a native of London, England, emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1731, where he was a public court official, member of the provincial council, an incorporator of the Philadelphia Library company, charter member and trustee of the College of Philadelphia, and first president of the Philosophical society. Francis was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, A.B., in 1757, A.M., in 1760, and received an honorary A.M. degree from the College of New Jersey in 1763. He was admitted to the bar in 1761; and was librarian and secretary of the Philadelphia Library company, 1764–65. He visited Europe in 1766, with the view of an appointment as commissioner of customs for North America, but failed to secure the office. He returned to Philadelphia in 1767, and practised law and at the same time conducted a store. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768–91; a director and secretary of the Library company, 1771–73; collector of customs at Newcastle, 1772–76, when he was removed as a disloyalist. He removed to Bordentown and was a member of the provincial council of New Jersey, 1774–76. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, 1776–77. He was on the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation, voted in favor of the independence of the colonies and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was chief of the navy department of the confederation, and treasurer of the Continental loan office. He was judge of the admiralty appointed by the state of Pennsylvania, 1779–89, and first judge of the U.S. district court of Pennsylvania, 1790–91. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1778–91, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1790. He was married to Ann, daughter of Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, N.J. He is the author of: *The Treaty*, a poem published soon after he was secretary at a treaty with the Indians in 1761; *The Battle of the Kegs*, a mock-heroic ballad descriptive of the attempt to destroy the British shipping at Philadelphia in 1777; *The New Roof: a Song of Federal Mechanics*, besides political writings including: *The Pretty Story* (1774); *The Prophecy* (1776); *The Political Catechism* (1777), and essays: *The Typographical Mode of Conducting a Quarrel*, and *Thoughts on Diseases of the Mind*. See *The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson* (1792). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1791.

Fras Hopkinson

HOPKINSON, Joseph, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1770; son of Francis and Ann (Borden) Hopkinson, and grandson of Judge Thomas Hopkinson. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1786, A.M. 1789. He practised law in Easton, Pa., 1791, and in Philadelphia, 1792–1842. He was leading counsel for Dr. Benjamin Rush in his suit against William Corbett, 1799, and conducted the defence in the impeachment trial of Associate Justice Samuel Chase, before the U.S. senate. He was a representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19, and voted to recharter the Bank of the United States. He removed to Bordentown, and was a representative in the New Jersey legislature and legal adviser of Joseph Bonaparte. He was U.S. judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, by appointment of President John Quincy Adams, 1828–42; member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention, 1837; vice-president of the American Philosophical society, 1831–42, and a member from 1815; president of the Academy of Fine Arts; secretary of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 1790–91, and trustee, 1806–19, and 1822–42. He was married to Emily, daughter of Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1818, from Columbia in 1818, and from Harvard in 1831. He is the author of various addresses and articles on ethical subjects, and of the national hymn *Hail Columbia* (1798). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1842.

HOPPER, Isaac Tatem, philanthropist, was born in Deptford, N.J., Dec. 3, 1771; son of Levi and Rachel (Tatem) Hopper. He was by trade a tailor, having learned the craft from an uncle in Philadelphia, which city he made his home. He joined the Society of Friends, and subsequently became a disciple of Elias Hicks. He was an early member of the Pennsylvania Abolition society, and one of the most active friends and advisers of the colored race in the city. He helped in organizing a society for the employment of the poor, taught in and was overseer of the Benezet school for colored children, taught colored adults, inspected prisons, was guardian to helpless apprentices and did an immense amount of similar work without recompense. He was himself a poor man with a large family, but his house was a home for impoverished Friends, and he gave valuable advice to the society. He removed to New York in 1829, to take charge of a bookstore established by the Hicksites. He visited England and Ireland in 1830, and in 1841 he became treasurer and book-agent for the Anti-Slavery society. He was married twice: to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Tatum, of Woodbury, N.J., and a few years after her death, to Hannah Attmore, who survived him. In 1845 he gave up all his business interests in order to devote his entire time to prison reform, in which he was aided by his married daughter, Abby H. Gibbons, who, in conjunction with her father, founded the Isaac T. Hopper Home. See *Life*, by Lydia Maria Child (1853). He died in New York city, May 7, 1852.

HOPPIN, Augustus, illustrator, was born in Providence, R.I., July 13, 1828; son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; was a practising lawyer in Providence for a few years, and then went to Europe, where he studied art, 1854–55. On returning to the United States he devoted himself to drawing on wood and acquired fame as an illustrator. He designed the illustrations for: *The Potiphar Papers* (1853); *Nothing to Wear* (1857); *Sayings of Mrs. Partington* (1860); *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* (1865). He wrote and illustrated: *On The Nile* (1871); *Ups and Downs on Land and Water; The European Tour in a Series of Pictures* (1871); *Crossing the Atlantic* (1872); *Jubilee Days* (1872); *Hay Fever* (1873); *Recollections of Auton House* (1881); *A Fashionable Sufferer* (1883); *Two Compton Boys* (1885); *Married for Fun* (1885). He died in Flushing, N.Y., April 1, 1896.



James M. Hoppin

HOPPIN, James Mason, educator, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 17, 1820; son of Benjamin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He was graduated at Yale in 1840; and studied law at Harvard, where he obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1842. He studied at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1842–44; was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1845; continued the study of theology under Neander at the University of Berlin, 1846–47; travelled in Germany, Greece and Palestine, 1848–49, and was ordained, March 27, 1850. He was pastor in Salem, Mass., 1850–59; went to Italy in 1860, and was professor of homiletics and pastoral charge at Yale college, 1861–79, and of the history of art, 1879–99. He was pastor of the college church, 1861–63; lecturer on forensic eloquence in the law school, 1872–75; temporary teacher of homiletics in Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1880. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society; of the American Historical association; of the American Philosophical society, in 1893; of the Victoria Philosophical Institute, London, and of other learned societies. He married, in 1850, Mary Deming Perkins, of Litchfield, Conn., and of their sons: Benjamin was a tutor in Yale, 1875; and James Mason, Jr., a graduate of Christ Church college, Oxford, England, 1880, married a daughter of Donald G. Mitchell, in 1895, and died, Jan. 23, 1897. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale in 1862, and that of D.D. from Knox college in 1870. He is the author of: *Notes of a Theological Student* (1854); *Old England: Its Scenery, Art and People* (1867); *Office and Work of the Christian Ministry* (1869); *Life of Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote* (1874); *Memoir of Henry Armitt Brown* (1880); *Homiletics* (1881); *Pastoral Theology* (1884); *Sermons on Faith, Hope and Love* (1891); *Horæ Homileticæ* (1891); *The Early Renaissance, and other Essays on Art Subjects* (1895); *Greek Art on Greek Soil* (1897); and numerous published sermons, essays on art and theology, and various contributions to periodicals.

HOPPIN, Thomas Frederick, artist, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 15, 1816; son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He studied art in Philadelphia and in Paris under Delaroche. He returned to the United States in 1837 and opened a studio in New York city. He designed the four evangelists composing the great chancel window of Trinity church. He was also a sculptor, and his colossal figure of a dog is claimed to be the first piece of sculpture cast in bronze in the United States. He also produced statues and groups in plaster, etched on copper and drew and engraved on wood. His subjects generally are illustrative of American life and history.

HOPPIN, William Jones, art critic, was born in Providence, R.I., April 21, 1813; son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Ann (Rawson) Hoppin. He was a student at Yale, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1832, and at Harvard, LL.B., in 1835. He was art critic for various American and European periodicals, and edited the *Bulletin*, the organ of the American Art union. In his capacity as art editor he made yearly pilgrimages to the art centres of both continents. He was president of the Union club and was one of the founders of the Century association in New York city in 1846. He was secretary of legation at London by appointment of President Grant, serving 1876–86, and acting as chargé d'affaires in 1879, from the time of the resignation of U.S. Minister Welch in 1879 to the appointment of James Russell Lowell in 1880. He died in Providence, R.I., Sept. 3, 1895.

Wm W Hoppin

HOPPIN, William Warner, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 1, 1807; son of Benjamin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1828; LL.B., 1830. He practised law in Providence; was a member of the city council, 1838–42; member of the board of aldermen, 1847–52; state senator, 1853, and governor of the state, 1854–57. He was a Whig candidate for U.S. senator in 1858, and on the dissolution of that party joined the Republican party. He was a delegate to the peace conference at Washington, Feb. 4–27, 1861; a state senator in 1866; registrar in bankruptcy, 1867–72; and a representative in the state legislature, 1875. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Rhode Island branch, and a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844 and to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1868. He was married, June 26, 1832, to Frances A. F., daughter of Titus Street, of New Haven, and the sister of Augustus Russell Street, (q.v) the benefactor of Yale college. Their sons were Frederick Street and William Warner, Jr. Governor Hoppin died in Providence, R.I., April 19, 1890.

HOPSON, George Bailey, educator, was born at Naugatuck, Conn., Jan. 18, 1838; son of the Rev. Oliver and Caroline (Allis) Hopson; grandson of John C. Hopson, and a descendant of Sergeant John Hopson, of London, England, who settled in Guilford, Conn., about 1635; of the Rev. Dr. Richard Mansfield, rector of St. James church, Derby, Conn., for seventy-two years; and of William Leete, colonial governor of Connecticut. He was graduated from Trinity college in 1857, and from the General Theological seminary in 1863; was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1863, and priest by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, bishop of New York, in 1864. He was appointed professor of the Latin language and literature at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., in 1863, and was acting warden from August, 1898, to September, 1899. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and received the degrees of A.M. in 1874 and D.D. in 1886 from St. Stephen's college. He published numerous pamphlets and sermons.

HOPWOOD, Josephus, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., April 18, 1843; son of William Combs and Permelia (Fox) Hopwood. His parents were natives of Kentucky. His father was descended from the Virginia Hopwoods of Fairfax county, and his mother's family were natives of Loudoun county, Va. He was taken by his parents to McDonough county, Ill., in 1853 and in September, 1861, joined the 7th Illinois cavalry. After three years' service, including four months' confinement in the Confederate prison on Belle Island, Va., he was discharged in 1864. He taught school in Iowa and Missouri, 1864–67; attended Abingdon college, Ill., four years between 1867 and 1873, and the University of Kentucky the intervening years. He was graduated from Abingdon college, A.B., 1873; A.M., 1883. He was licensed to preach in 1873; was principal of an academy at Sneedville, Tenn., 1873–74; and of Buffalo academy, near Johnson City, Tenn., 1875–82. He obtained for it a college charter as Milligan college in May, 1882, when he was made president and business manager. He was editor and manager of the *Pilot* at Nashville, Tenn., 1894–96; and the prohibition candidate for governor of Tennessee in 1896. In canvassing the state he advocated prohibition, public ownership of all national monopolies and a final Christian social commonwealth. He was elected a member of the Civic Federation in 1890. He was married, Aug. 19, 1874, to Sarah Eleanor La Rue, of Hardin county, Ky.

W. T. Hornaday.

HORNADAY, William Temple, naturalist, was born near Plainfield, Ind., Dec. 1, 1854; son of William and Martha (Varner) Hornaday. He was educated at the Iowa Agricultural college, and in 1873 entered the natural science establishment of Prof. Henry A. Ward at Rochester, N.Y. In 1874–75 he was sent as a collecting naturalist to the Bahama Islands, Cuba and Florida; and in 1876 he visited the West Indies and South America. During the years 1876–79 he made a trip around the world, also for Professor Ward, in the course of which he visited India, Ceylon, the Malay peninsula and Borneo, and made extensive collections of mammals, large birds, reptiles, fishes and invertebrates. In 1880 he aided in founding the Society of American Taxidermists, which exerted an important and permanent influence toward elevating taxidermy to a rank with the five arts. He introduced many new and important methods in the mounting of mammals, and won numerous prizes in competitive exhibitions. He was chief taxidermist of the U.S. National Museum at Washington, 1882–89. In 1886 he was sent by the Smithsonian Institution to Montana to collect a series of specimens of the American bison, and the large group now in the National Museum is composed of specimens shot and mounted by him. In 1887 Mr. Hornaday proposed to Prof. Spencer F. Baird that steps be taken to establish in Washington, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, a national zoölogical garden, and in 1888, under the direction of Dr. G. Brown Goode, the plan was inaugurated, on the lines proposed by Mr. Hornaday, by the creation of a department of living animals at the National Museum. Subsequently, in 1889, the National Zoölogical Park was established by congress, and Mr. Hornaday was appointed its superintendent. In 1890 congress appropriated $92,000 for the first year's improvements, and the park was placed unreservedly under the control of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Immediately following this, Professor Langley ordered changes from the original plan so radical that Mr. Hornaday resigned rather than carry them into effect. He went to Buffalo, N.Y., and engaged in real estate operations, 1890–96. In 1896 he accepted the position of director of the New York Zoölogical Park, then about to be founded by the New York Zoölogical society. He is the author of: *Two Years in the Jungle* (1885); *Free Rum on the Congo* (1888); *The Extermination of the American Bison* (1889); *Taxidermy and Zoölogical Collecting* (1892); *The Man Who Became a Savage* (1896); *Guide to the New York Zoölogical Park* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HORNBLOWER, Joseph Coerten, jurist, was born in Belleville, N.J., May 6, 1777; son of Josiah (1729–1809) and Elizabeth (Kingsland) Hornblower. His education was acquired at home. He was admitted to the bar in 1803 and entered into partnership with David B. Ogden, who had been his preceptor in law. He was a presidential elector, 1821; chief justice of New Jersey, 1832–46; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844; professor of civil law in the College of New Jersey, 1847–55; vice-president of the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, 1856; president of the electoral college of New Jersey, 1861; an original member of the American Bible society, and president of the New Jersey Historical society, 1845–64. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of A.M. in 1823 and that of LL.D. in 1841. He died in Newark, N.J., June 11, 1864.

HORNBLOWER, Josiah, delegate, was born in Staffordshire, England, Feb. 23, 1729. He was a civil engineer and a master machinist in the erection of steam pumping-engines in the Cornwall mines. He came to America in 1753 at the instance of Col. John Schuyler, bringing with him the first steam-engine ever brought to America, which was used for pumping water at the copper mines near Belleville, N.J., of which mines he was superintendent, 1754–59. He was a captain in the militia during the French and Indian war. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature 1776–80, and speaker, 1780. He was elected to the state council in 1781 and the same year the British troops made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to abduct him on account of his intense patriotism. He was a member of the state council till 1785, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86. He was appointed judge of the Essex common pleas in 1790 and held the office until failing health obliged him to resign. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Kingsland, of New Barbadoes, N.J. He died in Newark, N.J., Jan. 21, 1809.

1785-1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

HORNBLOWER, William Butler, lawyer, was born in Paterson, N.J., May 13, 1851; son of the Rev. Dr. William Henry and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower; grandson of Chief-Justice Joseph Coerton Hornblower and great-grandson of Josiah Hornblower, delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86. He was prepared for college in the collegiate school of George P. Quackenbos, in New York city; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1871; A.M. 1874; and at Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1875, and practised in New York city. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him a member of a commission to propose amendments to the judiciary articles of the state constitution. He was nominated by President Cleveland, Sept. 19, 1893, as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Blatchford, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination, Jan. 15, 1894, by a vote of 30 to 24, on account of political opposition by the New York senators. He was elected president of the Princeton Alumni association, and secretary of the executive committee of the New York Bar association. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1895. He contributed to the law journals, and published addresses: *Is Codification of the Law Expedient* (1888); *Lawful Status of the Indians* (1891), and numerous other addresses and articles.

HORNBLOWER, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Newark, N.J., March 21, 1820; son of Chief-Justice Joseph Coerton and Mary (Burnet) Hornblower. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1838; A.M., 1841, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1841. He was a missionary in "Pines," N.J., 1843; was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, Jan. 30, 1844; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Paterson, N.J., 1844–71, and professor of sacred rhetoric, church government and pastoral theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1871–83. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1860. He is the author of numerous articles and addresses on theological subjects, and was an assistant editor of the American edition of *Lange's Commentaries*. He died in Allegheny, Pa., July 16, 1883.

HORNER, John Scott, governor of Michigan Territory, was born in Warrenton, Va., Dec. 5, 1802; son of Dr. Gustavus Brown and Frances Hammel (Scott) Horner, and grandson of Robert Horner, of Ripon, England, who settled in Maryland and was a prosperous merchant. Dr. Gustavus B. Horner was an assistant surgeon in the American army during the Revolutionary war. John Scott Horner was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1819, and practised law at Warrenton, 1825–35. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery and emancipated the slaves he inherited. He was secretary and acting governor of the territory west of Michigan, including Wisconsin, by appointment of President Jackson, 1835–36; register of the land office, Green Bay, Wis., 1836–49, and judge of probate court, Green Lake, Wis., 1850–52. He was married Oct. 24, 1833, to Harriet Love, daughter of James Watson, of Washington, D.C. He founded the city of Ripon and practised law there, 1852–80. He died at Ripon, Wis., Feb. 2, 1883.

HORNER, Junius Moore, first missionary bishop of Asheville and 187th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Oxford, N.C., July 7, 1859; son of James Hunter and Sophronia (Moore) Horner; grandson of William and Julia (Parker) Horner and of Stephen and Lucy (Butler) Moore, and a descendant of Col. John Moore, of New York. He was a student at the Oxford School for Boys, of which his father was principal, attended the University of Virginia, 1879–80, and was instructor in Latin and Greek at his father's school, 1890–92. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins university in

1885, and from the General Theological seminary in 1890. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Lyman in St. Stephen's church, Oxford, N.C., in 1890, and priest in Holy Innocents' church, Henderson, N.C., in 1891. He was a missionary at Leaksville and Reidsville, N.C.; assisted his father in the Oxford School for Boys, and on his father's death succeeded him as associate principal of the school, 1892–98. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the general convention of 1898; was elected at the same convention as missionary bishop of Asheville, Oct. 24, 1898, and was consecrated bishop in Trinity church, Asheville, N.C., Dec. 28, 1898, by Bishops Cheshire, Watson, Capers and Gibson. He became a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Junius Moore Horner

HORNER, William Edmonds, physician, was born in Warrenton, Va., June 3, 1793; son of William and Mary (Edmonds) Horner, and grandson of Robert Horner, who emigrated from England before the Revolution, settled in Maryland, and married a daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco. William E. Horner was educated at a private school and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1814. He served in the U.S. army on the frontier of Canada as surgeon's mate, 1812–15, resigned in 1815, and practised medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816–53. He was dissector in the medical department, University of Pennsylvania, under Dr. Caspar Wistar, 1817–19; adjunct professor of anatomy under Dr. Philip S. Physick, 1819–31, and full professor, 1831–53. He discovered the Masculus Hornerii in 1824; was an active member of the sanitary board during the cholera epidemic of 1832; united with the Roman Catholic church in 1839; was one of the founders of St. Joseph's hospital, 1847, and visited Europe, 1848, where he was the guest of celebrated medical men. He left his valuable anatomical collection to the University of Pennsylvania, and his medical library and $10,000 to St. Joseph's hospital. He was married to Elizabeth Welsh of Philadelphia, and their son, Alfred (1834–1891), was a prominent manufacturer. Dr. Horner published: *Special Anatomy and Histology* (1826–51); *United States Dissector: Anatomical Atlas;* and various contributions to medical journals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1853.

HORR, Roswell Gilbert, representative, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830; son of Roswell and Caroline (Turner) Horr; grandson of Ralph and Lucy (Carpenter) Turner, of Waitsfield, Vt., and of John and Theodosia (Durkee) Horr, of Pomfret, Vt.; great-grandson of Elijah and Ann (Paddock) Hoar, of Pomfret, Vt., and a descendant on his father's side of Daniel Hoar, of London, England, who settled in Concord, Mass., and in 1677 married Mary Stratton; and of John and Bridget (Van de Velde) Tilley, *Mayflower* Pilgrims; and on his mother's side, of Nathaniel Turner, of Essex county, England, who settled in New Haven in 1638, and of Benjamin Carpenter, who married a sister of Ethan Allen. Roswell G. Horr removed with his parents to Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1834, and was graduated from Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1857, in its first class, when that institution was under the direction of Horace Mann. He was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Lorain county, in 1857, and re-elected in 1860, serving until 1863. He studied law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, in 1863, and practised law in Elyria, Ohio, 1863–65. He removed to southeastern Missouri in the spring of 1866, and engaged in mining, removing to Saginaw, Mich., in 1872, where he resumed the practice of law, and also engaged in the lumber and banking business. He was a Republican representative from the eighth Michigan district in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85. He was defeated for the 49th congress and removed to New Jersey in 1891. He was a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, 1891–96, contributing political and financial articles, the tariff being a special feature of his work, and opposed the free coinage of silver in public debate with the prominent advocates of free silver, 1893–96, notably with Senator Stewart in 1893. He died at Plainfield, N.J., Dec. 18, 1896.

HORROCKS, James, educator, was born probably in Wakefield, England. He was a clergyman of the established church sent to Virginia by the Bishop of London to take the position of master of the grammar school connected with the College of William and Mary in 1761, and on the death of President William Yates, in 1764, he was elected as his successor, defeating Prof. Richard Graham, who had served the college in the chair of mathematics for twenty years. This promotion made Dr. Horrocks minister of Burton Parish church, and on the death of the Rev. William Robinson, of King and Queen county, he was made the deputy or commissary in America to the Bishop of London, who was the first chancellor of the College of William and Mary. He served as the sixth president of the college, as deputy to the bishop, and as rector of Burton parish, 1764–71. At the request of one of the northern clergy he called a convocation of the clergy of Virginia and Maryland to be held at Williamsburg on May 4, 1771, to consider the subject of applying for an American episcopate. They adjourned to June 4, 1771, but nothing was accomplished. His health failed in 1771, and he sailed for England with his wife, leaving John Camm to represent him as president of the college, the Rev. Mr. Willie as deputy to the bishop and the Rev. Mr. Henley as minister of the Burton Parish church. He died in Oporto, Portugal, March 20, 1772.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

HORSEY, Outerbridge, senator, was born in Somerset county, Del., in 1777. He was educated as a lawyer and practised in Wilmington. After serving as attorney-general of the state for several years he was elected U.S. senator as successor to Samuel White, who died Nov. 4, 1809. He was re-elected in 1814 for a full senatorial term ending March 3, 1821, when he retired to private life and was succeeded by Cæsar A. Rodney. He died in Needwood, Md., June 9, 1842.

HORSFORD, Cornelia, archæologist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25, 1861; daughter of Prof. Eben Norton and Phœbe Dayton (Gardiner) Horsford. She was educated in private schools in Cambridge and Boston, and after her father's death, in 1893, continued his archæological researches. She sent out an archæological expedition to Iceland to examine ruins of the Saga-Time, in 1895, the report of which was published in 1898, under the title, "Ruins of the Saga-Time." She also sent expeditions to the British Isles in 1895, 1896 and 1897 to examine ruins of the open-air amphitheatres and forts, and to Norway in 1898 and 1899, and directed various researches among the works of the native races of North America, 1894–97, in connection with the investigations of the Norse discovery of America. She was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the National Geographic society and of the Prince Historical society; honorary vice-president of the Viking club of London; and a member of the American Folk Lore, the Icelandic Antiquarian, and the Irish Texts societies, and president of the Shelter Island public library. She is the author of: *Graves of the Northmen* (1893); *An Inscribed Stone* (1895); *Dwellings of the Saga-Time in Iceland, Greenland and Vinland* (1898); *Vinland and Its Ruins* (1899), and various contributions to periodicals.

HORSFORD, Eben Norton, chemist and archæologist, was born in Moscow, N.Y., July 27, 1818; son of Jerediah and Charity Maria (Norton) Horsford. He attended the district school and Livingston County high school and while yet a boy was employed in the preliminary surveys of the New York and Erie and the Rochester and Auburn railroads. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1838; was engaged with Professor James Hall in the geological survey of the state of New York, 1838–40; was professor of mathematics and natural science in the Albany Female academy, 1840–44, and at the same time delivered a course of lectures on chemistry at Newark college, Delaware. He was a student of chemistry under Liebig at Giessen, Germany, 1844–46, and Rumford professor of the application of science to the useful arts at Harvard, 1847–63. He was married in 1847 to Mary L'Hommedieu, daughter of Samuel S. and Mary (L'Hommedieu) Gardiner, of Shelter Island, N.Y., author of "Indian Legends and other Poems" (1855); and in 1857 to her sister, Phœbe Dayton Gardiner, who died in October, 1900. He resigned his chair at Harvard in 1863 to devote himself to the production of chemical preparations based on his inventions, covered by about thirty patents. In this connection he founded and was president of the Rumford chemical works in Providence, R.I. He selected the material for the service pipes of the Boston water works, for which the city of Boston presented him with a service of plate. He was appointed by Governor Andrew a member of the commission for the defence of Boston harbor, and he prepared the plans adopted for protection against threatened Confederate cruisers. He devised a marching ration for the use of soldiers in the field which reduced the cost of tranportation, and of which General Grant made large use. He

E. N. Horsford

was a U.S. commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna in 1873, and a juror at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876. He was a liberal patron of Wellesley college, was president of its board of visitors from its organization, endowed the college library, and founded the system of a Sabbatical year by which the professors are allowed the seventh year for rest and study in Europe and a pension after twenty-six years of service. He devoted much time to local archæological research and located the ancient city of Norumbega and the place where Leif Erikson and his companions came ashore in A.D. 1000 and built their houses, as being on the Charles river in Cambridge, Mass. When the Leif Erikson statue was erected in Boston in 1887 he delivered the historical address in Faneuil hall. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a Knight of the order of Dannebrog (Denmark). He received the the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1843 and from Harvard in 1847 and that of M.D. from the Medical college, Castleton, Vt. He is the author of: *Hungarian Milling and Vienna Bread* (1873); *Indian Names of Boston* (1886); *On the Landfall of John Cabot in 1497 and the Site of Norumbega* (1886); *Discovery of America by Northmen* (1888); *Discovery of the Ancient City of Norumbega* (1889); *The Problem of the Northmen* (1889); *The Defences of Norumbega* (1891); *The Landfall of Leif Erikson* (1892); *Leif's House in Vinland* (1893). He also reproduced in print the manuscript of *German and Onondaga Lexicon* left by the Moravian missionary, David Zeisberzer, and comprising seven volumes. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1, 1893.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

HORSFORD, Jerediah, representative, was born in Charlotte, Vt., March 8, 1791; son of Roger and Mary (Brown) Horsford, grandson of Capt. Daniel Horsford, and a descendant of William Horsford, the immigrant, who lived in Dorchester, Mass., during 1633–35, and moved to Windsor, Conn., in 1636. He was a member of the state militia in 1812 and was with the American army at Burlington engaged in defending the place. He removed to New York state in 1814 and settled in the Genesee valley, where he was a missionary among the Seneca Indians. He was also a farmer at Mount Morris, removing in 1818 to Moscow, Livingston county. He was a militia officer and acquired the title of colonel, serving at the battle of Niagara Falls, July 25, 1814. He was a member of the state assembly for several terms and a representative in the 32d congress, 1851–53, having been elected by the Whig party. He was married to Charity Maria Norton, of Goshen, Conn., a direct descendant of Thomas Norton, the immigrant, who settled in New Haven in 1639 and removed to Guilford; and also a descendant of Capt. John Mason, commander of Colonial troops in the Pequot war. Their son was Eben Norton Horsford (q.v.). Colonel Horsford died at Livonia Station, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1875.

HORSTMANN, Ignatius Frederick, R.C. bishop, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1840, son of Frederick and Catharine (Weber) Horstmann. He graduated at the Central high school with honors in 1857. He then took a course at the Jesuit college and made his seminary studies at the preparatory seminary, Glen Riddle, Pa., and at the American college, Rome. He won numerous prizes and medals in literary and oratorical contests during his scholastic life. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Patrizzi while in Rome, June 10, 1865, and was given the degree of D.D. in 1866. He was professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics and also of German and Hebrew in St. Charles Theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1863–77; rector of St. Mary's church, 1877–85; chancellor of the archdiocese, 1885–92; and was consecrated bishop of Cleveland by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Feb. 25, 1892, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D. He was spiritual director of the Convent of Notre Dame and of the Catholic club, and president of the Catholic Historical society during his residence in Philadelphia. His administration of the affairs of the diocese was attended with a decided growth in all the institutions connected with the see. He edited Nampon's *Catholic Doctrine as defined in the Council of Trent*; compiled *Introduction of the Holy Bible* and *Dictionary of the Bible*, and was assistant editor of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, 1889–92.

Ign. F. Horstmann

HORTON, Albert Howell, jurist, was born near Brookfield, N.Y., March 12, 1837; son of Dr. Harvey A. and Mary (Bennett) Horton, and a descendant of Barnabas Horton, of Mously, Leicestershire, England, who immigrated to America before 1638 and settled first in Hampton, Mass., then, in 1640, in New Haven, Conn., and finally in Southold, L.I. He was prepared for college in the academy at Goshen, N.Y., and matriculated at the University of Michigan in 1856, leaving in 1858 to study law. He was admitted to practice in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1860, and settled in Atchison, Kansas. He was city attorney of Atchison in April, 1861, and was appointed in September district judge of the second judicial district of Kansas by Governor Charles Robinson, and was elected in November, 1861, and re-elected in 1865. He edited the *Weekly Champion* with John James Ingalls in Atchison, 1861–64; was a Republican presidential elector in 1868, and was appointed U.S. attorney for Kansas by President Grant in May, 1869. He represented the city of Atchison in the state legislature in 1872, and Atchison county in the state senate in 1876, resigning Jan. 1, 1877, upon being appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas by Governor Osborn to fill out an unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1878, 1884 and 1890. He resigned in 1895 and settled in the practice of law with the firm of Waggener, Horton & Orr, at Topeka, Kan. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889.

HORTON, Edward Augustus, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28, 1843; son of William Marshall and Ann (Leonard) Horton. His early education was obtained at the public schools at Springfield and at Chicago, Ill., where his parents removed in 1859. When the civil war broke out, Mr. Horton abandoned his studies and enlisted in the navy, serving as "landsman" in the South Atlantic squadron, under Commodores Dupont and Dahlgren. He was on the gunboat *Seneca* at the time of the blockade of Charleston, S.C., and took part in the attacks on forts Wagner and Sumter, and in the destruction of the Confederate privateer *Nashville.* On his return from the war he prepared for college and entered the University of Michigan in 1865, but soon transferred to the Meadville Theological school, Pa., and was graduated in 1868. He took charge of a parish in Leominster, Mass., and during his pastorate travelled abroad, studying at Brunswick and Heidelberg. He was married, Dec. 1, 1875, to Josephine Adelaide, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Rand, of Lancaster, Mass., and after a vacation trip for the benefit of his health, he was pastor at Hingham, Mass., 1877–80, and of the Second church, Boston, Mass., 1880–92. In 1892 he became secretary of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and president of the Unitarian Sunday School society, and was also chairman of the committee on the settlement of ministers and vacant pastorates of the Unitarian church; superintendent of the Westford academy, Mass.; trustee of Derby academy, Hingham, Mass.; manager of the Home for Intemperate Women, the Washington home, and of the North End mission. He was also closely connected with the Grand Army of the Republic; serving as chaplain of the department of Massachusetts and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan in 1880. He is the author of: *Unitarianism: What Did It Set Out to Do? What Has It Accomplished? What Is Its Future?* (1888); *Unitarianism: Does It Accept the Personality of Christ?* (1889); *Unitarianism: What does It Stand For?* (1889); *Noble Lives and Noble Deeds* (1890); ten manuals for class work in Sunday-schools, and numerous addresses and sermons.

Edward A. Horton

HORTON, Samuel Dana, publicist, was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1844; son of the Hon. Valentine Baxter and Clara Alsop (Pomeroy) Horton. He was prepared for college in Pomeroy and at a classical school in Cincinnati, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. Immediately after graduation he visited the Azores, and went thence to Europe, returning to Pomeroy in 1865. He devoted himself to the study of the languages and history, and wrote the Bowdoin prize essay in 1865. In 1866 he entered Harvard Law school and was graduated LL.B. in 1868. He spent 1868–69 in European travel and as a student of jurisprudence at the University of Berlin. He returned home in 1870, was admitted to the bar, Jan. 1, 1871, and practised law in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1871–74, and in Pomeroy, 1874–95. During the campaign of 1870 he made speeches in German in Ohio and West Virginia. He made a special study of monetary science and became recognized as an authority on that subject. He advocated the settlement of the question of ratio between gold and silver by the joint action of nations, and visited the various European capitals, where he advanced the plan. In 1876 his treatise on "Silver and Gold and their Relations to the Problem of Resumption" was the first of a series of publications that led to the adoption of the policy by congress. He was secretary of the international monetary congress held in connection with the Paris exposition in 1878, and with William M. Evarts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe, was a delegate to the International Monetary conference called jointly by the governments of the republics of France and the United States to meet in Paris, April 19, 1881, at which fourteen governments were represented. He was married at Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 28, 1877, to Blanche Hariot, daughter of William and Vittoria (White) Lydiard. He was a member of the Cincinnati Literary club, the Central Republican association of Hamilton county, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and vice-president of the Cincinnati Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His published works include: *Silver and Gold, and their Relation to the Problem of Resumption* (1876); *Monetary Malaria: or, The Health of Nations* (1877); *Silver: An Issue of International Politics* (1886); *The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy Since the Restoration; together with the History of the Guinea, Illustrated by Contemporary Documents* (London, 1887); *Silver in Europe* (1890; enl. ed., 1892), and many magazine articles. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1895.

HORTON, Valentine Baxter, representative, was born in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 29, 1802. He was a student at Partridge's Military academy, Norwich, Vt., and a teacher in the school when it removed to Middletown, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and practised at Pittsburg, Pa., 1830–33; at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1833–35, and engaged in mining and manufacturing at Pomeroy, Ohio, 1835–88. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59; trustee of Ohio university, 1848–88, and five times a member of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in Pomeroy, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1888.

HORWITZ, Phineas Jonathan, medical director, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1822; son of Jonathan and Deborah (Andrews) Horwitz, and grandson of Jonathan Horwitz and of Joseph J. Andrews. He was graduated at the University of Maryland and at Jefferson Medical college, and on Nov. 8, 1847, was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy. He had charge of the U.S. hospital at Tabasco, Mexico, 1846–47; was assistant to the bureau of medicine, 1859–65, and chief of the bureau, 1865–69; was promoted surgeon, April 19, 1861; medical director, June 30, 1873, and was retired with the relative rank of captain, March 3, 1884, after twenty-two years' land and eight years' sea service. He projected and built the naval hospitals in Philadelphia and Mare Island, Cal., and made Philadelphia, Pa., his residence after his retirement.

HOSACK, Alexander Eddy, surgeon, was born in New York city, April 6, 1805; son of Dr. David and Mary (Eddy) Hosack, and grandson of Alexander and Jane (Arden) Hosack, and of James and Mary (Darragh) Eddy, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D. in 1824, and studied in the hospitals of Paris, 1825–27. He directed his practise to surgery and was the first practitioner in New York city to administer ether as an anæsthetic to a patient. He was the chief organizer of Ward's Island hospital, and made a special study of the modes of inflicting capital punishment in order to discover the most humane method. Surgical instruments invented by him as early as 1833 were far in advance of any in use and were generally adopted. He was for many years surgeon of the Marine hospital. He published: *Anæsthesia, with Cases, Being the First Instance of the Use of Ether in New York;* and *A History of the Case of the late John Kearney Rodgers, M.D.* (1851). His widow left $70,000 to the New York Academy of Medicine as a memorial of her husband. He died in Newport, R.I., March 2, 1871.

HOSACK, David, scientist, was born in New York city, Aug. 31, 1769; son of Alexander and Jane (Arden) Hosack. His father was a native of Moray county, Scotland, who came to America as an artillery officer, serving in the capture of Louisburg in 1758. His maternal grandfather, Francis Arden, was a prominent citizen of New York city. David was a student at Columbia college, 1786–88, and was attacked by the "Doctors' Mob." He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792; studied medicine with Drs. Post, Romeyn, Bard, Moore and Kissam, and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1791 and from Edinburgh in 1793. He was married to Catharine Warner, of Princeton, N.J., in 1791. He practised medicine in Alexandria, Va., 1791–92; was a student at Edinburgh and London, 1792–94; and professor of botany, 1795–1811, and of *materia medica*, 1796–1811, in Columbia college.

David Hosack

He was married a second time, Dec. 21, 1797, to Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Darragh) Eddy, of Philadelphia. He practised medicine in partnership with Samuel Bard, 1796–1800; attended Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr in 1804; and was professor of midwifery and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1807–26, which also included the chairs of theory and practice of medicine, of obstetrics and of the diseases of women and children. He established in 1822 a hospital, which afterward became Bellevue, and in 1826 joined with Dr. Valentine Mott and Dr. John W. Francis in founding the medical department of Rutgers college, in which he was a professor during its existence, 1826–30. He was a founder and fourth president of the New York Historical society, 1820–28; president of the Horticultural, Literary and Philosophical societies, and originated and in 1801 established the Elgin botanic garden, the second in the United States. He was an editor of the *American Medical and Philosophical Monthly*, 1810–14, and was at various times physician to the New York hospital and to the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane. He was married a third time, shortly before he retired from practice, to Magdalina, widow of Henry A. Coster, a Holland merchant, and spent his summers on his estate at Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N.Y., where he devoted himself to botanical study. He brought from England the first collection of minerals, and a duplicate of the herbarium of Linnæus. He was expert in the treatment of yellow fever, his skill being largely due to his having suffered from the disease, and he made an excellent report as to its character. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey and from Union college in 1818. He published papers on "Contagious Disorders" and on "Visions," which were republished by the Royal society of London in 1794. Besides medical and scientific papers, he is the author of: *Memoirs of Hugh Williamson, M.D.* (1820); *Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science* (1824–30); *System of Practical Nosology* (1829); *Memoirs of DeWitt Clinton* (1829); *Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine*, edited by Henry W. Ducachet (1838). He died in New York city, Dec. 22, 1835.

HOSFORD, Henry Hallock, educator, was born in Hudson, Ohio, July 12, 1859; son of Henry Brown and Mary Eliza (Plant) Hosford; grandson of Stephen and Amy (Brown) Hosford and of Benjamin and Sarah Mason (Plant), and a descendant from William Hosford, one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts Bay colony, and from Sampson Mason, an officer in Cromwell's army, whose son, Phillip Mason, settled in Rehoboth, Mass., about 1649. Henry was graduated from Western Reserve college, A.B., 1880, and from Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, A.M., 1883. He was a teacher in the Western Reserve academy at Hudson, Ohio, 1880–83; engaged in stock-raising in Lincoln county, Nebraska, 1883–86; was again a teacher in Western Reserve academy, 1886–87; was professor of Latin at Doane college, Crete, Neb., 1887–89, studied and practised electrical engineering, 1889–92, and was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in Doane college in 1892. He was married, Aug. 25, 1892, to Jennie, daughter of Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, Ohio.

HOSKINS, George Gilbert, representative, was born in Bennington, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1824; son of George and Lovica (Persons) Hoskins. His father was of English descent and removed from Windsor, Conn., to a farm in central New York in 1808. He was educated in the district school and Alexander seminary and became a teacher. In 1845 he engaged in mercantile business in Bennington and served the town as clerk for several years. He was married, Dec. 30, 1846, to Lois Abigail, daughter of Derrick and Content (Wilmont) Hollenbeck. He was justice of the peace, 1851–67; postmaster and supervisor for several terms; member of the state assembly, 1861, 1866 and 1867, and speaker in 1866. He removed to Attica, N.Y., in 1868; was state commissioner of public accounts, 1868–71; collector of internal revenue for the 29th district of New York, 1871–73; representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77, and lieutenant-governor of New York, 1880–82. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880, and one of the "306" voting for General Grant. He died in Attica, N.Y., June 12, 1893.

HOSMER, Frederick Lucian, clergyman, was born in Framingham, Mass., Oct. 16, 1840; son of Charles and Susan (Carter) Hosmer; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Hosmer) Hosmer and of Ephraim and Mary (Maynard) Carter; and a descendant of James Hosmer from Hawkhurst, Kent county, England, who immigrated to America in 1635 and settled in Concord, Mass.; also a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Carter of Woburn, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1635. Mr. Hosmer was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1862; B.D. 1869, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) church, Northborough, Mass., Oct. 28, 1869. He was pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) church, Quincy, Ill., 1872–77; was in Europe, 1877–78; was pastor of Unity church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1878–92, and of the Church of the Unity, St. Louis, Mo., 1894–99. In 1900 he removed to Berkeley, Cal. He is the author of: *The Way of Life* (1877); *The Thought of God: in Hymns and*

Poems (with William C. Gannett (q.v.), 1885; 2d ser., 1894); *Unity Hymns and Chorals* (edited with W. C. Gannett and J. Vila Blake, 1880), and various poems, magazine articles and discourses.

HOSMER, George Washington, clergyman, was born in Concord, Mass., Nov. 27, 1803; son of Cyrus and Patty (Barrett) Hosmer, and grandson of Joseph and Lucy (Barnes) Hosmer. His grandfather Joseph, an early "Son of Liberty," was lieutenant of a company of minutemen which he commanded at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775; a member of the committee of safety; served during the war in the commissary department; was for many years a member of the state legislature, in which he was long chairman of the committee on ways and means; and for fourteen years high sheriff of Middlesex. George Washington Hosmer was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1826; A.M., 1829, and S.T.B., 1830. He was pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) church, Northfield, Mass., 1830–36; of the Church of Our Father, Buffalo, N.Y., 1836–66; president of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1866–73; non-resident professor of pastoral care in the Meadville Theological school, Pa., 1862, and pastor of the Channing Religious society, Newton, Mass., 1873–79. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1853. He published: *Progressive Lessons for Sunday Schools* (5th ed., 1861), and many sermons and addresses. He died in Canton, Mass., July 5, 1881.

HOSMER, Harriet Goodhue, sculptor, was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1830; daughter of Dr. Hiram and Sarah Watson (Grant) Hosmer, and granddaughter of Governor Grant, of Walpole, N.H. Being a delicate child she was early encouraged in a course of physical training and she became an expert in rowing, skating and riding. She was educated at Lenox, Mass., where she carried out an early propensity to model in clay. After taking a course of anatomical instruction in the St. Louis Medical college, she travelled alone through the far west, visiting the Dakota Indians, and ascending a steep cliff on the Mississippi river, which was thereafter called "Mount Hosmer," and now forms part of the town of Lansing, Iowa. On returning to the east she took lessons in modelling in Boston, and practised the art at home. She made a reduced copy of Canova's Napoleon and followed it with "Hesper," an ideal head, exhibited in Boston in 1852. With her father she visited Rome in November, 1852, and studied and worked in the studio of John Gibson, the English sculptor. Here she copied from the antique, and executed ideal busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," which were well received by art critics. In 1855 she completed "Œnone," her first life-size figure. Her statue of "Puck," modelled in the summer of 1855, established her reputation at home, and she was favored with orders for at least thirty copies. She followed it with "Will-o'-the-Wisp," a companion figure. She completed "Beatrice Cenci," a reclining statue, for the Public library, St. Louis, in 1857, and a monument placed in the Church of San Andrea del Frate, Rome, in 1858. She completed "Zenobia," a colossal statue, in 1859, after two years of assiduous labor. This was succeeded by her statue of Thomas H. Benton, that was cast in bronze, and placed in Lafayette Park, St. Louis, Mo. Her "Sleeping Fawn," was exhibited at Dublin, Ireland, in 1865, and at Paris in 1867, and was eight times repeated. She also executed a companion piece, "The Waking Fawn." She executed two fountains: a Siren and Cupids, which were purchased by Earl Brownlow, of England, and twin fountains of a Triton and Mermaid's cradle for Louisa, Lady Ashburton; two statues for the Prince of Wales; a statue of the Queen of Naples as the "Heroine of Gaeta;" a monument to Abraham Lincoln, and a gateway to an art-gallery in England. She had a faculty for designing and constructing machinery and devised the expedient of coating a rough plaster cast with wax and working out the finer details in that substance. She did all her work in Rome. In 1894 she presented to the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill., a cast of the clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, made in 1853, and for which she had refused $5000 in England.

H G Hosmer

HOSMER, James Kendall, librarian, was born in Northfield, Mass., Jan. 29, 1834; son of George Washington and Hannah Poor (Kendall) Hosmer and a direct descendant from James Hosmer, of Hawkhurst, Kent, England, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1636. He was prepared for college at Buffalo, N.Y.; was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1855, B.D., 1859, and was minister at Deerfield, Mass., 1860–66. He served as corporal in the 52d Massachusetts volunteers, 1862–63; was a teacher at Antioch college, 1866–72; professor of English and history at the University of the State of Missouri, 1872–74; of English and German literature at Washington university, St. Louis, 1874–92; and became librarian of the Public library, Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. He was married, Oct.

15, 1863, to Eliza Adelaide Cutler; and secondly, Nov. 27, 1878, to Jenny P. Garland. He was elected a member and vice-president of the American Library association. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1867, that of Ph.D. from the University of the State of Missouri in 1875, and that of LL.D. from Washington university, St. Louis, in 1897. His published works include: *Color Guard* (1864); *Thinking Bayonet* (1865); *Short History of German Literature* (1878); *Samuel Adams* (1885); *Story of the Jews* (1885); *Life of Young Sir Henry Vane* (1888); *Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom* (1890); *How Thankful was Bewitched* (1894); *Life of Thomas Hutchinson* (1896), and numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

HOSMER, Samuel Monroe, educator, was born at Tuscaloosa county Ala., July 22, 1846; son of Silas and Esther Ann (Cowley) Hosmer and grandson of Samuel and Susan Hosmer. He graduated at Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., B. P., 1874; joined the North Alabama conference in 1874; was presiding elder, 1888–96; delegate to general conferences, 1886–98; a trustee of Southern university from 1883, and on Feb. 16, 1899, was elected president as successor to the Rev. Dr. J. O. Keener, deceased, serving also as agent of the university and professor of biblical literature. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Southern university in 1893.

HOSMER, Titus, delegate, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1736; son of Stephen Hosmer; and brother of Timothy Hosmer, a surgeon on the staff of General Washington in the war of the American Revolution, and judge of Ontario county, N. Y., 1798. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Titus, of Hawkhurst, England, an officer in Cromwell's army, came to America after the accession of Charles II., settled in Boston, and subsequently removed to Middletown, Conn. Titus Hosmer was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760; practised law in Middletown; served in the state council and in the assembly, 1773–78; was speaker of the latter, 1777; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–79, where he signed the Articles of Confederation, and was a judge of the maritime court of the United States, 1780. His son, Stephen Titus, was a graduate of Yale, 1782, chief justice of Connecticut, 1815–33, and died, Aug. 5, 1834. Hosmer the delegate died in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 4, 1780.

HOSMER, William Henry Cuyler, poet, was born in Avon, N.Y., May 25, 1814; son of George Hosmer, lawyer, soldier in the war of 1812, district attorney of Livingston county, 1820, and member of the assembly, 1823–25; grandson of Timothy Hosmer, surgeon on Washington's staff in the Revolution, and great-grandson of Stephen Hosmer, a graduate of Yale in 1732. He was educated as a lawyer, was a master in chancery at Avon, and a clerk in the New York custom house, 1854–56. He learned the Indian dialect from his mother, who was an accomplished linguist, and he travelled extensively among the tribes of Wisconsin and Florida, studying their characteristics and lore. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1841. His published works include: *The Fall of Tecumseh*, a drama (1830); *Themes of Song* (1834); *The Pioneers of Western New York* (1838); *The Months* (1841); *Yonnondio, or the Warriors of Genesee* (1844); *Bird Notes* (1850); *Legend of the Senecas* (1850); *Poetical Works* (2 vols., 1854). He died in Avon, N.Y., May 23, 1877.

HOSS, George Washington, educator, was born in Brown county, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1824; son of Jacob and Jane (Kinney) Hoss; grandson of John and Ann Elizabeth Hoss, and of German descent. He was born in a log cabin, was brought up on his father's farm and worked his way through Indiana Asbury university, where he was graduated, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He was principal of Muncie academy, 1850–52; teacher of mathematics in Indiana Female college, 1852–56, and professor of mathematics in Butler university, 1856–64. As superintendent of public instruction for Indiana, 1864–68, he secured a state normal school, teachers' institutes, and a revision of the school laws. He was professor of English literature in Indiana university, 1868–72; president of the state normal school, Emporia, Kansas, 1871–73, and professor of English literature and elocution in Indiana university, 1874–80. In 1880 he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he purchased and edited the *Educationist* and in 1884 became professor of English classics and oratory in Baker university. In 1890 he founded the Western School of Elocution and Oratory at Wichita and with the duties as head of this school, he united those of professor of elocution and oratory in Friends university in that city. Indiana university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872. He edited the *Indiana School Journal*, 1862–71, and is the author of numerous reports, addresses and contributions to temperance, educational and reform publications.

HOTCHKIN, Samuel Fitch, clergyman and author, was born in Sauquoit, N.Y., April 2, 1833; son of the Rev. Beriah Bishop and Elizabeth Alice (Fitch) Hotchkin; grandson of the Rev. James Hervey and Rebecca (Hall) Hotchkin and of Samuel and Harriet Pamela (Jacob) Fitch; and a descendant of John Hotchkin, who came to Guilford, Conn., from Essex, England, about 1648, was married in 1670 to Mary Bishop and died in January, 1681–82. Samuel Fitch Hotchkin was graduated at Trinity college (Conn.), A.B., 1856, A.M., 1860, and at the General Theological seminary in 1860. He was ordained deacon in 1860, and priest in 1861. He was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont, Del., Grace and Calvary churches, Brandywine Hundred, Del., and Trinity church, Red Bank, Monmouth county, N.J., and in 1877 became rector of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, Welsh road, Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa. He served as registrar of the diocese of Philadelphia for several years. He is the author of: *A Pocket Gazetteer of Pennsylvania* (1887); *Ancient and Modern Germantown* (1889); *Early Clergy of Pennsylvania and Delaware* (1890); *Country Clergy of Pennsylvania* (1890); *Mornings of the Bible* (1890); *The York Road, Old and New, Fox Chase and Bustleton* (1892); *Dark Cave Lightened* (1893); *The Bristol Pike* (1893); *Rural Pennsylvania* (1897); *A Splendid Inheritance* (1898); *The Giving Saviour* (1898); *The Unseen Christ* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HOTCHKISS, Benjamin Berkeley, inventor, was born in Watertown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1826. He had few advantages for study, and became a machinist in the employ of Samuel Colt, assisting in the perfection of the Colt revolver. In 1856 he designed a rifle field gun, which was purchased by the Mexican government. He removed to New York city in 1860, and the same year invented an improved system of percussion fuse for exploding shells, largely used by the U.S. government in the civil war. He commanded an arsenal in New York city during the draft riot of 1863. While in Paris in 1867 he invented an improved metallic cartridge-case as a substitute for the paper case used in the French army, which was purchased by the French government and manufactured at St. Étienne. He also at this time made improvements in the guns used in the various European armies, including the introduction of the revolving principle for cannon. In 1875 he invented the magazine-rifle, and in 1882 the quick-fire gun afterward adopted by France, England and the United States. He formed the firm of Hotchkiss & Co. in 1882 for the manufacture of guns under his patents for the various nations adopting the same. Over 5000 of his heavy guns had been delivered up to the time of his death, and only two were recorded to have failed. In 1887 the Hotchkiss Ordnance company was formed, in which three of the original partners of Hotchkiss & Co. were managing directors, and under permission of the several governments a factory was established in the United States, one in England and one in France. He died in Paris, France, Feb. 14, 1885.

HOTCHKISS, Giles W., representative, was born in Windsor, Broome county, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1815. He was given a good classical education and became a lawyer in Binghamton, N.Y. He was a Republican representative in the 38th, 39th and 41st congresses, 1863–67 and 1869–71. He died in Binghamton, N.Y., July 5, 1878.

HOTCHKISS, Jed, topographer, was born in Windsor, Broome county, N.Y., about 1827. He removed to Staunton, Va., in 1849, where he was a mining geologist, and caused millions of dollars to be invested in coal and iron properties in Virginia. During the civil war he served as topographer for the Confederate army in Virginia and prepared the campaign maps for Lee and Jackson, being chief of staff of engineers to Gen. T. J. Jackson, and after his death on the staff of General Ewell, with the rank of major. After the close of the war he continued to make topographical maps of Virginia and West Virginia in the interest of mining industries, and his maps were the basis of the work done by the U.S. geological survey in that state. In 1882 he was selected by the legislature of Virginia to prepare the MS. left by William B. Rogers, state geologist, deceased, for publication. He was a charter member of the National Geographic society in 1888; a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the British Association for the Advancement of Arts and of the Royal Society of Arts in London. He died in Staunton, Va., Jan. 17, 1899.

HOUGH, David, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., March 13, 1753. He was a ship-carpenter and was employed in building the ships of Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain and the frigate *Confederacy* at Norwich. In 1778 he settled at Lebanon, N.H. He was for many years a member of the state legislature; was a justice of the peace; colonel of militia; a delegate to the convention for forming the state constitution in 1784; and in July, 1798, was appointed a commissioner of valuation. He was a representative from New Hampshire in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803–07. He died at Lebanon, N.H., April 18, 1831.

HOUGH, Franklin Benjamin, author, was born in Martinsburg, N.Y., July 20, 1822; son of Dr. Horatio G. Hough, who removed from Southwick, Mass., to Lewis county, N.Y., where he was the first physician to settle in the county. The son was graduated at Union, A.B., 1843; A.M., 1846, and at Cleveland Medical college in 1848. He engaged in teaching, 1843–48, and practised medicine in Somerville, N.Y., 1848–52, and in Albany, N.Y., 1852–60. He was a surgeon in the U.S. army in 1862, and then settled in Lowville, N.Y., and occupied his time in scientific and historical studies. He superintended the state census in 1865 and prepared the pamphlet of instruction to census-takers. He was chief of the forestry division, department of agriculture, Washington, D.C. He received the degree of Ph.D. He was the editor or author of many works, including: *A Catalogue of Plants in Lewis and Franklin Counties, N.Y.* (1847); *History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N.Y.* (1853); *Plan for Seizing and Carrying to New York, William Goffe, the Regicide* (1855); *Papers Relating to Cromwell County, N.Y.* (1856); *Proceedings of the Commission of Indian Affairs* (1861); *Military and Hospital Camps* (1862); *History of Duryea's Campaign* (1864); *Washingtoniana* (1865); *The Siege of Charleston* (1867); *The Duty of Government in the Preservation of Forests* (1873); *American Biographical Notes* (1875); *Report on Forestry* (1878–80). See *Bibliography*, prepared by John H. Hickcox (q.v). He died in Lowville, N.Y., June 11, 1885.

HOUGH, George W., publicist, was born in Loudoun county, Va., April 17, 1808; a descendant of Richard Hough, who came from Cheshire, England, to Pennsylvania under the auspices of William Penn in 1683. Richard's grandson, John Hough, removed from Bucks county, Pa., to Loudoun county, Va., about 1750, and there married Sarah Janney. George was married in 1833 to Mary C., daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Maine) Shawen. In 1838 they removed to Missouri, settling in Jefferson City, where he engaged in merchandising until 1854, when he retired from business. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, and in 1854 was the candidate of the Democratic party for representative in congress, but was unsuccessful. In conjunction with Judges William B. Napton, William Scott and Carty Wells he participated in framing the famous Jackson resolutions introduced by Claiborne F. Jackson in the Missouri legislature in 1849. These resolutions pledged Missouri to co-operation with the Southern states in the event of conflict between North and South. In 1854 Mr. Hough was appointed by Governor Price a member of the board of public works of Missouri. He was a curator of Missouri State university, 1854–56, and one of the founders of the Historical Society of Missouri. Of his children, Warwick became a prominent lawyer and jurist in Missouri; Charles Pinckney, a physician, practising in Salt Lake City, and Arthur M., a lawyer, at Jefferson City, Mo. Mr. Hough died at Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 13, 1878.

HOUGH, George Washington, astronomer, was born in Tribes Hill, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1836; son of William and Magdalene (Selmser) Hough, and grandson of George Hough. He was graduated at Union college in 1856 and was astronomer and director of the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., 1860–74. Here he devoted himself to meridian observation of zone stars and to meteorology. He was director of Dearborn observatory, Chicago, Ill., 1879–87, and in 1887 became professor of astronomy at Northwestern university and continued as director of the Dearborn observatory. Here he made micrometrical measurements and discovery of double stars, and physical observations on the planet Jupiter. He discovered over six hundred difficult double stars and catalogued them for publication. He invented a star-charting machine in 1862; an automatic registering and printing barometer in 1865, and applied the same device to the thermometric and other meteorological apparatus in 1866, as used in the U.S. signal service; a thermograph and barograph for recording meteorological phenomena at definite intervals in 1869; a printing chronograph in 1871, which he remodelled in 1885, the only printing chronograph in the world; a recording chronograph in 1879; an observing seat for equatorial telescope in 1880; a sensitometer and exposing case and plate-holder in 1884; an astronomical dome in 1888, and a storage cell in 1898. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Jan. 19, 1872, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1891. He published: *Annals of Dudley Observatory* (2 vols., 1866–71); *Annual Report of Dearborn Observatory* (1880–86), and various monographs.

G. W. Hough

HOUGH, Walter, ethnologist, was born at Morgantown, Va., April 23, 1859; son of Lycurgus Stephen and Annie (Fairchild) Hough; grandson of Dr. Robert Robinson and Sarah (Donohoe) Hough and of the Rev. Ashbel Green and Eliza (McDougall) Fairchild; and a descendant of Richard Hough, of Macclesfield, Cheshire county, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1688 and was a counsellor of William Penn; and also a descendant of Abner Fairchild, of Morris county, N.J., who served in the Revolution. He was prepared for college at Monongalia academy and at West Virginia Agricultural college; was graduated from West Virginia university in 1883, and received from there diplomas for special work in geology and chemistry in 1884, also the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. He became connected with the Smithsonian Institution as assistant curator of the department of ethnology in the U.S. National museum in 1886. He accompanied the U.S. commission to the Columbian historical exposition at Madrid, 1892–93, where he was made Knight of the Order of Isabella, "for distinguished services;" and also went with Dr. J. Walter Fewkes on archæological expeditions to Arizona in 1896–97. He was elected a *membre correspondant étranger* of the Société d'Anthropologie of Paris, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Anthropological, the Geological and the Philosophical societies of Washington, D.C. He is the author of numerous scientific papers relating to ethnology.

Warwick Hough

HOUGH, Warwick, jurist, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 26, 1836; son of George W. and Mary C. (Shawen) Hough and grandson of Cornelius and Mary (Maine) Shawen. He was prepared for college in private schools in Jefferson City, Mo., and was graduated from Missouri State university, A.B., 1854; A.M., 1857. In his senior year he invented a figure illustrating the gradual acceleration of the stars, which was used many years after he left college. In 1854 he was appointed to make barometrical observations for Professor Swallow, then in charge of the state geological survey, and the following year he was made assistant state geologist. Before attaining his majority he was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state; and he was secretary of the state senate, 1858–59, 1859–60 and 1860–61. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the governor's guards in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed by Governor C. F. Jackson adjutant-general of Missouri, with the rank of brigadier-general, holding the position until the death of Governor Jackson, when he was appointed secretary of state by Thomas C. Reynolds, the Confederate governor. He resigned this office in 1863 to enter the Confederate military service and was assigned to the command of the Department of Northern Mississippi and in January, 1864, he was commissioned captain in the inspector-general's department. He served on the staffs of Generals Leonidas Polk, S. D. Lee and Richard Taylor. After the war he practised law in Memphis, Tenn., 1865–67, and then removed to Kansas City, Mo. He was a judge of the state supreme court, 1874–84, being chief-justice, 1882–84. He removed in 1884 to St. Louis, Mo., where he established a large law practice. He was married in 1861 to Nina E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Maria (Withers) Massey, and had three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, Warwick Massey Hough, was graduated with honors from Central college, Fayette, Mo., in 1883, became a lawyer in St. Louis, Mo., and was for several years assistant U.S. district attorney; the second son, Louis, was graduated at the Missouri Medical college, St. Louis, in 1891, and became chief surgeon of the St. Geronimo railroad. Judge Hough attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry; and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, St. Louis, in 1856. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the State University of Missouri in 1883.

HOUGHTON, Douglass, naturalist, was born in Troy, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1809; son of Judge Jacob and Mary Lydia (Douglass) Houghton. His paternal ancestor came from England about 1658. He removed with his parents to Fredonia, N.Y., in 1812 and as a boy made investigations and experiments in explosives which came near ending his life. He was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1828; was adjunct professor of chemistry and natural history there, 1829–30, was licensed to practise medicine by the medical society of Chautauqua county in 1831; served as botanist and physician on the Schoolcraft government expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi in 1831–32 and made a valuable report. He practised medicine in Detroit, Mich., 1832–37; was state geologist of Michigan, 1837–45, and professor of geology, mineralogy and chemistry in the University of Michigan, 1839–45. He declined the presidency of the university. He explored the southern coast of Lake Superior and reported his observations to the legislature in 1840, and was mayor of Detroit, 1842–43. He was a member of the National Institute of Washington, D.C.; of the Boston Society of Natural History, and an honorary member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen. While making a government survey of Lake Superior he lost his life in a storm, Oct. 13, 1845.

HOUGHTON, Henry Clarke, physician, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 22, 1837; son of Isaac S. and Zebiah (Adams) Houghton, and grandson of Jesse Houghton, of Boston, Mass. He was graduated at Bridgewater Normal school in 1859, was post-graduate student there, 1859–61, and at North Yarmouth academy, Yarmouth, Maine, 1861–63; was relief agent for the U.S. Christian commission, 1863–65, and was graduated at the medical department, University of the City of New York in 1867. He was resident physician at the Five Points House of Industry, 1867–69; professor of physiology in the New York Homœopathic college, 1868–70, and in the New York College for Women, 1869–72; became surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic hospital in 1868; and was also made dean and professor in the New York Ophthalmic hospital; professor of clinical otology in the New York Homœopathic Medical college; president of the American Homœopathic, Ophthalmological and Otological society, 1881; president of the Homœopathic Medical societies of New York city and state, and a senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy, 1892. He is the author of: *Lectures on Clinical Otology* (1885), and contributions to medical journals.

HOUGHTON, Henry Oscar, publisher, was born in Sutton, Vt., April 30, 1823; son of William and Marilla (Clay) Houghton. His parents removed to Bradford about 1835. He was a pupil at the Bradford academy, and when thirteen years old was apprenticed in the office of the Burlington *Free Press*. His brother Daniel was a student at the University of Vermont, and persuaded Henry to gain a college education. After a short term at his trade at Nunda, N.Y., he prepared himself for college, matriculated at the University of Vermont in 1842, paid his own tuition by working at the case, and was graduated in 1846. He was a proof-reader and reporter on the Boston *Evening Traveler*, 1846–48. In 1849 he borrowed $1500, and with it purchased the interest of Mr. Freeman in the business of Freeman & Bolles, printers, in Boston, and formed the firm of Bolles & Houghton. The office was removed to Cambridge, Mass. Subsequently Mr. Bolles retired, and in 1852 the Riverside Press was established under the firm name of H. O. Houghton & Co., and Mr. Houghton remained at the head of the business during his lifetime. In 1864 he helped to found the publishing house of Hurd & Houghton, and in 1878 the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., successors to Fields, Osgood & Co. and Ticknor & Fields, was consolidated with Hurd & Houghton and H. O. Houghton & Co., owners of the Riverside Press, as Houghton, Osgood & Co. By this change the house obtained the large list of books of Ticknor & Fields, including the works of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes. In 1880 the firm became Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Besides the list of books, including those by the more noted American authors, the firm continued the publication of *The Atlantic Monthly* as well as other periodicals, and became recognized leaders in the production of the best examples of American book-making. Mr. Houghton was mayor of Cambridge in 1872. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1866. He died in North Andover, Mass., Aug. 25, 1895.

Henry O. Houghton

HOUGHTON, Sherman Otis, representative, was born in New York city, April 10, 1828; son of Abijah Otis and Eliza (Farrand) Houghton; grandson of Abijah and Mary (Sawyer) Houghton, and of Daniel and Rhoda (Smith) Farrand; great-grandson of Abijah Houghton and of Lieut. Bethuel and Eliza (Plume) Farrand, and a direct descendant of John Houghton, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1635. His grandfathers Houghton and Farrand were among the minutemen at Lexington and Concord, and Abijah Houghton was twice wounded at Bunker Hill. His great-grandfathers on both sides were also soldiers both in the French and Indian war, and in the patriot army during the Revolution. Sherman received a thorough commercial education at private schools in the city of New York, and in 1846 enlisted as a private in the volunteer army for service during the Mexican war, and went with his regiment that year around Cape Horn to California and thence to Mexico. He served until the close of the war, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He returned to California in 1848; engaged in gold mining with success, 1848–49; and in 1849 commenced business at San Jose. He gained a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and of Spanish and Mexican land laws; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and acquired a large practice before the federal courts in settling titles to lands in California, under grants from Spain and Mexico. He was ordnance officer and inspector of the National Guard of California, 1861–65; was president of the city council of San Jose in 1854, and mayor of that city, 1855–56. He was elected by the Republican party a representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, serving 1871–75. In 1881 was appointed by President Arthur a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the U.S. mint in San Francisco. He removed from San Jose to Los Angeles in 1886, where he continued to practise his profession in 1900.

HOUGHTON, William Addison, educator, was born in Holliston, Mass., March 10, 1852; son of Cyrus and Eliza Adaline (Sawin) Houghton and grandson of Caleb and Susanna (Sawyer) Houghton and of Samuel and Martha (Heywood) Sawin. His first ancestors in America, John and Beatrix Houghton, emigrated from England about 1649, and were among the original founders and grantees of Lancaster, Mass. William attended the high school at Holliston, Mass.; was graduated from Phillips Andover academy in 1869; and from Yale, A.B., 1873; A.M., 1889. He was principal of the preparatory department of Olivet college, Michigan, and instructor in Latin and Greek, 1873–75; tutor in Latin at Yale in 1876; professor of English language and literature in the Imperial university at Tokio, Japan, 1877–82; student at Berlin university, Germany, 1882–83; assistant professor of English and rhetoric in the University of the City of New York, 1884–89, and associate professor of Latin, 1889–92; and was elected professor of Latin in Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1892, of the American Archæological society in 1898, and of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in 1897. He married, July 11, 1876, Charlotte Johnson Morris, daughter of De Witt Clinton and Charlotte Augusta (Law) Johnson Morris, of New Haven, Conn., and a descendant of Governor Lewis Morris, chief justice of New York and first governor of New Jersey.

HOUK, George Washington, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 25, 1825; son of Adam and Catharine (Knisley) Houk, grandson of Adam and Salome (Line) Houke, and a descendant of Adam Houk, a Dutch farmer who settled in Pennsylvania about 1725. He removed with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, in 1827, where he attended school, taught school, studied law with the Hon. Peter P. Lowe, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and formed a law partnership with his preceptor. He was a representative in the state legislature from Montgomery county, 1852–53, and served through his term as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was married Dec. 25, 1856, to Eliza P., daughter of Robert Alexander and Marianna (Phillips) Thruston, sister of Gen. Gates P. Thruston and granddaughter of Judge Buckner Thruston and of Horatio Gates Phillips. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1860, where he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency; and also a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876. He was in active law practise in Dayton, Ohio, 1847–91; was defeated in a hopeless contest for judge of the circuit court in 1884, and was district elector on the Democratic presidential ticket in that year. He was Democratic representative from the third Ohio district in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–94. He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1894.

HOUK, John C., representative, was born at Clinton, Anderson county, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1860; son of the Hon. Leonidas Campbell Houk (q.v.). He removed to Knoxville with his father in 1870; was graduated from the University of Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He acted as private secretary to his father, 1879–91, and was clerk of the war claims committee of the house of representatives of the 47th congress, having in charge the original papers covering over one hundred million of dollars in claims for property destroyed by the U.S. troops during the war. Entering politics at an early age he held many responsible party positions, being president of the Republican club of Knox county, Tenn., for eight years, chairman of the county Republican central committee for two years, and its secretary for several years; chairman of the congressional Republican committee for two years, and its secretary for ten years; and secretary of the state Republican committee for four years. He received all the Republican votes of the legislature in 1884 for state treasurer; and was assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives in the 51st congress. He was a Republican representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95.

HOUK, Leonidas Campbell, representative, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., June 8, 1836. His parents were very poor and while a boy he learned the trade of cabinet-making. He read law in the evenings and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was active in the presidential campaign of 1860 as an advocate of Bell and Everett, and was a delegate to the two East Tennessee Union conventions in 1861. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Tennessee infantry, a regiment composed of East Tennessee loyalists who had fled across the mountains to Kentucky, and the regiment was incorporated into the Federal army in the state of Kentucky. He was promoted lieutenant and quartermaster, and was elected colonel of the 3d Tennessee infantry in 1863. He resigned from the army in April, 1863, on account of ill health; was presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865; was judge of the circuit court for the seventeenth circuit, 1866–69; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1880, 1884 and 1888; was a representative in the state legislature, 1873–75, and was a Republican representative in the 46th–52d congresses, 1879–91. At the Republican national convention of 1880 he was one of the 306 delegates who persistently supported ex-President Grant as the Presidential nominee. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., May 25, 1891.

HOUSE, Edward Howard, journalist, author and musician, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1836; son of Timothy (q.v.) and Ellen Maria (Child) House. Edward's education was chiefly self-directed. He learned the engraver's art from his father, and was employed by the New

Edward H House

England and American Bank Note companies from 1850 to 1854; studying musical composition at the same time with T. Comer and Carl Bergmann, and producing various light orchestral works. He owned an interest in the Boston *Courier*, and from 1854 till 1858 was associate editor and musical and dramatic reviewer. He became known as a magazine writer, in 1859, and continued contributing to leading American and English periodicals until 1899. He was sent by the New York *Tribune* in 1859 to record the events of the John Brown invasion in Virginia, and remained in the *Tribune's* service many years, holding at different periods the positions of associate editor, critic of music and the drama, and special correspondent, in which last-named line of duty he was one of the American pioneers. He accompanied the Federal armies in Virginia, 1861–65, being with the party of Colonel Ellsworth when that officer was shot in Alexandria, at the outbreak of the civil war. He conducted theatrical enterprises in America and England, 1865–68, and collaborated with Dion Boucicault in dramatic authorship. In 1869–70 he was attached to the editorial staff of the New York *Times*. He went to Japan in 1870, and was engaged as principal teacher of the English language and literature in the University of Tokio, 1871–72. In 1874 he accompanied the Japanese expedition to Formosa, as correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and was the first writer to penetrate and describe the unexplored savage regions of that island. In 1876 founded the Tokio *Times* as an organ for the defence of Japan against aggressions by European powers, conducting that journal until 1880, when he visited America to secure the restoration of the notorious Simonoseki indemnity from the United States,—a result which was attained in 1883. He served later as correspondent in Japan for several New York papers, especially for the *World*, and the Associated Press during the war between Japan and China, 1894–95. He was offered decorations by the Japanese government after the recovery of the Simonoseki money, and at the close of the China war, but these testimonials were declined. After 1899 he was occupied mainly with the development of foreign music in Japan, and in March, 1900, was appointed director of the orchestra in the Imperial Household, a body of Japanese performers trained in accordance with western methods. Much of his work was accomplished under the disadvantage of broken health, disease having been first contracted in the battle-fields of Virginia, and so aggravated by the climate of southern Formosa that after 1880 he was unable to walk or stand erect. His published works include: (historical), *The Kagosima Affair* (1874), *The Simonoseki Affair* (1874), *The Expedition to Formosa* (1875); (fiction), *Japanese Episodes* (1881), *Yone Santo, a Child of Japan* (1889), *The Cliffs of Hayakama* (1891), *The Midnight Warning* (1892); (dramatic, in conjunction with Dion Boucicault), *Arrah-na-Pogue, or The Wicklow Wedding* (1865).

HOUSE, Timothy, bank-note and historical engraver, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1814. His father was a ship master. He studied under the best masters of that period with a diligence and aptitude that secured him a leading position in his calling before reaching his majority. Beginning as an illustrator of standard books and magazines, he was afterward employed by the New England and the American bank-note companies, in the service of which subsequently united corporations he passed the greater part of his life, sparing no exertion in maintaining the high standard of excellence to which bank-note engraving was advanced in his day, and enjoying a reputation of exceptional distinction as a master of his craft in all its several departments. His work, both in design and execution, was characterized by extreme delicacy and refinement, and was in such demand that his health was broken by the constancy of his labors, and he died when in the most successful stage of his career. In thirty years he had produced not less than five hundred vignettes, large and small, worthily representing all the varied branches of his art. He was twice married: first in 1835 to Ellen Maria, daughter of John and Lucy (Howard) Child, of Boston; and in 1855 to Candace, daughter of Judson Murdock, of Charlestown. He died in Newtonville, Mass., in 1864.

HOUSTON, David Crawford, engineer, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1835. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1856, and assigned to the corps of engineers as brevet 2d lieutenant, and continued at the academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy till September, 1857. He was then on construction duty at Hampton Roads, Va., 1857; commanded a detachment of engineers in Oregon, 1857–60; was on construction duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., 1860–61; assistant engineer on defences of Washington, D.C., 1861; engaged at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Fort Hudson and the Red River campaign, during the civil war, and he received brevets of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the war he had charge of constructing defences and improvements at San Francisco, Willets Point, Boston, Narragansett bay, and the harbors and rivers of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New York, Indiana and Illinois. He was promoted major, March 7, 1867; lieutenant-colonel June 30, 1882, and colonel July 2, 1889. He died in New York city, May 18, 1893.

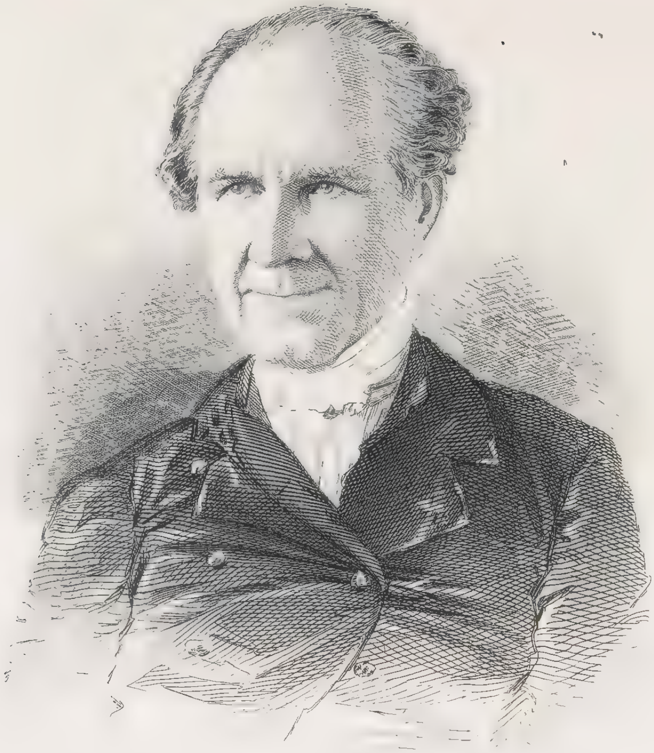
HOUSTON, Edwin James, electrical engineer, was born at Alexandria, Va., July 9, 1844: son of John Mason and Mary (Larmour) Houston, and grandson of James and Ann (Watkins) Houston. His grandfather Houston was a fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. Edwin James Houston received his education at the Central High school of Philadelphia, and afterward studied for a short time at Heidelberg and Berlin. He became professor and professor emeritus of physical geography and natural philosophy at the Central High school, Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1879 professor of physics at the Franklin Institute. He engaged in electrical engineering; was chief electrician of the International Electrical exhibition in 1884, and president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1893–95. He became known as an electrical expert and was consulting electrical engineer of the firm of Houston & Kennelly, and one of the inventors of the Thomson-Houston system of arc lighting. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Jan. 19, 1872. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1894. He is the author of: *Elements of Physical Geography; Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases; Elements of Physics; Easy Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Intermediate Lessons in Natural Philosophy; The Elements of Chemistry; A Short Course in Chemistry; Outlines of Forestry*: and, in connection with his partner, Dr. Kennelly: *Electro-Dynamic Machinery; Electrical Engineering Leaflets*, in three grades; *Algebra Made Easy; The Interpretation of Mathematical Formulæ: Electricity Made Easy; Recent Types of Dynamo-Electric Machinery.* He was unmarried, residing in 1901 in Philadelphia Pa.

Edwin James Houston

HOUSTON, George Smith, governor of Alabama, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1811. His parents removed to Limestone county, Ala., and he was educated at Athens and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was a state representative for two terms; state's attorney for the Florence judicial district, 1836: and a representative in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–48, and in the 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1851–61. He served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, on that of ways and means, and on the special committee of thirty-three. He retired from congress when the state of Alabama seceded. In 1865 he was elected to the U.S. senate, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention of 1866, and was governor of Alabama, 1874–78. He died in Athens, Ala., Dec. 31, 1879.

Geo S Houston

HOUSTON, Henry Howard, philanthropist, was born near Wrightsville, Pa., Oct. 3, 1820; son of Samuel Nelson and Susan (Strickler) Houston, and grandson of Dr. John and Susanna (Wright) Houston and of Col. Jacob Strickler. His first ancestors in America came from Scotland to Pennsylvania about 1725 and settled in Lancaster county. His paternal grandfather received his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and served throughout the Revolutionary war as a surgeon. Henry H. Houston attended the schools of Wrightsville and Columbia, Pa., and engaged first in mercantile pursuits, later becoming connected with iron furnaces in Clarion and Venango county, Pa. In 1847 he engaged in canal and railroad transportation in Philadelphia as clerk, resigning his position in 1850 to organize and manage the freight line of the Pennsylvania Railroad company between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He was appointed general freight agent of the company, Nov. 23, 1852, which position he held until July 1, 1867, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He was a director in many railroad and transportation companies, was one of the early investors in the Pennsylvania petroleum fields, and was interested in western gold mines. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church and built at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, at an expense of $50,000,



the church known as St. Martin's-in-the-Field. He was a generous benefactor of Washington and Lee university and of the University of Pennsylvania, of both of which institutions he was a trustee, 1886–95. To the former he gave the sum of $7000 as the foundation of the Howard Houston fellowship, and to the latter he gave, as a memorial to his oldest son, Henry Howard Houston (1858–1879 ; B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1878), the sum of $100,000 for the building of Houston Hall, a club house "for the daily use of the students of the university." He was married in 1856 to Sallie Sherred Bonnell, who survived him with three children : Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Samuel Frederic Houston and Mrs. George Woodward. Mr. Houston died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1895.

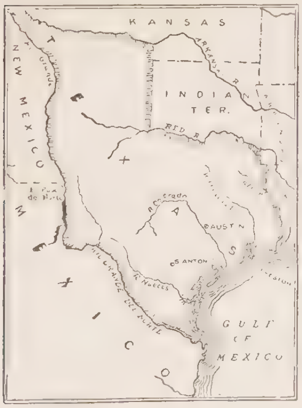
HOUSTON, John Wallace, representative, was born in Concord, Sussex county, Del., May 4, 1814 ; son of John and Elizabeth (Wiltbank) Houston. He was prepared for college at Newark academy, Newcastle county, by the Rev. A. K. Russell, 1827–30, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837. He was a law student in the office of John M. Clayton, Dover, Del., 1834–37 ; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised law in Georgetown, Del., 1839–55. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Cooper in 1841, serving, 1841-44, and represented Delaware as a Whig in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845–51. He was the only representative from a slave-holding state to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. He was associate judge of the supreme court of Delaware, 1855-93, and a delegate to the peace conference of 1861. He compiled six volumes of *Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Delaware.* He never married. He died in Georgetown, Del., April 26, 1896.

Sam Houston

HOUSTON, Sam, president of the republic of Texas, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., March 2, 1793 ; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Paxton) Houston ; grandson of Robert and Margaret (Davidson) Houston ; great-grandson of Samuel and Ann (Dunlop) Davidson, and great²-grandson of John Houston, of lowland Scotch origin, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1689 and settled in Philadelphia. The Paxton family immigrated to America at the same time as the Houstons and in their company. Samuel Houston served in General Morgan's brigade of riflemen in the war for independence and was assistant inspector-general of frontier troops with the rank of major at its close. He died in 1806, and his widow with her nine children, Sam at the time being thirteen years old, crossed the Alleghany mountains and settled in Blount county, where a cabin was built and the family lived the hard life of pioneers. Of the early educational advantages of Sam little is recorded. He could read, however, and his one book was Pope's translation of the Iliad, which he knew nearly by heart. He was a clerk in a trader's store, when he suddenly left home and went to live with the Cherokee Indians, where he was adopted in the family of one of the sub-chiefs of the tribe. He acquired their language, wore their dress and lived apart from his family until 1811, when he returned to civilization in order to pay his debts incurred in the purchase of ammunition and trinkets during his voluntary nomadic life. He taught a country school, and with the money so earned liquidated his debts and paid for his tuition for a session at Maryville academy, his only school attendance. He then enlisted as a recruit in the army organizing for the war of 1812, and was made sergeant of a detachment which joined a regiment marching against the Creek Indians. While the regiment was at Knoxville he received from President Madison a commission as ensign, and he subsequently joined General Jackson's army and took part in the desperate battle of Tohopeka, Ala., March 29, 1814, where he was wounded with a barbed arrow while scaling the enemy's breastworks, and he was ordered to the rear by Jackson. He refused to leave the field, forced his comrades to pull out the arrow by main strength, and with blood flowing from the wound, and unsupported, he answered the call for volunteers to storm the ravine in which the remnant of the Creeks had taken refuge. He reached the entrance, when he fell pierced by two bullets in his right arm and shoulder. He was borne from the field and his wounds were pronounced fatal by the surgeon in attendance. One of the bullets was removed, but the other he carried in his shoulder for two years and the wound had not healed at the day of his death. His gallantry gained for him promotion to a lieutenancy, and the lifelong friendship of General Jackson. He resigned his commission in 1818, when his motives in defending his old friends, the Cherokee Indians, from the rapacity of government agents, were questioned. He was admitted to the bar after six months' preparation, his chief recommendation being his eloquence as a speaker, and he never claimed to be other than a political lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney of the district which included Nashville, 1820–22; representative in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–27, and while in congress fought a duel with Gen. William White, severely wounding his antagonist, while he escaped untouched. This was his only duel recorded, although he was repeatedly challenged and no one questioned his courage. He was elected governor of Tennessee in 1827 by a majority of 12,000, and was a candidate for re-election in 1829. Before the election he was married to Eliza Allen, the daughter of a rich and influential resident of Nashville. The young lady had rejected a lover for the brilliant match with the governor of Tennessee at the urgent request of her parents, and the appearance of the lover at the wedding betrayed her secret to Houston, who noticed her agitation while holding her hand during the ceremony. The same day he questioned her so earnestly that he forced from her the confession that another had her love, and without awaiting the explanation she was anxious to make, the impetuous soldier at once released her from her obligation as a wife and left the presence of his bride. He placed his resignation as governor in the hands of a friend, to be delivered to the proper authorities, and sought seclusion among his old friends, the Cherokees, who had been removed through his influence to a reservation beyond the Mississippi. He never explained his conduct, and the narrative here given the bride confided to a friend, and it was not made public for seventy years. His silence on the subject and his sudden departure did an injury to both the parties, but no word of blame ever escaped from the lips of either. Mrs. Houston long after secured a divorce on the ground of desertion and was married to a Dr. Douglass. Houston remained in seclusion with the Cherokees till 1832, when he visited Washington, wearing the garb of an Indian, was received by President Jackson, and had a street fight with Representative Stanberry, of Ohio. While with the Indians he attempted to forget the world by debasing himself with drink, and the Indians on account of his habits changed his name Col-on-neh to the more expressive one of “Big-Drunk.” He married a half-breed woman named Tyania Rodgers, according to the Indian fashion. They had no children, and his sincere attachment to her was evidenced by his sending for her to join him at Nacogdoches, Texas, but she refused to leave her people and a few years afterward she died. Toward the close of 1832 he went to Texas at the invitation of President Jackson, who gave him a commission to arrange treaties with the Comanches and other tribes of Indians for the protection of American settlers on the borders. He took up his residence at Nacogdoches, and on the outbreak of the struggle for independence he was elected commander-in-chief of the forces of eastern Texas and organized a volunteer force to aid the revolution. He also helped to organize a civil government for the republic at San Felipe de Austin, April 1, 1833. He opposed the declaration of absolute independence and used his influence to conciliate the liberal party in Mexico and to remove the impression that the movement was a conspiracy of slaveholders. Under the provisional government formed, Stephen S. Austin was made a commissioner to the United States, and Sam Houston, commander-in-chief of the army. The delay of the council in passing ordinances providing for a recruiting service paralyzed Houston's efforts and he was unable to raise an adequate army to meet the advance of Santa Anna. The capture of San Antonio, the siege of the Alamo and the massacre of Goliad followed. The fall of the fortress of the Alamo, March 6, 1836, resulted in the destruction of the entire garrison of 145 Texans, who had held at bay 2500 Mexicans until the last defender was killed, and at Goliad 220 prisoners-of-war were murdered. A new convention met, March 2, 1836, a declaration of independence was adopted, and Houston was unanimously re-elected commander-in-chief. The inhuman warfare conducted by Santa Anna aroused the people of Texas to desperation and a large army was quickly recruited. General Houston commanded the troops at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, where with 743 men with “Remember the Alamo!” as a battle-cry he engaged 1400 Mexicans, completely defeating the enemy, and captured their arms, baggage and camp equipments. The Mexicans lost 630 killed, 208 wounded and those not escaping by flight were made prisoners-of-war. Santa Anna escaped to a swamp, where he secured a disguise, but was captured and his life spared through the powerful influence of Houston, who secured from him a cessation of hostilities, an interchange of prisoners, and secret agreement that the Mexican general would procure the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. The Mexican congress, however, decreed that all treaties and conventions subscribed by Santa Anna while he was a prisoner should be null and void. Houston was severely wounded

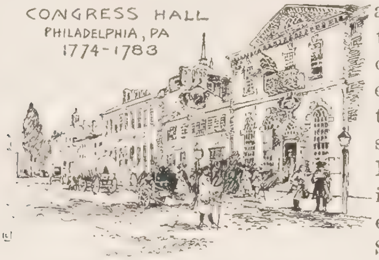
THE ALAMO.

at San Jacinto, and was sent to New Orleans for treatment. From there he sent a protest against the execution of Santa Anna by the Texans who clamored for his blood to avenge the Alamo and Goliad; and they allowed him his life according to the terms of the agreement. While absent from the state, Lamar was made commander-in-chief and an election for President of the republic had been ordered by the March convention. Twelve days before the general election, which was held July 22, 1836, General Houston announced himself as a candidate and he was chosen President, receiving 4374 out of a total of 5104 votes. He took possession of the office in October. Santa Anna was then released by him and sent under escort to Washington by way of New Orleans. Texas was recognized by the United States as an independent republic, and the recognition was coupled with the notification that the question of annexation could not be considered. Great Britain and France made special commercial treaties with the new republic. The army became insubordinate and was disbanded and re-organized, Albert Sidney Johnston being made senior major-general. Houston kept up his drinking habits, in spite of which he held the respect of the community. He married as his third wife Margaret M. Lea, of Alabama, in 1841. She finally succeeded in reforming his habits and he abandoned drinking and swearing and became a consistent member of the Baptist church. The constitution of Texas rendered the President ineligible for two succeeding terms, and in 1826 Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected President and General Houston served two terms in the Texan congress as senator, 1839–41, during which time Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium recognized Texan independence. In December, 1841, Houston was inaugurated President of Texas for the second time, and in order to restore financial credit, then greatly impaired, he suggested the reduction of all official salaries one half, which was acted on, his own salary being reduced from $10,000 to $5000, and during his three years' term the treasury paid out less than $440,000. In 1842 Santa Anna undertook to renew the invasion of Texas, which only resulted in a sharp correspondence between President Houston and the Mexican dictator. In June, 1843, President Houston directed the Texan minister at Washington to withdraw the application filed with the government for annexation to the United States and then after receiving assurances of protection during negotiation, appointed a special commissioner to renew the proposal for annexation. When it came before the senate with a commendatory message from President Tyler it was rejected by a vote of 35 to 16. Houston then sent instructions to Anson Jones, the Texan secretary of state, to accept the offer of Lord Aberdeen to arrange for the permanent independence of Texas. This action aroused the alarm and jealousy of the United States, and on the issue the Democratic party secured the election of James K. Polk as President. On Feb. 14, 1845, a joint resolution passed congress for the admission of Texas into the Union, and on Oct. 14, 1845, the republic of Texas became one of the United States and Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk were chosen U.S. senators. Houston drew the short term and took his seat, March 4, 1846. In January, 1847, he was re-elected, and again in January, 1853, his third term expiring March 3, 1859. In the senate he voted against the introduction of slavery in Oregon; in favor of the admission of California as a free state; for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; for the Clay compromise measures; and against the Nebraska bill, being one of the two opponents to the measure from southern states, the other being John Bell, of Tennessee. He received eight votes for Presidential nominee in the Democratic national convention of 1852, three votes in the American national convention of 1856 and fifty-seven votes in the Constitutional Union national convention of 1860. In 1857 he was defeated by Hardin R. Runnels for governor of Texas, and in 1859 he failed of re-election to the U.S. senate. The same year he was elected governor over Runnels, but the Secessionists elected a majority of the legislature and most of the executive officers. He took no part in the presidential election of 1860 but worked against secession and was denounced as a traitor to the South. He vetoed the resolution recognizing the authority of the Texan state convention of Jan. 28, 1861, and the resolution was passed over his veto and the convention carried the state out of the Union by a vote of 167 to 7. As governor he then submitted to the will of the people, rather than involve the state in a civil war. He declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and was declared deposed from office and Edmund Clark was sworn in as governor. He declined a commission of major-general in the U.S. army offered him by President Lincoln. He had four sons and two daughters, children by his third wife. His eldest



REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

son was a soldier in the Confederate army. See *Life of Sam Houston*, by Charles Edwards Lester, published anonymously in 1855; revised, 1878. His name was in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received sixteen votes, which gave the name a place in the list for election in October, 1902. General Houston died at Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, July 26, 1863.



HOUSTON, William Churchill, delegate, was born in 1746; son of Archibald and Margaret Houston. His father was a planter of distinction and property, and was one of the earliest settlers of Anson county, N.C., having immigrated either from Scotland or the north of Ireland, probably the former. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, which fact probably influenced his son in his selection of a college after having received such education as the local school afforded. He entered the freshman class of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, serving as tutor in the grammar school connected with the college, to pay his way; was graduated, A.B., 1768; A.M., 1771, and was tutor there, 1767–71, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1771–83. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, and in 1783 resigned his professorship and practised law in Trenton, N.J. During his life at the college he took part in the war of the American Revolution, commanding a scouting-party in the defence of Princeton and the neighborhood, and was commissioned captain in the 2d battalion, Somerset guards, Feb. 28, 1776. When order was restored at the college he resumed his duties and with Dr. Witherspoon constituted the entire faculty of the college till 1779. He was a member of the general assembly of New Jersey from Somerset county in 1777; a member of the council of safety in 1778; a delegate from the county of Middlesex to the Continental congress, 1779–82, and 1784–85, and receiver of Continental taxes, 1782–85. During his congressional career he took a prominent part in the debates and was associated with Monroe and King on the committee presenting the well-known report on foreign and domestic relations. He was elected a delegate from New Jersey to the convention of commissioners at Annapolis, Sept. 11, 1786, which paved the way for the convention at Philadelphia that framed the Federal constitution. He attended that convention, taking part in several debates, and it is related that at one time, being in very delicate health, he was carried into the hall in order to make a quorum. While he does not appear as a signer, there is every reason for stating that he heartily advocated its acceptance by the state of New Jersey, though his declining health prevented any very active participation. He was elected the first comptroller of the treasury, 1781, but declined to serve. He was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1784–88. He was married to Jane, daughter of Caleb Smith, and granddaughter of President Jonathan Dickinson, of the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He died of consumption, while on his way south in search of health, in Frankfort, Pa., Aug. 12, 1788, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSTOUN, John, governor of Georgia, was born in the parish of St. George, Ga., Aug. 31, 1744; son of Sir Patrick Houstoun, baronet, who came to America with Oglethorpe and was register of grants and receiver of quit rents. John received a liberal education and early identified himself as an advocate of independence, contrary to the sentiments of his father. In a great measure he moulded the Revolutionary spirit of the state. In 1774 he was one of four patriots who met in Savannah and organized the Sons of Liberty. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775 and 1776, and was absent from Philadelphia in July, 1776, having been called to Georgia to neutralize the efforts being made by the Rev. Dr. John J. Zubly, another delegate from Georgia who had left his seat in congress to work among his constituents in Georgia against the Declaration of Independence then before the congress for adoption. This enforced absence alone prevented Houstoun signing the document. He was made a member of the executive council of the state May 8, 1777, and elected governor, Jan. 8, 1778. As commander-in-chief of the Georgia militia he led the troops for the invasion of eastern Florida in co-operation with Maj.-Gen. Robert Howe, commander of the southern department. They reached St. Mary's river, when a dispute arose between Howe and Houstoun as to the command of the Georgia troops, and Governor Houstoun, unwilling to yield the direction of the expedition, held a council of war, which decided upon a retreat, resulting in the ultimate failure of the expedition. This disaster was followed by the fall of Savannah and the invasion of southern Georgia, and during these desperate times Governor Houstoun was invested by the council with almost dictatorial power. He was again elected governor in 1784. In 1787 he was appointed by the general assembly, with John Habersham and Lachlan McIntosh, to settle the boundary disputes with South Carolina. He protested against the decision of his fellow commissioners and his protest is published on page 666 of Marbury and Crawford's *Digest*. In 1789 he was defeated in the contest for governor by Edward Telfair and the same year was elected a justice of Chatham county. In 1790 he was elected mayor of Savannah. He was one of the original trustees of the proposed Franklin college, afterward known as the University of Georgia, and of the original tract of 40,000 acres of wild land conveyed in 1784 by the legislature to the governor and to certain trustees for the foundation and support of a college or seminary of learning, and he served as trustee of the same up to the time of his death. On Jan. 17, 1792, he was commissioned judge of the superior court for the eastern circuit of Georgia. He died at White Bluff, near Savannah, Ga., July 20, 1796.

HOUSTOUN, William, delegate, was born probably in Savannah, Ga., about 1755; son of Sir Patrick Houstoun. He was educated in England and in 1776 was admitted to the Inner Temple, London. On returning to his home in Georgia he was joined his brother John in helping on the cause of the Revolution and he was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–87. In 1785 he was a boundary commissioner in the dispute between South Carolina and Georgia, and in 1787 he was a deputy from Georgia to the convention for revising the Federal constitution, but his name does not appear on the document then formulated. He was one of the original trustees of the land granted in 1784 to the proposed Franklin college, chartered in 1785 (University of Georgia), and resigned his trust in 1797. He is recorded as having been a successful lawyer and a worthy citizen. As the sessions of Continental congress were secret and no record of the proceedings preserved, there is little known of his public acts. It is a matter of tradition, however, that he was greatly offended by some remarks made by the Rev. James Manning, delegate from Rhode Island, which he construed as reflecting on the people of the south, and the next morning he appeared in congress armed with a sword. His friends intervened to prevent a meeting, and persuaded the fiery young Georgian to send his sword back to his room by a servant, thus closing the incident. No record preserves the date of his death.

1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NewYork.

HOVENDEN, Thomas, artist, was born in Dunmanway, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1840. He studied art in the School of Design in Cork, Ireland, and in 1863 made his home in America, where he continued his art studies at the National Academy of Design in New York city. He opened a studio in Baltimore, Md., in 1868, and studied under Cabanel in Paris, 1874–80. He was married in 1880 to Helen Corson, of Pennsylvania. He was elected an associate Academician in 1881, and an Academician in 1882. He was a member of the national jury for the admission of pictures at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He was also a member of the Society of American Artists, of the American Water Color society, of the Philadelphia Society of Artists and of the New York Etching club. His more noteworthy works include: *The Two Lilies* (1874); *Brittany Woman Spinning* (1876); *The Image Seller* (Paris Salon, 1876); *News from the Conscript* (1877); *Thinking of Somebody* (1877); *In Hoc Signo Vinces* (1880); *Elaine* (1882); *Last Moments of John Brown* (1884); *Taking his Ease* (1885). In trying to save a child from death at a railway crossing he was killed at Trent Cut-off near Norristown, Pa., Aug. 14, 1895.

HOVEY, Alvah, educator, was born in Greene, N.Y., March 5, 1820; son of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey; grandson of Amos and Emilia (Calkins) Hovey, and of Abijah and Priscilla (Cushman) Howard, of Thetford, Vt., and a descendant of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, residents of Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1637. His parents came to New York state from Thetford, Vt., and after the birth of their son returned to their native place, where he spent his summers on a farm and his winters in attendance at the district school until sixteen years of age. He was fitted for college in the academy at Brandon, Vt.; was principal of academies, at Derby, Vt., 1841–43, and at New London, N. H., 1844–45; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, and from the Newton Theological institution, 1848. He was acting pastor at New Gloucester, Maine, 1848–49; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Jan. 13, 1850; was instructor in Hebrew in the Newton Theological institution, 1849–54; librarian, 1849–62 and 1863–66; professor of church history, 1853–55; professor of theology

Alvah Hovey

and Christian ethics, 1854–99, and president of the institution, 1868–98. He preached his last annual baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of 1899 on June 4, and resigned the presidency after a service of thirty years as president and fifty as instructor and professor. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1870–74, and was made a fellow in 1874. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1856, and that of LL.D. from Richmond college, Va., and Denison university in 1876. He is the author of: *Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus* (1849); *State of the Impenitent Dead* (1859); *Miracles of Christ as Attested by the Evangelists* (1864); *Scriptural Law of Divorce* (1866); *God With Us* (1872); *Normal Class Manual, Part I.: What to Teach* (1873); *State of Man after Death* (1874); *Religion and the State* (1874); *Doctrine of the Higher Christian Life Compared with the Teachings of the Holy Scriptures* (1876); *Progress of a Century* (1876); *Manual of Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics* (1877); *Commentary on the Gospel of John and the Epistles to the Galatians* in *An American Commentary on the New Testament* (1885); *Biblical Eschatology* (1888); *Studies in Ethics and Religion* (1891); *Christian Teaching and Life* (1895). He was also the translator (in part) of *Life of Chrysostom* (1854); general editor of *An American Commentary on the New Testament* (1881–90), and a frequent contributor for many years to the *Christian Review*; the *Baptist Quarterly*; *Bibliotheca Sacra*; the *Examiner and Chronicle*; the *Watchman*; the *Standard* and other religious periodicals.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

HOVEY, Alvin Peterson, governor of Indiana, was born in Posey county, Ind., Sept. 6, 1821; son of Abiel and Frances (Peterson) Hovey; grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Cleveland) Hovey; and a descendant of Samuel and Elizabeth (Perkins) Hovey, who resided in Windham, Conn., in 1743. His parents removed from Vermont to Indiana, where he was a bricklayer and gained his education without attending school. He began teaching school when nineteen years old and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; judge of the third judicial circuit, 1851–54; judge of the state supreme court, 1854–56; president of the Democratic state convention, 1855, and U.S. district attorney for Indiana, 1856–58. He was defeated in 1858 for representative in the 36th congress. He was colonel of the 24th Indiana volunteers, 1861–62; brigadier-general in the volunteer service, 1862–64, and brevet major-general, 1864–65. In the civil war he commanded the eastern district of Arkansas, 1863, and the district of Indiana in 1864–65. He was credited by General Grant, in his official report, for the victory at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, and in 1864 recruited 10,000 unmarried men to serve in the U.S. army. He was U.S. minister to Peru, by appointment of President Lincoln, 1865–70. He was a Republican representative in the 50th congress, 1887–89; governor of Indiana, 1889–91, and Republican candidate for U.S. senator in January, 1891. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23, 1891.

Alvin P Hovey

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, was born in Thetford, Vt., April 26, 1827; son of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey; grandson of Amos and Emilia (Calkins) Hovey and of Abigail and Priscilla (Cushman) Howard; and a descendant of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, of Ipswich, Mass., 1637; and of Thomas Cushman and Mary Allerton, of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1852, and studied law, but engaged in teaching. He was principal of the high school, Framingham, Mass., 1852–54; of the boys' high school, Peoria, Ill., 1854–56; superintendent of the public schools of Peoria, 1856–57; president of the State Teachers' association, 1856; organizer and first president of the Illinois State Normal university, Normal, Ill., 1857–61. He was colonel of the 33d Illinois by a vote of its members, 1861–62, and brigadier-general in the army, 1862–63. He was forced by ill health to resign from the army in 1863 and "for gallantry and meritorious conduct in battle, particularly at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863," was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Washington, D.C., 1869–97. He married Harriette Farnham, daughter of Farnham and Lydia (Coggeshall) Spofford, and had one son, Richard (q.v.). General Hovey died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1897.

HOVEY, Charles Mason, horticulturist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1810. He was graduated at the Cambridge academy in 1824, and on leaving school devoted his attention to horticulture. He became a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural society in 1831, received many premiums at its exhibitions, and was president of the society, 1863-67. His grounds in Cambridge contained 168 varieties of trees, all planted previous to 1860. He was elected a member of the various horticultural societies of America, and corresponding and honorary member of the Royal Horticultural societies of London in Edinburgh. He originated the Hovey strawberry, which marked the beginning of profitable strawberry culture in the United States. His brother, Phineas Brown Hovey (1803-1885), was also a prominent horticulturist. Charles Mason Hovey was editor of the *Gardener's Magazine* (1835), and the *Magazine of Horticulture* (1835-69). He prepared *Fruits of America* with colored plates drawn by himself (2 vols., 1854), and contributed to the agricultural and horticultural journals and to the magazines. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 2, 1887.

HOVEY, Edmund Otis, clergyman and geologist, was born at Hanover, N.H., July 15, 1801; son of Roger, Revolutionary soldier, and Martha (Freeman) Hovey; grandson of Edmund and Margaret (Knowlton) Hovey, and of Edmund, founder of Hanover, N.H., and Martha (Otis) Freeman; and a descendant of Daniel Hovey, who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where he was a proprietor in 1637, and where he built the Hovey wharf, the first of the region. Edmund Freeman, the immigrant ancestor on the maternal side, was one of the original colonists of Plymouth, and was also the founder of Sandwich, Mass., and it is recorded that he "gave the men of Saugus twenty coats of armor." Edmund Otis Hovey was fitted for college at the Thetford academy, Vermont, under the care of the Rev. John Fitch. He taught school at Thetford, Norwich, and Hanover, thus getting the means to support himself in Dartmouth college, where he was graduated with honor in 1828. He was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1831, having meanwhile done vacation mission-work in Vermont and Canada. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newburyport at Bradford, Mass., in company with six other home missionaries, Sept. 26, 1831, and went at once to Fountain county, Indiana, where he labored for two years. He was one of the founders of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 21, 1832, was one of its trustees, 1832-77; its treasurer, 1832-57, and professor of geology and chemistry, 1834-77. As financial agent he raised the first $100,000, and also secured the services of the first three presidents—Baldwin, White and Tuttle. He founded the Hovey museum, on whose shelves he placed 25,000 specimens of scientific interest. His catalogue of 10,000 specimens was still in manuscript in 1900. He was married, Oct. 5, 1831, to Mary Carter, daughter of Ezra and Martha (Ellsworth) Carter, of Peacham, Vermont. Mr. Carter was the first principal of the Caledonia county grammar school. They had two children: Horace Carter Hovey (q.v.); and Mary Freeman Hovey, who was a professor in the Kansas Agricultural college, taught in New Haven, Conn., and was for years the principal of a school for young ladies at Crawfordsville, Ind. Dr. Hovey was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895, and contributed occasional papers to their proceedings. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1869. He published: *History of Wabash College* (1857); a few special sermons, and contributed for the magazines and newspapers. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., March 10, 1877.

WABASH COLLEGE - 1860

HOVEY, Horace Carter, clergyman, was born at Rob Roy, Ind., Jan. 28, 1833; son of Edmund Otis and Mary (Carter) Hovey; grandson of Roger and Martha (Freeman) Hovey, and of Ezra and Martha (Ellsworth) Carter; and a descendant of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and of Thomas and Mary Carter, who settled at Salisbury, Mass., prior to 1638. His grandfather, Roger Hovey, and his great-grandfather, Ephraim Carter, were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated from Wabash college, Ind., A.B., 1853; A.M., 1856, and from Lane Theological seminary, Ohio, in 1857. He was licensed by the presbytery of Crawfordsville in July, 1857; was ordained a minister by the presbytery of Madison, April 10, 1858; and was a home missionary in Indiana, 1857-59, and in Michigan, 1859-62. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Florence, Mass., 1863-66; of the Second Presbyterian church, New Albany, Ind., 1866-69; of the Fulton Street Presbyterian church, Peoria, Ill., 1869-73; of the First Presbyterian church, Kansas City, Mo., 1873-75; of the Second Congregational church, Fair Haven, Conn., 1876-83; of the Park

Avenue Congregational church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883-87; of the Park Street Congregational church, Bridgeport, Conn., 1887-90; and of the First Presbyterian church, Newburyport, Mass., after 1893. He received the degree of D.D. in 1883. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Geological society of America, of the National Geographic society, of the Société de Spéléologie, Paris, France, and of the International geological congress. He is the author of: contributions to the *Proceedings* of the foregoing bodies and to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and also of: *Celebrated American Caverns* (1882); *Guide-Book to Mammoth Cave* (1884); *History of the Park Street Congregational Church, Bridgeport* (1888); *The Vibratory Law of Progress* (1888); *On the Banks of the Quinnipiac*, a poem (1889); *Origin and Annals of the First Presbyterian Church at Newburyport, Mass.* (1896); *Mammoth Cave Illustrated* (1897); *Life and Work of James Hall, LL.D.* (1899); *Biographical Sketch of Edmund O. Hovey, D.D.* (1899); *Memoir of Daniel Hovey of Ipswich* (1900), and numerous sermons and addresses.

Richard Hovey

HOVEY, Richard, poet, was born in Normal, Ill., May 4, 1864; son of Gen. Charles Edward (q.v.) and Harriette Farnham (Spofford) Hovey; grandson of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey, and of Farnham and Lydia (Coggeshall) Spofford, and a descendant on his mother's side from John Coggeshall, first governor of Providence Plantations, and from Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1885 with honors in English language and literature. While an undergraduate he was editor of the *Dartmouth*, 1881-84, and managing editor of the *Ægis* in 1885, and took prizes for dramatic speaking in 1884 and 1885. He studied drawing and painting in the Art Students' League in Washington, D.C., 1885-86; studied Hebrew at Professor Harper's Summer School of Hebrew at Newton Centre, Mass., 1886; and entered the junior class of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, in 1886, leaving the following year to pursue his studies privately under the bishop's directions. During his attendance at the seminary he was an assistant of Father Brown at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city. In 1887 he entered journalism, and made his first appearance on the stage as a super in the production of "Julius Cæsar" by Booth and Barrett. He attended lectures at the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in the winter of 1887-88, and in 1889 lectured at the Farmington, Conn., summer school of philosophy. In the spring of 1890 he went on the stage, primarily to complete his education as a playwright, and played Counsellor Fabricius in "A Drop of Poison." He went to Europe in 1891, and spent a year in England and France. He was married in Boston, Jan. 17, 1894, to Mrs. Henriette Russell, a pupil and assistant of the younger Delsarte in Paris, and the leading representative of the Delsarte philosophy and art teaching in America. Mr. and Mrs. Hovey spent the years 1894-96 in Europe, and on their return Mr. Hovey engaged in literary work in New York city and Washington. In 1898 he was appointed lecturer on English literature at Columbia university, and professor of the same at Barnard college, New York city. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Dartmouth in 1899. His published works are as follows: *The Laurel* (1889); *Launcelot and Guenevere* (1891); *Seaward, an Elegy* (1893); *Songs from Vagabondia* (with Bliss Carman, 1894); *The Marriage of Guenevere* (1895); *Maeterlinck's Plays* (translated, 2 vols., 1895); *More Songs from Vagabondia* (with Bliss Carman, 1896); *The Quest of Merlin* (1898); *The Birth of Galahad* (1898); *Along the Trail* (1898); *Taliesin* (1899). He died in New York city, Feb. 24, 1900.

HOW, Samuel Blanchard, educator, was born in Burlington, N.J., Oct. 14, 1790. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, and received his master's degree in 1815. He was a tutor in the university, 1812; a student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1812-13; was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1815; was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Salisbury, Pa., 1815-16; of the First church, Trenton, N.J., 1816-21; of the First church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1821-23; of the Independent church, Savannah, Ga., 1823-27; of the church on Bowery and Ninth streets, New York city, 1827-28; president of Dickinson college, 1830-32; minister of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1832-61, and trustee of Rutgers college, 1833-68. He was married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Snowden. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1830. Among his published works are: *Slaveholding Not Sinful* (1855); and sermons, *The Gospel Ministry* (1838); tribute on the death of *Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick* (1851), *The Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway* (1858), and *Littleton Kirkpatrick* (1859). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 29, 1868.

HOWARD, Ada Lydia, educator, was born in Temple, N.H., Dec. 19, 1829; daughter of William Hawkins and Lydia Adaline (Cowden) Howard; granddaughter of Col. William and Mary (Hawkins) Howard; great-granddaughter of Dea. Samuel and Elizabeth (Barrett) Howard, and of Thomas Cowden, Esq., the most prominent founder of Fitchburg, Mass. Three of her great-grandfathers were officers in the American Revolution. Her ancestry was English and Scotch. She received her school training at New Ipswich academy, Lowell high school, and Mount Holyoke seminary, and was graduated from the last named in 1853. She also received especially valuable instruction from her father, a progressive educator, who anticipated many of the modern methods. After post-graduate study under private teachers she adopted the profession of a teacher. She was at Mount Holyoke seminary, 1858–61; at the Western, Oxford, Ohio, 1861–62, and was principal of the woman's department, Knox college, Illinois, 1866–69. In 1870–75 she leased Ivy Hall, a private school in Bridgeton, N.J. In 1875 she was elected the first president of Wellesley college, Mass., the selection being made by Henry Fowle Durant, the founder of the college. In placing a woman at its head and conferring upon her the full powers of president of a corporate college, Mr. Durant was enthusiastic in his confidence and said: "I have been for four years looking for a president. She will be a target to be shot at and for the present the position will be one of severe trials. I have for some time been closely investigating Miss Howard. I look upon her as appointed for this work not by the trustees, but by God, for whom the college was built." This promotion made Miss Howard the first woman president of a college in the world. Here she worked in full harmony with Mr. and Mrs. Durant and her labors in furthering the plans of the founders were unremitting up to the time of the death of Mr. Durant in 1881. In that year her failure in health demanded immediate and complete rest and the trustees gave her leave of absence, but finding herself unable to resume her duties she resigned in 1882. In appreciation of her work at Wellesley, the alumnæ in 1890 placed in the art gallery a life-size portrait of their first president, and a scholarship was established in her honor, known as the Ada L. Howard scholarship. Her subsequent life was passed in rest and travel, as her continued ill-health called for frequent change of climate. She was obliged to restrict her literary work to occasional articles for leading magazines. She received from Mount Holyoke college the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1900.

Ada L. Howard

HOWARD, Benjamin, governor of Louisiana Territory, was born in Virginia about 1760. He removed to Kentucky when a young man and was a representative in the 10th and 11th congresses, resigning his seat in 1810 to accept from President Madison the appointment as governor of Louisiana Territory, which included the section west of the Mississippi river above the territory of Orleans with the seat of government at St. Louis. In March, 1813, President Madison appointed him a brigadier-general and he commanded the territory west of the Mississippi river. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1814.

HOWARD, Benjamin Chew, representative, was born at "Belvedere", Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 5, 1791; son of the Hon. John Eager and Peggy Oswald (Chew) Howard. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1809; A.M., 1812. He practised law in Baltimore county, and in 1814 organized a company of volunteers, which he commanded at the battle of North Point, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. He was a presidential elector in 1828, and a representative in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and again in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations and drew up the boundary report. He was reporter of the supreme court of the United States, 1843–62, and a delegate to the peace conference of 1861. In 1861 he was a candidate for governor of Maryland on the Democratic ticket, but withdrew his name at the last moment to prevent a disturbance. He was married to Jane Grant Gilmor. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1869. He published: *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States from 1843 till 1855* (1855). He died at Belvedere, Md., March 6, 1872.

HOWARD, Blanche Willis, author, was born in Bangor, Maine, July 16, 1847; daughter of Daniel M. Howard. She was educated in the public schools of Bangor and in New York city, and in 1875 her first book was published, which made her literary fame. She went to Stuttgart, Germany, in 1875, acted as a correspondent for the Boston *Transcript*, and engaged in teaching and other literary work and in editing a magazine published there in English, 1886. She was a pianist of unusual ability, and while in Germany was complimented by Wagner and Liszt. She was married, in 1890, to Baron Julius von Teuffel, physician-in-ordinary to the emperor, who died in 1896. Her published books include: *One Summer* (1875); *One Year Abroad* (1877); *Aunt Serena* (1881); *Guenn: a Wave on the Breton Coast* (1883); *Aulnay Tower* (1885); *European Sketches; Tony the Maid* (1887); *The Open Door* (1889); *A Battle and a Boy; A Fellowe and his Wife*, with William Sharp (1892); *No Heroes* (1893); *Seven on the Highway* (1897); *Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest* (1899); *The Garden of Eden* (1900). She died in Munich, Oct. 7, 1898.

Bronson Howard

HOWARD, Bronson, dramatist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1842; son of Charles and Margaret Elizabeth (Vosburgh) Howard; grandson of Sebre and ——— (Scott) Howard, and a descendant of Richard Howard, an officer under General Wolfe in the capture of Quebec, who settled in America and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, N.J., where he fought on the American side. Mr. Howard was a descendant on his mother's side of Annetje Jansen, wife of Dominie Bogardus (q.v.) of the Dutch Reformed church. He was educated at Russell's Military academy, New Haven, Conn., and prepared for Yale under Professor Bailey and other Yale professors, but did not enter on account of his eyesight, which failed at that time. He entered journalism in 1868, and was connected with the New York *Evening Mail*, *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, and with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England. He was the first president of the *Evening Mail* association. He began to write plays while engaged in active newspaper work, and produced his first play, *Saratoga*, in 1870. His subsequent works include: *Diamonds* (1872); *Lillian's Last Love* (1873), revised under the title of *The Banker's Daughter* (1878); *Hurricanes* (1878); *Old Love Letters* (1878); *Green Room Fun* (1879); *Wives*, a comedy adapted from two comedies of Molière (1879); *Baron Rudolph* (1880); *Young Mrs. Winthrop* (1882); *One of Our Girls* (1885); *Met by Chance* (1887); *The Henrietta* (1887); *Shenandoah* (1889); and *Aristocracy* (1892). In London three of his plays were produced under different titles: *Brighton* for *Saratoga* (1874); *The Old Love and the New* for *The Banker's Daughter* (1879); *Truth* for *Hurricanes* (1879). *Young Mrs. Winthrop* and *The Henrietta* were produced under their original titles. In Berlin, Germany, *Saratoga* was adapted by Paul Lindau under the title, *Eine Erste und Enizige Liebe* (1875). He was married, Oct. 27, 1880, to Alice Maude, daughter of Major R. Culverwell, and sister of Charles Wyndham, the English comedian. He resided a few years in New Rochelle, N.Y., and later became a resident of New York city, living part of the time in London, having a residence there in Elm Tree road, St. John's Wood.

HOWARD, George, governor of Maryland, was born at "Belvedere", Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 21, 1789; son of Gen. John Eager and Peggy Oswald (Chew) Howard. He was educated at home by tutors, and first appeared in public life by his appointment as acting governor of Maryland, July 11, 1831, on the death of Gov. Daniel Martin. He was elected to the office in 1831 and re-elected in 1832, serving 1831–33, when he was succeeded by James Thomas. He was a Whig presidential elector in 1836 and 1840, voting in both elections for William H. Harrison. He was a slaveholder and supporter of the fugitive slave law. He was married, Dec. 26, 1811, to Prudence Gough, daughter of Gov. Charles C. and Priscilla (Dorsey) Ridgely, and had eight sons and five daughters, born and brought up on the family estate, "Waverly," near Woodstock, Howard county, Md. Governor Howard died at "Waverly," Md., Aug. 2, 1846.

HOWARD, George Elliott, educator, was born at Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1849; son of Isaac and Margaret (Hardin) Howard. He was prepared for college in the Nebraska State Normal school; was graduated from the University of Nebraska, A.B., 1876; A.M., 1879; studied constitutional history and Roman jurisprudence in the universities of Munich and Paris, 1876–78; was professor of history and head of the historical department, University of Nebraska, 1879–91, and in the latter year accepted the chair of history at Leland Stanford, Jr., university. He was married, Jan. 1, 1880, to Alice May Frost. As secretary of the Nebraska Historical society, 1885–91, he laid the foundation of an excellent library of American history, and collected the material for three volumes relating chiefly to the early history of Nebraska. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, the American Economic association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received from the University of Nebraska the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. His published works include: *An Introduction to the Local Constitutional History of the United States* (2 vols., 1889); *The Evolution of the University* (1890); *Development of the King's Peace and the Local Peace Magistracy* (1890), and various historical contributions to the leading American periodicals.

HOWARD, Henry, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Cranston, R.I., April 2, 1826; son of Jesse and Mary (King) Howard; grandson of Peter Howard; great-grandson of Solomon Howard, and a descendant of Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot emigrant from La Rochelle, France, late in the seventeenth century, one of the first settlers of Providence Plantations. His father was a judge of the court of common pleas, and for twenty-five years treasurer of the People's Savings bank in Providence. Henry was prepared for college at the academies at Fruit Hill, Seekonk and Smithville, and at the university grammar school in Providence, but discontinued his studies on account of ill health. After a brief period spent in mercantile business, he studied law under William W. Hoppin, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised until 1858, when he returned to mercantile life, and after that time was engaged mainly in managing the business of the Harris Manufacturing company, of which he became president in 1867. He was elected a representative in the general assembly from Coventry in 1857 and 1858; was a delegate to and a secretary of the first Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and of the convention at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, and was a presidential elector in 1872. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1873, was re-elected in 1874, and declined renomination. He was appointed by the President an assistant commissioner to the industrial exposition at Paris in 1878, and made an extended report to the government of the textile exhibits from all countries. In 1900 he was invited to attend the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, as one of the few surviving members of the first Republican convention of 1856. He was married, Sept. 30, 1851, to Catherine G., daughter of Gov. Elisha Harris, of Coventry, R.I. Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1873. He is the author of many contributions to periodical literature, including poems and letters of travel.

Henry Howard

HOWARD, Jacob Merritt, senator, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 10, 1805; seventh in descent from William Howard, the immigrant, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1635. He was brought up on his father's farm, prepared for college at the academies at Bennington and Brattleboro, and was graduated at Williams college in 1830. His tuition was paid out of, his earnings as teacher of district schools. He taught at an academy in Massachusetts in 1830-31; removed to Michigan in 1832; studied law in Detroit, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was married in 1835 to Catherine A. Shaw, of Ware, Mass. He was a representative in the Michigan legislature in 1838; a representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43; attorney-general of Michigan, 1855-60; U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Kinsley S. Bingham, deceased, 1862-65, and by re-election, 1865-71. He was chairman of the ordnance committee and a member of other prominent senate committees. He drew up the platform of the convention made up of Whigs and Freesoilers, assembled at Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854, which gave birth to the Republican party, and he is accredited with having named the new party. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866 at Philadelphia. Williams college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1866. He published a *Translation from the French of the Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine* (1847). He died in Detroit, Mich., April 2, 1871.

HOWARD, John Eager, senator, was born at "Belvedere," Baltimore county, Md., June 4, 1752; son of Cornelius and Ruth (Eager) Howard; grandson of Joshua and Joanna (O'Carroll) Howard, and great-grandson of George Eager, who came to Baltimore county before 1668. Joshua Howard came to Baltimore from Manchester, England, where he was an officer of the army of the Duke of York, settling and building "Belvedere" as a home in 1667. Joanna O'Carroll, whom he married, was a native of Ireland. John Eager Howard, at the outbreak of the Revolution, joined the American forces as captain in the second battalion of the flying camp, Col. J. C. Hall. He fought in the battle of White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1776, under Gen. Hugh Mercer. In March, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of major and assigned to the fourth battalion, Colonel Hall, and engaged in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown. On March 11, 1779, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the second Maryland regiment, and

John E. Howard

was with General Gates at the disastrous battle of Camden, Aug. 6, 1780. The same year he joined the army under General Greene, and his bayonet charge at the battle of Cowpens secured the defeat of the British forces. It is said that he received the swords of seven British officers, who surrendered to him during the engagement. Congress ordered a medal struck and presented to him for his bravery. He was at the retreat at Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, and at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 15, where he succeeded to the command of the 2d Maryland regiment. His command was reduced to thirty men at Eutaw Springs, and as their only surviving officer he made a final charge, and fell severely wounded. He was married, May 18, 1787, to Peggy Oswald, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Mary (Galloway) Chew. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88 ; governor of Maryland, 1789–92, and was U.S. senator as successor to Richard Potts, resigned, 1796–97, and for a full term, 1797–1803. President Washington invited him into his cabinet as secretary of war in 1796, and in 1798 selected him as one of the major-generals in the army organizing in anticipation of war with France. In 1814 he prepared to take the field, and when the national capital was in the hands of the British he opposed all arguments looking to a capitulation. In 1816 he was the candidate of the Federalist party for Vice-President of the United States, and received twenty-two electoral votes. His son, John Eager Howard, served in the war of 1812, and with his three brothers was at the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814 ; and his grandson, John Eager Howard, served in the Mexican war, and was first on the walls at the storming of Chapultepec. Another son, George Howard (q.v.), was governor of Maryland ; another son, Benjamin Chew (q.v.), was a representative in congress ; another son, Charles, was graduated at St. Mary's, Baltimore, was sometime president of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad ; afterward president-judge of the Orphans' court ; in 1860 was president of the board of police commissioners of Baltimore, and was married to Elizabeth Phœbe, daughter of Francis Scott and Mary T. (Lloyd) Key. Governor John Eager Howard died at "Belvedere," Md., Oct. 12, 1827.

HOWARD, Joseph, Jr., journalist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 3, 1833 ; son of John T. and Susan (Raymond) Howard, and grandson of Joseph and Anstiss (Smith) Howard, of Salem, N.Y., who removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1820. Joseph, Jr., was a student at Farmington, Conn., and entered Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., in the class of 1857. He entered journalism as a contributor to the New York *Times* in 1860 over the signature "Howard," and attended and reported for that paper the national conventions of that year. He was war correspondent of the *Times* in 1861, and reported from the Virginia battlefields the two great battles of that year. He was city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and of the New York *Sunday Mercury* in 1862, and became a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines in New York and Boston. In 1864 he wrote and published what purported to be a proclamation from President Lincoln, calling for 500,000 men to arrest the rebellion, but what was intended as a burlesque was taken seriously by the government, and Mr. Howard was arrested and incarcerated in the U.S. prison, Fort Lafayette, for fourteen weeks, when he was released without trial. He was immediately made official recorder of the Department of the East, and as such served at the trials and attended the execution of Captains Young and Kennedy, of the Confederate States service. In 1866 he resumed his connection with the New York *Times*, and in August, 1868, became managing editor of the *Democrat*, then first published by "Brick" Pomeroy in New York city. On Jan. 1, 1869, he became editor of the New York *Star*, of which he became publisher and subsequently proprietor. In 1875 he became connected with the New York *Sun*, and in 1876, with the New York *Herald*, and he remained on the *Herald* staff ten years. In 1886 he established himself as an independent journalist and his contributions, known as "Howard's Column," appeared regularly in the New York *Press*, the Boston *Globe*, the New York *Recorder*, and the prominent newspapers of the northwest. He also gave some time to lecturing, his subjects including *Reminiscences of Journalism*, *Cranks*, and *People I Have Met*. He was one of the founders of the New York Press club, of which he was president five years ; a member of the Boston Press club and of the Philadelphia Journalists ; and president of the International League of Press Clubs. He was married, in 1856, to Anna S., daughter of Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Massachusetts, and their oldest daughter, Grace, established a mission for Indian girls in Dakota, which was successful.

HOWARD, Leland Ossian, entomologist, was born in Rockford, Ill., June 10, 1857 ; son of Ossian Gregory and Lucy Dunham (Thurber) Howard ; grandson of Calvin and Sarah (Gregory) Howard, and a descendant of William Hayward, or Howard. He was a student at Cornell university, 1873–78, where he was graduated B.S., 1877, and M.S., 1883. As an undergraduate he worked with Professor Comstock in the department of entomology, and from 1878 to 1886 was an assistant entomologist in the department of agriculture, Washington, D.C. He was made first assistant in 1886, and in 1894 became chief of the division of entomology. He was made honorary curator of the department of insects in the U.S. National museum in 1895. He made a special study of the parasitic hymenoptera and their habits and host relations, and of economic entomology in connection with his office. Georgetown university conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. He was elected to the presidency of the Entomological and Biological societies of Washington, D.C., and of the Association of Economic Entomologists. He was elected a member of the American Society of Naturalists, of the Biological and Entomological societies of Washington, D.C., and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889, presided over the section on zoölogy in 1895 and 1897, and was elected the permanent secretary of the association in the latter year. He prepared the definitions in entomology for the *Century* and *Funk and Wagnall's Standard* dictionaries and contributed to the *Standard Natural History.* He edited *Insect Life* published by the department of agriculture and is the author of many entomological articles, bulletins and government reports.

HOWARD, Milford W., representative, was born in Rome, Ga., Dec. 18, 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and began practice at Fort Payne, Ala. He was prosecuting attorney for DeKalb county four years; was also city attorney of Fort Payne two terms; chairman of the DeKalb county Democratic executive committee, and a Populist representative from the seventh Alabama district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99. He opposed trusts, advocated the confiscation of accumulated wealth above a reasonable amount, and prepared a bill demanding the impeachment of President Cleveland. He is the author of *The American Plutocracy* (1896).

O. O. Howard

HOWARD, Oliver Otis, soldier, was born in Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830; son of Rowland Bailey and Eliza (Otis) Howard. The family were in moderate circumstances and he spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the district school, and later the academies at Monmouth and Yarmouth. His father died when he was nine years old and he lived for two years with his uncle, John Otis, at Hollowell. He entered Bowdoin college in 1846, and was graduated A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He secured an appointment to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, Sept. 1, 1850, through the influence of his uncle, John Otis, and was graduated in 1854, fourth in a class of forty-six. He was promoted in the army brevet second lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1854; second lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1855; first lieutenant, July 1, 1857; brigadier-general, Dec. 21, 1864, and major-general, March 19, 1868; retiring by operation of law, Nov. 8, 1894. He was on duty at the arsenal at Watervliet, N.Y., 1854–55; at the Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Maine, 1855–56; at Watervliet, N.Y., 1856; was chief of ordnance on the staff of General Harney in the Seminole war in Florida, 1857, and assistant professor of mathematics, West Point, 1857–61. He resigned to accept promotion in the volunteer service, June 3, 1861; was made colonel of the 3d Maine volunteers, May 28, 1861; promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 3, 1861, and major-general, Nov. 29, 1862; and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 1, 1869. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ezra Church and during the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia;" and received the thanks of congress, Jan. 28, 1864, "for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion;" and a medal of honor "for distinguished bravery in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, leading the 61st New York volunteer infantry in the charge across the enemy's line, where he was twice severely wounded in the right arm, necessitating its amputation, while serving as brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade." In the volunteer army he was employed in the defences of Washington, June and July, 1861; commanded the 3d brigade, Heintzleman's division, in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861; commanded a brigade of Casey's division in the defence of Washington, July to September, 1861; commanded the 1st brigade, Sumner's division, September, 1861, to April, 1862; commanded the same brigade in the Army of the Potomac, April–June, 1862; commanded a brigade at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862; was on sick leave disabled by wounds, June 2–Aug. 27, 1862; commanded California brigade, Sedgwick's division, Army of the Potomac, in the Northern Virginia campaign, August–September, 1862; commanded the same brigade in the 2d division, 2d corps, during the Maryland campaign, September, 1862; succeeded General Sedgwick, wounded, to the command of the 2d division, 2d corps, at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 14, 1862; was on the march to Falmouth, Va., October–November, 1862; served in the Rappahannock campaign, 1862–1863; commanded the 11th corps, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville, April–May, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign, June–September, 1863; guarded the Orange and Alexandria railroad, Catlett's station, Va., July–September, 1863; served in the Army of the Cumberland, September–October, 1863; in operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., October–November, 1863; on the expedition for the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., November–December, 1863; in the occupation of Chattanooga, Tenn., December, 1863–April, 1864; commanded the 4th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, April, 1864; participated in the invasion of Georgia, May–July, 1864; commanded the Army and Department of Tennessee, July–October, 1864; was in pursuit of Hood's army, October–November, 1864; commanded the right wing of General Sherman's army in the march to the sea, November–December, 1864; engaged in the invasion of the Carolinas, January–April, 1865; was a commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, May 12, 1865–June 30, 1872; a special Indian commissioner for New Mexico and Arizona, February–November, 1872; commanded the Department of the Columbia, 1874–81; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1881–82; and was commander of the Department of the Platte, 1882–86; of the Department of California, Columbia and Arizona, and the Division of the Pacific, 1886–88; of the Division of the Atlantic, 1888–91, and of the Department of the East, 1891–94. The battles in which he saw active service include Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Fairfax, March 3, 1862; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Bottom's Bridge, May 17, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862, where he lost his arm; Centreville, Sept. 1, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2–4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863; Lookout Valley, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23–25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Rocky-face Ridge, Buzzard-Roost Gap, and Dalton, Ga., May 7–12, 1864; Resaca, May 14–15, 1864; Adairsville, May 17, 1864; Cassville, May 19, 1864; Dallas, May 25–26, 1864; Pickett's Mill, May 27, 1864; Pine and Kenesaw mountains, June 20–July 2, 1864; Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Ezra Church, July 28, 1864; Jonesboro, Aug. 31–Sept. 1, 1864; pursuit of Hood's army in Northern Georgia and Alabama, Oct. 4–Nov. 1, 1864; Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864; Savannah, Dec. 21, 1864; Pocotaligo, S.C., Jan 4, 1865; River Bridge, Feb. 3, 1865; Orangeburg, Feb. 15, 1865; Congree Creek, Feb. 1865; Cheraw, March 3, 1865; Fayetteville, N.C., March 11, 1865; Bentonville, March 19–21, 1865; Goldsboro, March 24, 1865, and surrender of Johnston's army at Durham's Station, N.C., April 26, 1865. The French government conferred on him the badge of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1884. He served as president of Howard university, Washington, D.C., which was established by the government largely through his instrumentality and named in his honor, 1869–73, and as trustee of the institution from its organization; and was elected president of the Congregational Home Missionary society in 1897. He was married, Feb. 14, 1855, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Alexander Black Waite, of Portland, Maine, and had five sons and two daughters: Lieut.-Col. Guy Howard, killed in action in the Philippines, Oct. 22, 1899; Maj. John Howard, of the 48th volunteer infantry; Maj. J. W. Howard, civil engineer; Chauncey O. Howard; Harry S. Howard; Grace Ellen Howard, wife of James T. Gray, of Portland, Ore.; and Bessie Howard. He received the degree of LL.D. from Waterville college, Maine (now Colby university), 1865; from Shurtleff college, Ill., 1865; from Gettysburg Theological seminary, Pa., 1866, and from Bowdoin college, 1888. He is the author of: *Donald's School Days* (1878); *Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés, in Peace and War* (1878); *Life of Zachary Taylor* (1892); *Fighting for Humanity* (1898); *Henry in War* (1899); translator of *Life of the Count de Gasparin* (1885), and *Isabella de Castile* (1893); and contributor of the articles: *The Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville*, *The Struggle for Atlanta* and *Sherman's Advance from Atlanta* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1884–88).

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD, Solomon, educator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1811. He was graduated at Augusta college, Ky., A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He was professor in St. Charles college,

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Mo., 1833–35; a minister in the Ohio conference of the Methodist church, 1835–42; principal of the preparatory school of Ohio Wesleyan university, 1842–43; principal of the Springfield, Ohio, high school, 1843–44; professor of mathematics in Ohio Wesleyan university, 1844–45; president of the Springfield Female college, 1845–52, and president of Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, 1852–72. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Miami university, and that of LL.D. from the State University of Iowa in 1862. He died at San José, Cal., June 9, 1873.

HOWARD, Timothy Edward, jurist, was born on a farm near Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 27, 1837; son of Martin and Julia (Beahan) Howard; grandson of Timothy and Catharine (Miles) Howard and of John and Julia (O'Gorman) Beahan, and a descendant of Irish and English ancestry. He attended Union school, Ypsilanti, Mich., 1854–55, and the University of Michigan, 1855–56; taught school, and was graduated from the University of Notre Damė, Ind., in 1864. He enlisted in the 12th Michigan infantry, Feb. 5, 1862, and was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and discharged from the service. He was instructor at Notre Dame university, 1359–79; was a member of the common council at South Bend, Ind., 1878–84; clerk of the circuit court, 1879–83; state senator, 1886–92; judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1893–99, and chief justice of the court for three terms during his service on the bench. His opinions are found in volumes 133–153, inclusive, of the reports of the supreme court of Indiana. Many of these opinions attracted wide attention, particularly those in relation to taxation, legislative apportionment and constitutional questions. He was appointed by Governor Mount president of the Indiana fee and salary commission in 1899.

HOWARD, Volney E., representative, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, in 1808. He was a lawyer in Vicksburg, Miss., 1830–47, during which time he was also reporter of the court of errors and appeals, and editor of the *Mississippian*, the organ of the Democratic party of that state. His position as editor brought him into the political controversies of the day, and he fought a duel with Sergeant S. Prentiss, the celebrated orator, also a native of Maine, and another with Alexander G. McNutt, a member of the state legislature, and afterward governor of the state. He removed to San Antonio, Texas, in 1847, where he was active in securing the annexation of the state, and was elected one of its first representatives in congress, serving in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53. He favored the Missouri compromise, and in 1849 was sent to California by President Taylor on a special mission regarding the admission of the territory as a state. He returned to California after the close of his second term in congress, and continued his residence in that state during the remainder of his life. He published: *Mississippi Law Reports, 1834–44* (7 vols., 1839–44), and with A. Hutchinson, *Statute Laws of Mississippi* (1840). He died in Santa Monica, Cal., May 14, 1889.

Wm A Howard

HOWARD, William Alanson, representative, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., April 8, 1813; son of Dan and Esther (Spencer) Howard; grandson of Henry Howard, of Easton, Mass., and a descendant (through Henry 3 and Major Jonathan 2) of John Henry Howard, of West Bridgewater, Mass., who was in Duxbury as early as 1643, and died in Charlestown in 1672. William Alanson Howard was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Albion, N.Y., 1827–32, and prepared for college at Wyoming academy, 1832–35. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1839, having suffered from delicate health throughout his college course. He taught in a select school in Genesee county, N.Y., 1839–40, and was a mathematical tutor in a branch of the University of Michigan, 1840–42. Meanwhile, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842, practising in Detroit in partnership with Alexander Buel until 1848, when Mr. Buel was elected a representative in the 31st congress. Mr. Howard was a representative from Michigan in the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1855–61. In the 36th congress he successfully contested the seat claimed by George B. Cooper, and took his seat, May 15, 1860. Throughout his congressional service he was a member of the committee on ways and means. He was also chairman of the Kansas investigating committee. He was an earnest advocate of anti-slavery. He was chairman of the state central committee, 1860–66; a presidential elector at large for the state in 1872 and 1876, and a member of various other committees. He was appointed postmaster of Detroit by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and served until removed by President Johnson in 1865. He declined the office of U.S. minister to China tendered by President Grant in 1869. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1872 and 1876, and as leader of the Michigan delegation in 1876, turned the convention to Rutherford B. Hayes, as the Presidential candidate. He was appointed land commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad in 1869, and in 1872 of the Northern Pacific railway. He was appointed governor of Dakota territory in 1878, which office he held at the time of his death. He was married, March 1, 1841, to Ellen Jane, daughter of Matthew W. Birchard, of Detroit, Mich. Their youngest son, James Birchard Howard, was graduated from Yale in 1877. Governor Howard died in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1880.

HOWARD, William Marcellus, representative, was born at Berwick City, La., Dec. 6, 1857; son of William A. and Alameda (Maxwell) Howard, and grandson of Robert and Mary Howard, and of Sherwood R. and Ella Maxwell. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, Ph.B., in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, practising in Lexington, Ga. He was elected solicitor-general of the northern judicial circuit of Georgia in 1884, and was re-elected in 1888 and 1892. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901, and in November, 1900, was re-elected to the 57th congress, 1901–03.

HOWARD, William Washington, educator, was born in London, England, Sept. 19, 1817. He was graduated at Oxford, and was a teacher in London. He removed to the United States in 1849, and settled in Indiana. He taught in military schools in Kentucky and Sing Sing, N.Y., and in the High school at Jersey Shore, Pa., and was principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y. He was licensed as a Presbyterian clergyman and in 1863 settled in Aurora, N.Y., as pastor of the Presbyterian church there. He was active in organizing Wells Seminary for the Higher Education of Young Women, and is named in the charter of March 28, 1868, as one of the original trustees. He was the first president of the seminary, serving 1868–69, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., as non-resident president. He also served as professor of Greek and Latin during his term as president of the seminary and was secretary of the board of trustees, 1868–71. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1879. He is the author of: *Aids to French Composition* (1854). He died in Aurora, N.Y., July 1, 1871.

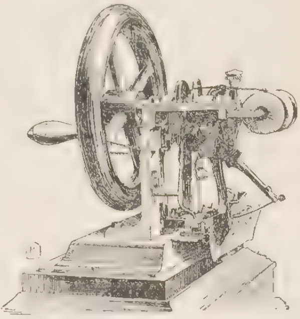
HOWE, Albion Paris, soldier, was born in Standish, Maine, March 13, 1818. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1841, and was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. artillery, July 1, 1841; 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846; captain, March 2, 1855; major, Aug. 11, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 20th infantry, July 28, 1866 (which he declined); lieutenant-colonel, 2d artillery, April 10, 1879; colonel, 4th artillery, April 19, 1882; and was retired by operation of law, June 30, 1882. In the volunteer service he was commissioned brigadier-general, June 11, 1862; brevet major-general, July 13, 1865, and was honorably mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866. His service included the Mexican war, 1846–47; and the civil war, 1861–65: as commander of Howe's U.S. battery and chief of artillery in McClellan's army in western Virginia, 1861; commander of a brigade of light artillery in the Army of the Potomac in the peninsula campaign of 1862; commander of the 1st brigade in Couch's 1st division, Keyes's 4th army corps, 1862; commander of the 2d division, 6th army corps in the Chancellorsville campaign, 1863; and in charge of artillery depot, Washington, D.C., 1864–66. He was lieutenant-colonel of 2d artillery on the Pacific coast, 1879–82, and colonel of 4th artillery, 1882. He received brevets as follows: captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; major, July 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va.; lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in action on Salem Heights, Va., during the Chancellorsville campaign; colonel, Nov. 7, 1863, for the affair on the redoubts of the Rappahannock; brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and major-general of volunteers, July 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the civil war. His principal battles were Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Manassas, Aug. 2, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11–17, 1862; and Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He served as a member of the artillery board to inspect all the arms, ammunition and stores in the U.S. forts and arsenals, 1866–67; was on duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, 1867–68; commanded Fort Washington, Md., 1868–72; was in charge of the disbursing office at Louisville, Ky., 1872–76; on leave of absence and waiting orders, 1876–77; in command of the regiment and post at Presidio, Cal., August to December, 1877; at Alcatraz Island, Cal., 1877–79; at Fort McHenry, Md., 1879–82, and at Fort Adams, R.I., May to July, 1882. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25, 1897.

Julia Ward Howe.

HOWE, Charles Sumner, educator, was born in Nashua, N.H., Sept. 29, 1858; son of William Ramsdell and Susan Dorcas (Woods) Howe. He attended the public schools of Boston, and the Franklin, Mass., High school; was graduated from Massachusetts State college and Boston university, B.S., 1878, and was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1882-83. He was principal of Albuquerque (N.M.) academy, 1879-81; adjunct professor of mathematics at Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, 1883-84; professor of mathematics and astronomy there, 1884-89, and was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1889. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885 and fellow of same in 1891, and a member of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He was married, May 22, 1882, to Abbie Amelia Waite, of North Amherst, Mass. He received from Wooster university the degree of Ph.D. in 1887.

Elias Howe

HOWE, Elias, inventor, was born in Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819; son of Elias Howe, a farmer and miller. He assisted his father in summer and attended the district school in winter. In 1835 he went to Lowell, where he worked in a machine shop, and in 1837 he removed to a shop in Cambridge, and soon after to one in Boston. While there he conceived the sewing-machine that made his name famous. He experimented continuously for five years, completing his first invention in May, 1845. He had meantime returned to Cambridge, where his father had a machine shop. In making his first machine he received financial aid from George Fisher, an old schoolmate. In September, 1846, he patented the first sewing-machine, but the opposition to labor-saving machines rendered the introduction difficult, and he engaged as a railroad engineer until his health failed. As the artisans of America were unwilling to receive his invention, he went to England in 1847, hoping to introduce it there, but met with no better success. He then worked his way home as a common sailor, having disposed of his English rights to William Thomas, after adapting the machine to stitching valises, umbrellas and corsets. On reaching home he found his sewing-machine imitated by rival inventors and extensively introduced by parties who had money to advertise and show the working of the machine. This was done regardless of Howe's patents. In 1854 he succeeded, by the help of wealthy friends, in establishing the priority of his invention, and he repurchased the patents, which he had parted with during his adversity. This enabled him to collect royalty on every machine produced in the United States, and his income soon reached $200,000 per annum. When his patents expired in 1867 he had received in royalties from the sale of machines over $2,000,000, and after that he engaged in the manufacture of sewing-machines. In the civil war he served as a private in the 17th Connecticut volunteers. He was decorated with the cross of the Légion d'Honneur by the French government, and received for his invention various other medals and honors, including the gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1867. In the selections of names for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made by the board of electors in October, 1900, Howe stood fourth in "Class D, Inventors," receiving forty-seven votes, Fulton, Morse and Whitney only securing places with eighty-five, eighty and sixty-seven votes, respectively. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1867.



THE HOWE MACHINE, 1846.

HOWE, Henry, historian, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1816; son of Gen. Hezekiah and Sarah (Townsend) Howe; grandson of Hezekiah and Hannah (Beers) Howe and of Ebenezer and Eunice (Atwater) Townsend, and a descendant of James Howe, who came to America from Essex county, England, in 1637, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Gen. Hezekiah Howe was the first publisher of Webster's dictionary. Henry learned the book business from his father, and published his first book, "Eminent Mechanics," in 1839, followed by: "Historical Collections" of New York in 1841, of New Jersey in 1843, of Virginia in 1845, and of Ohio in 1847. In 1891, after six years of extended travel, he published "Historical Collections of Ohio, Centennial Edition," in three large volumes, the plates and copyright of which were purchased by the state of Ohio. He was elected to honorary membership in the various state and national historical societies, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Otterbein university, Ohio, in 1889. Besides his *Historical Collections* he is the author of: *The Great West* (1851); *Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travellers* (1853); *Life and Death on the Ocean* (1855); *Adventures and Achievements of Americans* (1858); *Our Whole Country* (2 vols., 1861); *Times of the Rebellion in the West* (1876); *Over the World* (1883); *Outline History of New Haven* (1884); *New Haven Elms and Greens* (1885). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1893.

HOWE, Henry Marion, metallurgist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 2, 1848; son of Dr. Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe. He graduated from the Boston Latin school in 1865, from Harvard in 1869, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. He also gained practical scientific knowledge by working at the forge and furnace and by extensive travel in America and Europe. He attained a high position as a metallurgist and was employed by some of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States and Canada. He was a judge in the department of mines and mining at the Paris exposition of 1889; was *président d'honneur* of the congress on mining, metallurgy, and on the methods of testing at the Paris exposition of 1900; president of the jury of mines and mining at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893, and president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1893. He was made professor of metallurgy in Columbia university in 1897. In 1895 the Bessemer gold medal was unanimously awarded him by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain in recognition of his work, "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel," the first volume of which took four years to write, and which was translated into French and in part into German and Russian. The medal, which was founded by Sir Henry Bessemer, is bestowed periodically upon those who have most benefited the industry, and Mr. Howe was the fourth American to be honored with the medal, the others being Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and John Fritz, builder of the Bethlehem, Pa., iron works. The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, Paris, awarded the author a prize of 2500 francs; the Society for the Promotion of Industry of Berlin awarded him its great gold medal, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia its Elliot Cresson gold medal, its highest honor. He was elected an honorary member of various scientific societies, including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1886. He is the author of: *Metallurgy of Iron and Steel* (Vol. I., 1895).

Henry M. Howe.

HOWE, Herbert Alonzo, educator, was born at Brockport, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1858; son of Alonzo J. and Julia M. (Osgood) Howe, and grandson of Charles and Jane Ann (Pettingill) Howe and of Sewall M. and Elhira (Brown) Osgood. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1875 and was elected professor of astronomy there in 1880, and director of the Chamberlin observatory at the University of Denver, Col., in 1890. He was made a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft and of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He received the degree of A.M. in astronomy from the University of Cincinnati in 1877, and the degree of Sc.D. from Boston university in 1884. He is the author of: *A Study of the Sky* (1896); *Elements of Descriptive Astronomy* (1897), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

HOWE, James Lewis, chemist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 4, 1859; son of Francis A. and Mary F. (Lewis) Howe; grandson of the Rev. James Howe and of the Hon. James Lewis, of Pepperell, Mass., and a descendant of Puritan ancestors who came to Massachusetts prior to 1640, including John Lyford, 1621, died in Virginia, 1629, and the Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., in 1880, and from Göttingen university, A.M. and Ph.D., in 1882. He was professor of chemistry at Central university, Richmond, Ky., 1883–87; was scientist and lecturer to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, Louisville, 1886–94; became professor of chemistry at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., in 1894; secretary of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893; secretary of the council in 1894; general secretary in 1895, and vice-president for the chemical section in 1899. He was elected a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and a member of the American Chemical society, of the German Chemical society and of the Chemical Society of London. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in 1886. He is the author of: *A Bibliography of the Metals of the Platinum Group* (1897); *Inorganic Chemistry according to the Periodic Law* (1898), which he prepared in collaboration with Francis Preston Venable.

HOWE, James Robinson, representative, was born in New York city, Jan. 27, 1839; son of John and Ann Elizabeth (Woodruff) Howe; grandson of John and Elsie (Robinson) Howe and of Caleb and Nancy (Townsend) Woodruff, and a descendant of Nathaniel Howe, who settled in Stamford, Conn., about 1690. His first ancestor in America settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1635. He attended the public schools of New York city and engaged in the dry goods business. He was made a trustee in several public institutions, vice-president of the Amphion Musical society and a member of the Union League, Invincible, Hanover, Apollo and several other clubs. He was a Republican representative from the sixth New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

J.R. Howe

HOWE, John Badlam, author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1813; son of the Rev. James B. Howe, of Claremont, N.H. He entered the sophomore class of Washington (now Trinity) college in 1829, and was graduated in 1832. He then removed to Indiana, where he became prominently identified with local politics. He was a member of the state legislature in 1850 and of the state constitutional convention of 1850. He is the author of: *The Political Economy of Great Britain, the United States and France in the Use of Money: a New Science of Production and Exchange* (1878); *Monetary and Industrial Fallacies: A Dialogue* (1878); *Mono-Metallism and Bi-Metallism; or, The Science of Monetary Values* (1879); *The Common Sense, the Mathematics and the Metaphysics of Money* (enl. ed., 1881). He died at Lima, Ind., Jan. 22, 1883.

HOWE, John Ireland, inventor, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., July 20, 1793. He was educated for the medical profession, was resident physician in the New York almshouse, and a practitioner in New York city and after 1829 in North Salem, N.Y. He patented an india-rubber compound in 1828 and built a factory for its manufacture in 1829 at North Salem. He claimed to have been the first person to attempt to combine with india-rubber other substances to make it more useful in the arts. His substance not proving the best for the purpose nothing came of his invention. In 1830–31 he produced a machine for manufacturing pins with solid heads, which he patented in 1832. He completed another machine for their manufacture in 1833, and in January, 1834, having secured patents abroad, he erected in Manchester, England, a machine by which pins to the weight of 24,000 to the pound were produced. Failing to sell his patents in England, he returned to the United States in 1836 and erected a factory in New York, removing it to Birmingham, Conn., in 1838. He patented his rotary machine in 1840, and this machine was used with no material improvements for thirty years. He was awarded medals for his inventions with improvements made from time to time. He died in Birmingham, Conn., Sept. 10, 1876.

Julia Ward Howe

HOWE, Julia Ward, author, was born in New York city, May 27, 1819; daughter of Samuel and Julia (Cutler) Ward. Among her ancestors were the Marions of South Carolina; Governor Samuel Ward, of the Continental congress, and Roger Williams. Her father was a successful banker, and after the death of her mother in 1824 had the charge of her education, which was extremely liberal for the time, including the ancient and modern languages. Julia inherited poetic genius from her mother. After her father's death in 1839 she visited Boston and while there met Margaret Fuller. She was married in New York in 1843 to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the eminent philanthropist. They spent the first year of their married life abroad and their first child, Julia Romana, was born in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Howe was already well acquainted with the French, German and Italian languages. Before the civil war she conducted with her husband *The Commonwealth*, an anti-slavery paper, and in 1861 she wrote the famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic." A trip to Greece in 1867 resulted in her entertaining work, "From the Oak to the Olive." In 1869 she espoused the cause of woman suffrage, and her first speech before a legislative committee was made in the green room of the state house, Boston, in the winter of 1869. She was an original member of the New England club, of which she was elected president. She presided from time to time over the deliberations of the American Woman Suffrage association and was a delegate to the World's Prison Reform Congress in London in 1872. During her stay in England she made every effort to promote the formation of an international peace association of women, for which she had already published one appeal at the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. She was president of the Woman's branch of the New Orleans exposition, 1884–85, and was elected vice-president of the American Authors' guild in 1898. She preached in Rome, Italy, Santo Domingo and from Unitarian pulpits in the United States, and lectured before the Concord School of Philosophy. Of Mrs. Howe's family, the well-known Sam Ward of New York and Washington society was her brother; the elder of her sisters was the wife of the sculptor, Thomas Crawford, and the mother of Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist; her youngest sister married, in 1846, Adolph Mailliard, whose father was administrator of the American estate of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain; her daughter Julia Romana was a distinguished educator; her daughter Laura E. Richards became a well-known author; her daughter Maud, also an author, was married to John Elliott, the artist; her daughter Florence became a writer on social topics, and her son Henry Marion acquired a wide reputation as a writer on iron and steel manufacture. Her poetical works include: *Passion Flowers* (1854); *Words of the Hour* (1856); *Later Lyrics* (1866); *From Sunset Ridge* (1898). Her plays include: *The World's Own*, acted at Wallack's theatre, 1855, and *Hippolytus*, a tragedy never produced, written for Edwin Booth in 1858. Her prose works include: *A Trip to Cuba* (1860); *From the Oak to the Olive* (1868); *Modern Society* (1881); *Life of Margaret Fuller* (1883), and a volume of essays entitled: *Is Polite Society Polite?* (1898); and she edited: *Sex and Education*, a reply to Dr. Edward H. Clarke's "Sex in Education" (1874). She was associate editor of the *Woman's Journal* and contributed to the various reviews and magazines.

HOWE, Mark Antony De Wolfe, first bishop of Central Pennsylvania and 99th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bristol, R.I., April 5, 1808; only child of John and Louisa (Smith) Howe; grandson of Capt. Perley and Abigail D'Wolf Howe and of Stephen and Ruth (Bosworth) Smith; great-grandson of the Rev. Perley Howe; of Mark Antony and Abigail (Potter) D'Wolf, and of Samuel and Eliza (Drown) Smith; and a descendant of James Howe, who came in 1637 to Roxbury, and in 1638 settled in Ipswich, Mass., and of Richard Smith, who settled in Bristol, R.I., in 1680 and was clerk of the town. Bishop Howe's grandfather, Capt. Perley Howe, an ardent patriot in the American Revolution, was impoverished by investing in Continental money and spent his last days as a teacher in Hartford and Wethersfield, Conn. His father, John Howe, was born at Killingly, Conn., July 5, 1783, was graduated at Brown in 1805; admitted to the bar in 1808, practised law in Bristol, Conn., 1808–41; was a state representative for several years; collector of customs, 1841–45; farmer, 1845–53; died at the home of his son, Bishop Howe, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1864. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe was a pupil of the village school; attended the village academy which was taught by two divinity students of Bishop Griswold, one of them the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng; and received his final preparation for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and under private tuition at South Kingston and Taunton. He entered Middlebury college in 1824 and in 1826 changed to Brown, where he was graduated, A.B., 1828; A.M., 1831. He was usher in the Adams school, Boston, 1828, and head master of the Hawes school, South Boston, 1829–30. He was confirmed in St. Matthew's church, South Boston, by Bishop Griswold in 1830; was a student of theology under the Rev. Mr. Bristed in Bristol, 1830–31, and tutor in Brown university, 1831–32. He was ordained deacon in January, 1832, and priest in February, 1833, by Bishop Griswold. He was assistant and rector of St. Matthew's church, South Boston, Mass., 1832–33; rector of St. James's parish, Roxbury, 1833–34; of Christ church, Cambridge, 1834–35; and of St. James's church, Roxbury, 1836–46. He served as associate editor of the *Christian Witness*, Boston, 1834–45; declined a call to St. Paul's church, Louisville, Ky., 1845; and was rector of St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1846–71. He was a candidate for election for bishop coadjutor to Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania in 1862 and a deadlock in the contest between him and Dr. Stevens was decided by lot in favor of the latter. In 1865 he was elected missionary bishop of Nevada, which diocese included Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, but declined the office. In November, 1871, he was elected bishop of the newly erected diocese of Central Pennsylvania and was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1871, by his uncle, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, assisted by Bishops McIlvaine, Lee, Potter, Clark, Bedell, Kerfoot and Morris. In 1884 he was given a coadjutor in the person of Bishop Rulison. He was a deputy to the general convention, 1850–71; secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies, 1850–52; trustee of Brown university, 1872–90; a fellow of Brown

M. A. DeWolfe Howe

university, 1890–93; a member of the Pan-Anglican conference, London, 1878; a founder of the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, and corporate trustee of the Philadelphia Divinity school. He celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his ordination at Christ cathedral, Reading, Pa., Jan. 15, 1882. He received from Brown the degree of D.D. in 1849 and from the University of Pennsylvania that of LL.D. in 1876. He was married, Oct. 16, 1833, to Julia Bowen Amory, who died in February, 1841, leaving two daughters, Louisa and Mary. He was twice married: first, June 17, 1843, to Elizabeth Smith Marshall, of Bristol, R.I.; and secondly, June 9, 1857, to Eliza Whitney, who survived him, as did seven sons and one daughter. His daughter Mary was married in October, 1861, to the Rev. William Hobart Hare, afterward Bishop of South Dakota. His son, the Rev. Reginald Heber (q.v.), was in 1900 rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Brookline, Mass., and Frank Perley (A.B., Brown, 1872; E. M., Lehigh, 1878) and Arthur Whitney (A.B., Brown, 1880) became manufacturers of iron and steel in Philadelphia, Pa. Bishop Howe's published works include: *Review of the Report of the Boston Public Schools* (1845); *Introductory Essays to Butler's Bishop Heber's Poems* (1857); *Loyalty in the American Republic* (1863); *Memoirs of the Life and Services of Bishop Alonzo Potter* (1871); *Charge to Clergy, &c.* (1886). He died at Bristol, R.I., July 31, 1895.

HOWE, Reginald Heber, clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 9, 1846; son of the Rt. Rev. Mark A. De Wolfe and Elizabeth Smith (Marshall) Howe. He was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia, Pa., B.D., 1869. He was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1870, and was assistant rector of Grace church, Providence, R.I., 1869–71; rector of Trinity church, Milford, Mass., 1871–72; of Christ church, Quincy, Mass., 1872–77, and in 1877 was made rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Brookline, Mass. He was made secretary of the Massachusetts Diocesan Board of Missions in 1885, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Free Church association in 1894; and served as examining chaplain to Bishops Paddock, Brooks, and Lawrence, of Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1894. He is the author of: *The Creed and the Year; The Call to Confirmation; Quadragesima*, and contributions to periodicals.

HOWE, Reginald Heber, ornithologist, was born in Quincy, Mass., April 10, 1875; son of the Rev. Reginald Heber and Susan (Adams) Howe. He attended Noble's school, Boston, Mass., and engaged as a clerk in a commission house in Boston, 1893–96. In 1897 he entered Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, and while an undergraduate was editor of the *Harvard Advocate*. He was elected a member of the American Ornithologists' union, of the Nuttall Ornithological club, and chairman of the ornithological section of the Harvard Natural History society. His published works include: *Every Bird* (1895); *On the Birds' Highway* (1899); *The Birds of Rhode Island* (with Edward Sturtevant, 1899); *Notes on Rhode Island Ornithology* (edited), and many scientific papers in *The Auk*, the *Proceedings* of the Boston Society of Natural History, and other scientific magazines.

HOWE, Robert, soldier, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., in 1732, of English ancestry. He visited England, 1764–66, and on his return was commissioned captain of Fort Johnson, N.C., by Governor Tryon. He was a member of the Colonial assembly, 1772–73, and a delegate to the Colonial congress, New Berne, N.C., 1774, the assembling of which Governor Martin opposed. Howe replied to the governor's address and his remarks caused the governor to issue a proclamation from aboard the British ship *Cruiser*, Aug. 8, 1775, denouncing Howe for taking the title of colonel and for calling out and training the militia. On August 21 Howe was appointed, by the Colonial congress which met at Hillsborough, colonel of the 2d North Carolina regiment, and in December, 1775, was ordered to proceed with his regiment to Virginia, where he joined Gen. William Woodford at Norfolk, and drove Lord Dunmore out of that part of the state. He was given a vote of thanks by the Virginia convention and by congress, and was promoted brigadier-general. In March, 1776, he joined Gen. Henry Lee and marched his regiment through North Carolina, *en route* for Charleston, S.C. The people of his state received him with public honors, and on reaching Charleston he was given command of the North Carolina troops and soon after succeeded Gen. James Moore in the command of the entire Southern department. He was made major-general in October, 1777, and in the spring of 1779 led an unsuccessful expedition against Florida and was obliged to fall back to Savannah, Ga., which city he undertook to defend with his decimated force, aided by the militia, against the British forces of General Prevost. He was surprised by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and forced to evacuate the place. This disaster led to a court-martial which honorably acquitted him from blame. Gen. Christopher Gadsden, of Charleston, criticised his conduct in a public letter, which resulted in a duel in which neither was hurt, and the incident was the subject of a humorous poem by Major John André. Howe's conduct had so displeased the people of

South Carolina and Georgia that Gen. Benjamin Lincoln superseded him and he joined Washington's army on the Hudson, where he commanded West Point in 1780 and quelled the mutiny of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey line in 1781. He received for this service the thanks of Washington. In 1783 he quelled another attempted mutiny of the troops in Philadelphia. In 1785 congress appointed him an Indian commissioner, and on his return to North Carolina he was elected to the state legislature, but died before taking his seat. During his absence his plantation had been raided and his buildings and stock destroyed by order of Lord Cornwallis. He died in Brunswick county, N.C., Nov. 12, 1785.

Samuel G. Howe

HOWE, Samuel Gridley, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801; son of Joseph N. and Patty (Gridley) Howe, and grandson of Edward C. Howe. He was graduated at Brown in 1821 and at Harvard Medical school in 1824. He at once joined the patriot army in Greece, serving 1824–30, being surgeon-in-charge of the Greek fleet, 1827–30, and visiting the United States in 1827 in order to raise funds for the relief of the famine prevailing in that country. He founded a colony on the Isthmus of Corinth and in 1830, being prostrated by swamp fever, he returned to the United States, where he became interested in the blind and sought better methods for their education. In order to further this design he visited Europe in 1831. While in Paris he sympathized with the Polish patriots and was elected president of the committee formed for their relief. While engaged in carrying funds to a detachment of the Polish army he was arrested by the Prussian authorities, imprisoned for six weeks and then taken to the French frontier and liberated. He returned to the United States in 1832 and opened the first school for the instruction of the blind in Boston at his father's house, the foundation of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, of which institution he was superintendent until his death. His success as the instructor of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, gave rise to the rapid multiplication of institutions for the blind in the United States. He also founded an experimental school for the training of idiots, the result of which was the organization in 1851 of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, and he was its superintendent, 1848–75. His first appearance as an anti-slavery agitator was as the Free-soil candidate for representative in the 30th congress in 1846. He was defeated in the election by Robert C. Winthrop, Democrat. He was connected with the U.S. sanitary commission and the Freedman's relief association during the civil war, and in 1867 went to Greece to carry supplies to the Cretans in their struggle against the Turks. In 1871 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the U.S. government to report on the question of annexation, and championed the measure as a civilizing expedient. He was a member of the Massachusetts board of education; president of the Massachusetts board of charities, and trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and of the McLean Asylum for the Insane. He was married in 1843 to Julia, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Cutler) Ward. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1868. He edited *The Commonwealth*, 1851–53; *The Cretan*, 1868–71; published reports of various institutions and is the author of: *Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution* (1828), and *Reader for the Blind*, printed in raised characters (1839). His widow, Julia Ward Howe, published *Memoirs of Dr. Samuel G. Howe* (1876). His name in "Class C, Educators," received nine votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1876.

Tim O Howe

HOWE, Timothy Otis, statesman, was born in Livermore, Maine, Feb. 24, 1816. He attended the common school, was brought up on a farm, and was graduated at Readfield academy. He became a lawyer in 1839, practised in Readfield, Maine, and was a state representative in 1845. He removed to Green Bay, Wis., in the latter part of 1840, and in 1848 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for representative in the 14th congress. He was judge of the 4th circuit, and *ex officio* of the supreme court, 1851–53, and for a time served as chief justice of the state. He was an active campaign speaker for Frémont and Dayton in 1856. In the judicial contest to determine the election of governor of Wisconsin that year, Mr. Howe appeared for Coles Bashford, and defeated his contestant, William A. Barstow. He was U.S. senator for three terms, 1861–79. In the senate he served on the committees on finance, commerce, pensions and claims, and as chairman of the committees on appropriations and Revolutionary claims. He advocated emancipation, Negro-suffrage in the District of Columbia, and territorial jurisdiction over the seceded states. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866 at Philadelphia; voted for the impeachment of President Johnson; supported the silver bill of 1878, and opposed the anti-Chinese bill. He declined a seat on the U.S. supreme bench offered him by President Grant. He was a delegate to the international monetary conference in Paris in 1881, and in December of that year was appointed by President Arthur postmaster-general in his cabinet. He died in Racine, Wis., March 25, 1883.

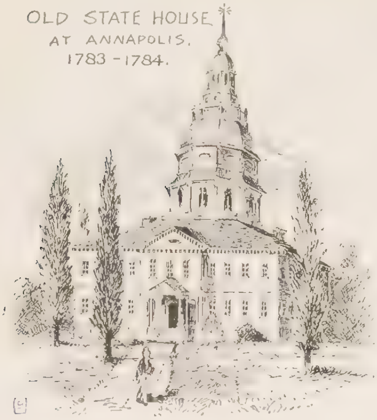
HOWE, William Bell White, sixth bishop of South Carolina, and 98th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Claremont, N.H., March 31, 1823; son of the Rev. James Blake and Mary (White) Howe; grandson of Abraham Howe and of Edward White, and a direct descendant of William Bell, colonel of the Ancient and Honorable artillery of Boston, just prior to the Revolution; and also of Abraham Howe, of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, England, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1638. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844; studied theology, and was ordained a deacon, April 9, 1847, and a priest, June 3, 1849. He was rector of the parish of St. John, Berkeley, S.C., 1847–60, and of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C., 1860–71. He was elected assistant bishop of South Carolina, May 13, 1871, and on Oct. 8, 1871, he was consecrated at St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., at the session of the general convention, by Bishops Smith, Whittingham, Davis, Atkinson and Gregg, of the American church, assisted by Bishops Selwyn, of Lichfield, England, and Bishop Venables, of Nassau, N.P., the bishop of Lichfield preaching the sermon. He was coadjutor to Bishop Davis in 1871, and on the death of that prelate, Dec. 2, 1871, became the sixth bishop of the diocese of South Carolina. During the civil war, as rector of St. Philip's church, he continued to minister to his congregation in the parish church until they were driven out by the shells of the Federal army during the siege of Charleston. With the Rev. Alexander Marshall he remained with his people until the city was evacuated, when he was ordered out by the federal authorities, but was restored to his parish after the war closed. In 1866 he founded St. Philip's church home, Charleston, as a refuge for old ladies. He received from the University of the South and the University of Georgia the degree of D.D. in 1871, and from Columbia college that of S.T.D. in 1872. He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 25, 1894.

W. B. W. Howe

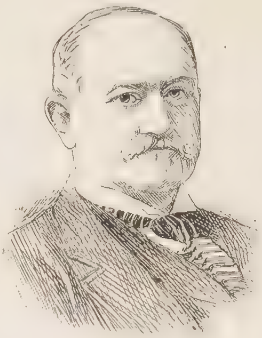
HOWE, William Henry, painter, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, in November, 1844; son of Elisha Biglow and Celestia (Russell) Howe, grandson of John Howe and of Almond Russell, and a descendant on his mother's side from the Pilgrim fathers. His father was born at Old Concord, Mass., his ancestors having come from England about 1700. William Henry Howe was educated in the public schools and pursued the study of art in Paris under Otto de Thoren and Vuillefroy. He opened a studio in New York in 1884. He became especially noted as a painter of cattle, and was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1894, and an Academician in 1897. He received gold and silver medals and other honors from various expositions; honorable mention from the Paris Salon of 1886 and a gold medal in 1888, and gold medals from the New Orleans exposition in 1885; Exposition Universelle, Paris, in 1889; World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, and from London, Boston, New York, San Francisco and Atlanta. He was awarded the title of Officier d'Académie by the French government in 1896, and the cross of Légion d'Honneur in 1898. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1899, and a life member of the Lotus club and of the Salmagundi club. He is represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, by his picture *Norman Bull;* in Cleveland by *The Vagabonds,* and at the Lotus club, New York, by *Stable Interior.* Among his other noted paintings are: *Return of the Herd; Early Start to Market; The Truants.*

HOWELL, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Cumberland county, N.J., in January, 1844. He enlisted in the 12th New Jersey volunteers in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in business in South Amboy, N.J. In 1882 he was elected surrogate of Middlesex county, and was re-elected in 1887. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and a representative in the 54th, 55th 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

HOWELL, David, delegate to the Continental congress, was born in Morristown, N.J., Jan. 1, 1747; son of Aaron and Sarah Howell. He prepared for college at the Rev. Isaac Eaton's academy, Hopewell, N.J., where James Manning, president of Brown university, was also a student, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769. He then went to Brown at the suggestion of President Manning and was a tutor there, 1766–69; and professor of natural philosophy, 1769–79. He also taught French, German and Hebrew. When the war caused a suspension of college exercises in 1779, he resigned his professorship and entered public service. He was a lawyer in Providence, R.I., 1779–1812; a delegate to the Continenal congress from Rhode Island, 1782–85; associate justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, 1786–87; and attorney-general of the state, 1789. He was again at Brown as professor of jurisprudence, 1790–1824; and acting president *ad interim*, 1791–92. He was U.S. boundary commissioner; district attorney of Rhode Island; and U.S. judge of the Rhode Island district, 1812–26. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Brown, pastor of the First Baptist church, Providence. He was a fellow of Brown university, 1773–1824, and secretary of the corporation, 1780–1806. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown university and Philadelphia college in 1769, and Yale in 1772, and that of LL.D. from Brown in 1793. He died in Providence, R.I., July 29, 1824.


OLD STATE HOUSE
AT ANNAPOLIS.
1783 - 1784.

HOWELL, Evan Park, journalist, was born in Warsaw, Milton county, Ga., Dec. 10, 1839; son of Clark and Effie (Park) Howell; grandson of Evan Howell and of James Park; and a descendant of Joseph Howell, of Cabarrus county, N.C., whose father came from Wales; and of James Park, of Virginia, whose ancestors came from Scotland. He was educated at the Georgia Military institute, and the Lumpkin law school, Athens, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1859. On April 7, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as orderly sergeant of Co. E, 1st regiment Georgia volunteers. He was promoted lieutenant in May, 1861, and served as first lieutenant until the regiment was discharged in May, 1862, the term of enlistment having expired. His company was immediately reorganized as an artillery company and he was made captain. His battery was part of the garrison of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and with the 7th Georgia cavalry protecting the rear of the fort and the part of the coast near the Ogeechee river. His battery was ordered to Mississippi with Walker's brigade, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, to the relief of Vicksburg in June, 1863. He was in the two days' battle at Jackson, Miss., after the fall of Vicksburg, and in the several engagements that followed. His battery commenced the fight at Chickamauga Creek, and was in all the fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta and around Atlanta, being so badly disabled at Jonesboro that General Claiborne sent it to Macon to recruit, where it remained until the war ended. On returning home Captain Howell worked on a farm near Atlanta and in 1867 was city editor of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, but soon resumed the practice of law. He was solicitor-general of his judicial circuit, 1869–72, and state senator, 1872–77. He purchased a half-interest in the Atlanta *Constitution* in November, 1876, and was editor-in-chief of the paper and president of the corporation for twenty years. In 1881 he sold a fourth-interest to Henry W. Grady, and made him managing editor of the paper. He sold his remaining interest in the paper in 1896 for $100,000 in cash and retired from journalism. He was elected a director in all the various railroads converging at Atlanta; director in the two national expositions held at Atlanta; president of the Kimball House company, and a commissioner in charge of the erection of the state capitol. He declined the appointment of U.S. consul at Manchester, England, tendered to him by President Cleveland in 1885; served as a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1896, and was on the committee on resolutions at each of the four conventions. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain. His contributions to political literature in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 were widely read.

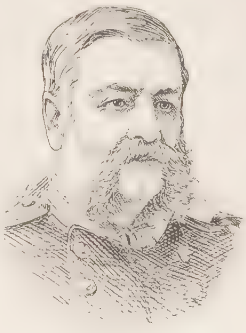

Evan Park Howell

HOWELL, George Rogers, historian, was born in Southampton, N.Y., June 15, 1833; son of Charles and Mary (Rogers) Howell, and a direct descendant of Edward, who came from Marsh Gibbon, England, and settled with his family in Boston, Mass., in 1639, removing in 1641 to Southampton, Long Island, N.Y. He was a student at Southampton academy, entered Yale college in the sophomore class in 1851 and was graduated in 1854. He taught in various academies, and continued his studies, and in 1861 he entered Princeton Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1864. He was pastor in western New York, 1864–66. He was offered the professorship of Latin and Greek, and subsequently the presidency of a college in Iowa, both of which positions he declined on account of his engagements as pastor. At the suggestion of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, he was engaged as associate librarian in the New York State library in 1872. On account of the illness of Dr. Henry A. Homes, librarian, his duties were extended to those of chief librarian, and on the death of Dr. Homes, Nov. 3, 1887, he became acting state librarian, and in 1889 he was appointed state archivist. He was secretary of the Albany Institute, and a charter member of the "Order of Founders and Patriots of America," being historian-general at the time of his death. He was married, March 18, 1868, to Mary Catharine, daughter of Norman and Frances Hale (Metcalf) Seymour, of Mount Morris, N.Y., a worker in literary and social fields, who survived her husband. He is the author of: *The Early History of Southampton, L.I., with Genealogies* (1866; new ed., 1887); *The First Settlement of New York by the Dutch*, published by the Founders and Patriots. He contributed to the *Transactions* of the Albany institute: *Linguistic Discussions*, *The Open Polar Sea*, and *Heraldry of America*, and left in manuscript *Funny Doings for Children of all Ages from Three to Seventy*. His poem, *Hail to the Flag*, was set to music. He died in Albany, N.Y., April 5, 1899.

HOWELL, James B., senator, was born near Morristown, N.J., July 4, 1816; son of Elias Howell, who removed with his family to Newark, Ohio, in 1819, became state senator from Licking county and a representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37. James B. was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1840; was admitted to the bar in 1840 and began practice in Newark, Ohio. He removed to Kosaque, Iowa, in 1842, where he practised law and edited the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, 1842–49. He removed his paper to Keokuk in 1849, changing its name to the *Daily Gate City*, and giving up his law practice devoted himself to journalism and politics. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856, and canvassed Iowa for Frémont, and in 1860 for Lincoln. In 1869 he was elected to a seat in the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of James W. Grimes, who resigned his seat, Dec. 6, 1868, and he served to the end of the term, March 3, 1871. He was appointed by President Grant in 1871 one of three commissioners to examine and report on claims for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the use of the Federal army in the seceded states. The commission finished its work, March 10, 1880. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Iowa college in 1871. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, June 17, 1880.

HOWELL, Jeremiah Brown, senator, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 28, 1771; son of Judge David and Mary (Brown) Howell; grandson of Aaron and Sarah Howell and of Jeremiah and Waitstill (Rhodes) Brown; and a descendant of Edward Howell, gentleman, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England. His father was a delegate to the Continental congress and professor in Brown university. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1791; and also received the degree of A.B., from Dartmouth in 1791. He was a lawyer in Providence, R.I., 1791–1822, and represented his state in the U.S. senate as successor to Elisha Mathewson, 1811–17. He married, Oct. 17, 1793, his second cousin, Martha, only child of John and Wait (Field) Brown, and died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 6, 1822.

HOWELL, John Adams, naval officer, was born in Bath, Steuben county, N.Y., March 16, 1840; son of William and Frances A. (Adams) Howell; grandson of Capt. Edward Howell (mariner), of Sag Harbor, N.Y., and of Dr. Obidiah Adams, of Brookfield, Mass., and a descendant of Edward Howell, who came from Marsh Gibbon, England, and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1639, removing in 1641 to Southampton, Long Island, N.Y. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1858, standing second in his class. He was attached to the sloop *Macedonian*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1858–59; to the *Pocahontas*, 1860; to the store-ship *Supply*, 1861–62; to the *Montgomery*, West Gulf squadron, 1862; to the steam-sloop *Ossipee*, of the North Atlantic squadron, 1862–63; was with the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1863–65, and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, as executive officer of the *Ossipee*. He was on special duty as executive officer on the steamer *De Soto*, 1866; with the North Atlantic squadron, 1866–67; at the Naval academy, 1868–71; on coast survey duty, commanding the steamers *Bache* and *Blake*, 1871–74; at the Naval academy, 1875–79; commanded the *Adams* on the Pacific station, 1879–81; was assistant at the bureau of ordnance,



J. A. Howell

1881; inspector of ordnance, navy yard, Washington, 1881–84; commanded the *Atlanta* in the squadron of evolution, 1888–90; commandant of the navy yard at Washington, 1893–96; commandant at League Island, 1896–97, and commander-in-chief of the European squadron, January, 1898. In the war with Spain he commanded the North patrol fleet with headquarters at Provincetown, Mass., April, May and June, 1898, and in July and August, 1898, was commanding the 1st squadron, North Atlantic fleet, blockading the north coast of Cuba. His promotions were: passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861; master, Feb. 23, 1861; lieutenant, April 18, 1861; lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865; commander, March 6, 1872; captain, March 1, 1884; commodore, May 21, 1895, and rear-admiral, Aug. 10, 1898. He is the inventor of the Howell torpedo and the Howell disappearing gun carriage, and the author of: *Deviations of the Compass; Marine Surveying; Observations on the Dip of the Sea Horizon.*

HOWELL, John Cumming, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1819; son of Maj. Richard Lewis and Rebecca A. (Stockton) Howell, and grandson of Gov. Richard Howell (q.v.) His father was present in 1813 at Fort George, where General Pike fell into his arms mortally wounded; and was deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia twenty-seven years. John attended Washington college, Pa.; was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 9, 1836; was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 2, 1836; master, Feb. 21, 1849; lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1849; commander, July 16, 1862; captain, July 25, 1866; commodore, Jan. 29, 1872; rear-admiral, April 26, 1877; and was retired by operation of law after forty-five years' service, Nov. 24, 1881. He served his naval apprenticeship on the brig *Perry*, and the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, taking part in the naval operations of the Mexican war. He married in 1854, Mary, daughter of Com. R. F. Stockton. He was executive officer of the *Minnesota* at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, Feb. 8, 1862; commanded the *Lehigh*, and the steamer *Tahoma*, of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, 1862–63, and the *Nereus*, of the North Atlantic squadron, 1864–65, and was a participant in both attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C., 1864 and 1865. For his "cool performance of duty" he was twice recommended for promotion by Rear-Admiral Porter in 1865. He was fleet captain of the European squadron, 1868–70; commandant of the League Island navy yard, 1870–72; of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1872–74; chief clerk of the bureau of yards and docks, 1874–78; and commanded the North Atlantic and European squadrons, 1878–81. He died in Folkstone, England, Sept. 12, 1892.

Howell

HOWELL, Julius Franklin, educator, was born in Nansemond county, Va., Jan. 17, 1846; son of Edward and Sarah (Barnes) Howell, and grandson of Edward Howell. He attended private schools and Reynoldson Collegiate institute, Gates county, N.C., 1855–61, and the civil war prevented his immediate attendance at college. He was subsequently a student at Illinois Normal university in 1886; at Harvard university, 1891–92, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He was principal of the Reynoldson Collegiate institute, 1868–73; of the high schools at Austin, Ark., 1873–78; Lonoke, Ark., 1878–82; Arkadelphia, Ark., 1882–83, and at Morrillton, Ark., 1883–85; was a professor in the University of Arkansas, 1885–98; principal of the University high school at Fayetteville, Ark., 1898, and was elected president of the Mountain Home Baptist college in 1899. He was married, Sept. 17, 1870, to Ida Celsus Hinton. He is the author of: *Syllabus of Egyptian History* (1897).

HOWELL, Nathaniel Woodhull, representative, was born in Blooming Grove, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1770. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1788; A.M., 1791. He taught school in Montgomery, N.Y., 1789–92; practised law in New York city and in Tioga county, N.Y., 1794–96, and in Canandaigua, N.Y., 1796–1851. He was U.S. attorney-general for western New York, 1799–1802; first judge of Ontario county, 1819–32; a member of the state assembly for several terms, and a representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He received the degree LL.D. from Union in 1822, and from Hamilton in 1827, and was a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1821–29. He was married, March 17, 1798, to Sally Chapin, and secondly, March 10, 1809, to Fanny Coleman. He died in Canandaigua, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1851.

HOWELL, Richard, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, Del., Oct. 25, 1754; son of Ebenezer, and a descendant of William Howell, who came over with William Penn on the *Welcome.* He was educated at Newcastle, Del., and with his twin brother Lewis remained at school there after his father and the remainder of the family removed to Cumberland county, N.J. The two brothers followed their father to New Jersey in 1774, and Lewis studied medicine and Richard law. In November, 1774, Richard was a member of the disguised tea-party that destroyed the cargo of the brig *Greyhound*, stored at Greenwich, N.J. The members of the party were apprehended, but were never brought to trial, as public opinion sanctioned the act. In December, 1775, he was appointed captain in the 2d regiment of Continental troops of New Jersey, and served at Ticonderoga and Quebec. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. His brother Lewis was surgeon of the same regiment, and died of fever during the progress of the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He was made a special agent to perform secret service for General Washington, and in order better to carry out the purpose, he resigned from the army in 1778. He was arrested at his father's house, charged with high treason, and being brought before the supreme court of New Jersey, he produced the written orders of the commander-in-chief, and thereupon all proceedings of the case were erased from the court record. He was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1788–93. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1792, and was six times re-elected, serving, 1793–1801. He commanded the right wing of Washington's army in the suppression of the whisky insurrection, 1794. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. His son, William Burr, served with honor in the battles on the lakes, in the war of 1812, and William Burr's daughter, Varina, was married, in 1845, to Jefferson Davis. Governor Howell died in Trenton, N.J., May 5, 1803.

HOWELL, Robert Boyté Crawford, author, was born in Wayne county, N.C., March 10, 1801. He was a missionary in Virginia, and in 1827 went to Norfolk, Va., as pastor, serving the Cumberland Street Baptist church, 1827–34. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Nashville, Tenn., 1834–50; of the Second Baptist church, Richmond, Va., 1850–57; and of the First Baptist church, Nashville, 1857–68. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the Columbian college, D.C., in 1827, and that of D.D. from Georgetown college, Ky., in 1844. He was president of the Southern Baptist convention, 1840–50. His books include: *Terms of Sacramental Communion* (1841); *Howell on the Deaconship* (1846); *The Way of Salvation* (1849); *The Evils of Infant Baptism* (1851; 6th ed., 1854); *The Cross* (1854); *The Covenant* (1856); *The Early Baptists of Virginia* (1867), and he left unpublished *A Memorial of the First Baptist Church of Nashville, from 1820 to 1863*, and *The Family*. He died in Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1868.

HOWELLS, William Dean, author, was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837; son of William Cooper and Mary (Dean) Howells; grandson of Joseph and Anne (Ipeneas) Howells, and of John and Elizabeth (Dock) Dean. The Ipeneas family was of Welsh origin, the Dean, Irish, and the Dock, Pennsylvania German. His father, a native of Wales, was brought to Ohio by his parents early in the century. He was proprietor of a country newspaper, the *Intelligencer*, at Hamilton, Ohio. Here young Howells had his first and main schooling, and learned the trade of printer. In 1848 his father sold out his paper, removed to Dayton, and purchased the *Transcript*, a semi-weekly newspaper, which he turned into a daily, and after conducting it with the help of his sons for two years, the enterprise failed. The family then removed to a property on the Little Miami river, where he undertook to transform a saw- and grist-mill into a paper-mill. In 1851 they removed to Columbus, where the father was a reporter in the house of representatives, and William Dean worked as compositor on the *Ohio State Journal*, earning four dollars per week, which he contributed to the household expenses of the family. The same year the family removed to Ashtabula, where the father purchased the *Sentinel*, which, under his editorship, was subsequently transferred to Jefferson. In 1856 William Dean was Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and in 1859 news editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. He was U.S. consul to Venice by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–65; editorial writer on the New York *Times*, and a salaried contributor to the *Nation*, 1865–66; assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1866–72; its editor-in-chief, 1872–81; in charge of "Editor's Study," in *Harper's Magazine*, 1886–92. And in 1901 he revived the "Easy Chair" left by Curtis. His poems: "The Poet's Friends," "The Pilot's Story," "Pleasure Pain," "Lost Beliefs," and "Andenken," appeared successively in the *Atlantic Monthly*. For his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," written to order in 1860, he received $160, and with it made his first visit to Montreal and Boston. He was married in Paris, Dec. 26, 1862, to Elinor G., sister of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1867, and from Yale in 1881. His books include: *Poems of Two Friends* (1860); *Life and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln* (1860); *Venetian Life* (1866); *Italian Journeys* (1867); *No Love Lost* (1869); *Surburban Sketches* (1871); *Their Wedding Journey* (1872); *Poems*

W. D. Howells.

(1873); *A Chance Acquaintance* (1873); *A Foregone Conclusion* (1875); *Sketch of the Life and Character of Rutherford B. Hayes* (1876); *The Parlor Car* (1876); *A Day's Pleasure* (1876); *Out of the Question* (1877); *A Counterfeit Presentment* (1877); *The Lady of Aroostook* (1879); *The Undiscovered Country* (1880); *A Fearful Responsibility* (1881); *Doctor Breen's Practice* (1881); *A Modern Instance* (1882); *A Woman's Reason* (1883); *The Sleeping Car* (1883); *The Register* (1884); *Niagara Revisited* (1884); *Rise of Silas Lapham* (1884); *Three Villages* (1884); *A Little Girl among the Old Masters* (1884); *Indian Summer* (1885); *The Elevator* (1885); *The Garroters* (1886); *Tuscan Cities* (1886); *Poems* (1886); *The Minister's Charge* (1887); *Modern Italian Poets, Essays and Versions* (1887); *A Sea Change, or Love's Stowaways* (1888); *April Hopes* (1888); *Annie Kilburn* (1889); *The Mouse Trap* (1889); *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1890); *The Shadow of a Dream* (1890); *A Boy's Town* (1890); *The Albany Depot* (1891); *Criticism and Fiction* (1891); *A Little Swiss Sojourn* (1892); *An Imperative Duty* (1892); *A Letter of Introduction* (1892); *The Quality of Mercy* (1892); *My Year in a Log Cabin* (1893); *The Unexpected Guests* (1893); *The Coast of Bohemia* (1893); *Evening Dress* (1894); *Christmas Every Day* (1893); *The World of Chance* (1893); *A Traveller from Altruria* (1894); *My Literary Passions* (1895); *Stops of Various Quills* (1895); *A Parting and a Meeting* (1896); *The Day of Their Wedding* (1896); *Impressions and Experiences* (1896); *A Previous Engagement* (1897); *The Landlord at Lion's Head* (1897); *Ragged Lady* (1899); many plays and farces and over twenty books which he either edited or to which he prominently contributed.

HOWISON, George Holmes, educator and philosophical writer, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Nov. 29, 1834; first son of Robert and Eliza (Holmes) Howison, and grandson of Stephen and Mary (Wood) Howison, of Prince William county, Va., and of John and Mary (Abercrombie) Holmes, of Montgomery, Md. He was graduated from Marietta college in 1852, and from Lane Theological seminary in 1855. He was principal of the preparatory department of Marietta college, 1855–58; teacher in the public high school at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1858-59; principal of the high school at Portsmouth, Ohio, 1859–60; superintendent of public schools at Harmar, Ohio, 1861–62, and principal of the high school at Salem, Mass., 1862–64. He held the assistant professorship of mathematics in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1864–66, and was Tileston professor of political economy there, 1866–69. He was master in the English high school in Boston, Mass., 1869–71; professor of logic and the philosophy of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1871–79; lecturer on ethics at Harvard university, 1879-80, and lecturer on speculative philosophy at Michigan university, 1883–84. During the years 1880–82 he was a student of philosophy in Europe, principally at the University of Berlin. In 1884 he became Mills professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and civil polity in the University of California. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1883. He contributed to the leading philosophical journals, was editor of the publications of the Philosophical union of the University of California, and one of the coöperating editors of the *Psychological Review*. He prepared the new edition, revised and enlarged, of Richard Soule's "Dictionary of English Synonyms" (1886), and was a member of the committee of fifty on disputed pronunciations and disputed spellings for the "Standard Dictionary of the English Language" (1893). He is the author of: a *Treatise on Analytic Geometry* (1869), and a joint author of *The Conception of God* (1897).

H L Howison

HOWISON, Henry Lycurgus, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1837; son of Henry and Julia Virginia Howison, and grandson of Stephen Howison, of Prince William county, Va. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Indiana and was graduated in 1858. He was warranted as midshipman, June 11, 1858, attached to the steam frigate *Wabash*, Mediterranean squadron, 1858–59; to the sloop *Pocahontas*, Gulf squadron, in 1860, and was transferred to the sloop *Pawnee* and returned home for examination. He was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861, and master, Feb. 23, 1861; was present at the surrender of Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861; served on the *Pocahontas* in the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river, conveying troops to Washington, and was promoted lieutenant, April 19, 1861. He was executive officer of the *Augusta*, in Commodore DuPont's squadron in October, 1861, and took part in the capture of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, and in the engagements with Confederate gunboats and with the forts off Charleston, 1862–63. He was ordered as executive officer of the monitor *Nantucket* in June, 1863, and was present at the engagements with Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and Batteries Bee, Beauregard and Wagner, April 7, 1863, and again in August of that year. He was ordered as executive officer of the monitor *Catskill* in February, 1864, and joined the *Bienville* as executive officer at New York, in May, 1864, and was assigned to Farragut's squadron. He was placed in command of the *Bienville* in August, 1864, and was present at the capture of Mobile Bay, and, after the capture of the forts, carried prisoners and towed the ram *Tennessee* to New Orleans. He was relieved of the command of the *Bienville* in November, 1864, and resumed duties as executive officer and was engaged in blockading off Galveston, Texas. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard in April, 1865. He served on the flagship *Pensacola*, North Pacific squadron, 1866–68; on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard, 1869; commanded the *Constitution* and ships at the U.S. naval academy, 1870–72; was promoted commander, Aug. 19, 1872; commanded the sloop *Shawmut* in the North Atlantic squadron, 1873–74; was head of the department of seamanship at the U.S. naval academy, 1875–78; commanded the practice-ships *Mayflower*, 1876, and *Constellation*, 1878; was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, 1878–81; was a member of the first advisory board, ordered to recommend classes and types of vessels necessary for the navy, 1881; commanded gunnery on the training-ship *Minnesota*, 1881–82; was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1882–85; promoted captain, March 2, 1885, and was a member of the board for examination and retirement of officers of the navy, 1885–86. He commanded the U.S.S. *Vandalia*, of the Pacific station, from February, 1886, to April, 1888; was president of the steel inspection board of the navy department, 1888–90; member of the lighthouse board of the treasury department, 1890–92; captain of the Mare Island navy yard, 1892–93, and commanded the Mare Island navy yard and station from July 17, 1893, subsequently commanding the U.S.S. *Oregon*. He was promoted commodore, March 21, 1897; ordered to the Boston navy yard as commandant, May 5, 1897; promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 22, 1898, and assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, taking command of the flagship *Chicago*, March 31, 1899. He was retired, Oct. 10, 1899, on reaching the age of sixty-two. He was elected an associate member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

HOWLAND, Alfred Cornelius, painter, was born in Walpole, N.H., Feb. 12, 1838; son of Aaron P. and Huldah (Burke) Howland; grandson of Charles and Elizabeth Hepzibah (Crease) Howland and of Samuel and Mary (Strong) Burke, and a descendant of John Howland, born in Essex, England, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in the *Mayflower*, Dec. 22, 1620. He was graduated from Walpole academy. He studied art in Boston and at the Düsseldorf academy, Germany, under Prof. Andreas Muller; in private studios, under Professor Flamm, and in Paris several years, under Emil Lambinet. He returned to the United States and opened a studio in New York city in 1864. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1872 and a member in 1882, and served on the council of the academy, 1883-86. He exhibited in New York, Paris and Munich, and at the World's Columbian exposition. He was elected a member of the Century association in 1867 and of the Artists' Fund society in 1874. His paintings include: *A Bovine Retreat* (1869); *Morning on the River Banks* (1870); *The Sunlit Path* (1871); *Old Mill on the Bushkill* (1874); *On the Connecticut at Brattleboro* (1876); *Monday Morning* (1876); *The Village Band* (1877); *Winter Sunset, Williamstown, Mass.* (1878); *Ford's Glen*, Paris exposition (1878); *Driving a Bargain* (1879); *They're Coming* (1884); *A Fourth of July Parade* (1886); *On the Hoosac* (1887); *The Old Farm* (1887).

HOWLAND, Benjamin, senator, was born in Tiverton, R.I., in 1756. He was elected to the general assembly, to various town offices, and in 1804 to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Potter. He served in the senate from Dec. 5, 1804, to March 4, 1809. He died in Tiverton, R.I., May 9, 1821.

HOWLAND, George, educator, was born in Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1850; A.M., 1853; was a tutor at Amherst, 1852–55; instructor in French, German and Latin, 1855–57, and a trustee of the institution, 1879–88. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1858, having been elected assistant teacher in the Chicago high school. He was principal of the school, 1860–80, and superintendent of schools for the city, 1880–90. He was a member of the Illinois state board of education, 1881–92, and president of the board in 1883. He published: *A Grammar of the English Language* (1867); *Little Voices*, a volume of poems (1878); a notable translation of Virgil's *Æneid* (2 vols., 1880–84); *Practical Hints for the Teachers of Public Schools* (1889). He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, 1892.

HOWLAND, John, historian, was born in Newport, R.I., Oct. 31, 1757; son of Joseph and Sarah (Barber) Howland, and a descendant of John Howland, the pilgrim, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Carver, and left her with two children, John and Desire, in England, when he embarked with his father-in-law on the *Mayflower*. His wife and children joined him in

Plymouth colony in 1627. He was buried Feb. 25, 1673. His second son, Jabez, removed to Bristol, and the youngest son of Jabez, born in Bristol, was the father of Joseph who died in 1774, and grandfather of John Howland, the historian. John was apprenticed to a hairdresser in Providence in 1770, and in that position made the acquaintance of the leading citizens of the place and discussed with them the current topics of the day. When the minute-men of Rhode Island were organized he enrolled as a member, and performed his first duty at Newport in September, 1775. He then served for one year in the regiment raised by the general assembly. He fought by the side of Washington at Trenton Bridge and at Princeton; was a member of the expedition under General Spencer in 1777, and in 1778 served under General Sullivan in his effort to dislodge the British from Newport. He was married, Jan. 28, 1788, to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carlisle, and great-granddaughter of James, brother of Benjamin Franklin. He was town auditor, 1803–18, and town treasurer, 1818–32. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical society from soon after its organization, and its president, 1833–54. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Denmark in 1835. He was an active organizer of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, Feb. 27, 1789, and was for eighteen years its secretary and for six its president. He was also active in the foundation of the public school system of Rhode Island; was a member of the school committee for twenty years, and an early member of the Rhode Island Peace society. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1835. Edwin M. Stone wrote his *Life and Recollections* (1857). See also *Discourse on the Life and Times of John Howland*, delivered before the Rhode Island Historical society by Edward B. Hall, D.D., Feb. 6, 1855. He died at Providence, R.I., Nov. 5, 1854.

HOWLAND, Robert Southworth, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 9, 1820; son of Gardiner G. Howland. He was graduated at St. Paul's college in 1840 and at the General Theological seminary in 1845, having meantime spent one year in assisting Bishop Kerfoot in organizing St. James's college, Maryland, and a year and a half in travel in the east. He was ordained a deacon in 1845 by Bishop Brownell, and priest in 1846 by Bishop Ives. He was assistant at St. Luke's church, New York city, 1846; rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, 1847–68, which originated in a Sunday-school, and of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 1868–85, which latter parish he organized, contributing largely from his private fortune to the church building on Fifth avenue. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1863. His wife, Mary Woolsey, is the author of the poem *Requiescam*, also known as *In the Hospital*, the authorship of which was for a long time unknown. Dr. Howland died in Morristown, N.J., Feb. 1, 1887.

HOWLEY, Richard, governor of Georgia, was born in Liberty county, Ga., probably in or near Savannah, about 1740. He was a lawyer of standing and a representative from his county in the legislature of the colony. On Jan. 4, 1780, he was inaugurated governor of Georgia and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–81. While holding the governorship he had to remove the seat of government outside the colony, which was in possession of the British, and with his council, secretary of state, state treasurer and several militia and Continental officers he held a council near Augusta and fled to North Carolina with the archives of the state and a large quantity of paper money. This currency had so depreciated that his expenses to Philadelphia as a delegate cost the state half a million of dollars. While in congress, fear that that body would deliver the territory of Georgia over to the British rather than defend it, led Governor Howley to write a remonstrance signed by the Georgia delegates, which was published in Philadelphia in 1781. He died in Savannah, Ga., December, 1784.

HOWRY, Charles Bowen, jurist, was born at Oxford, Miss., May 14, 1844; son of Judge James M. and Narcissa (Bowen) Howry; grandson of the Rev. Daniel Howry and of Charles Bowen, and a descendant of Virginia and South Carolina families of Revolutionary stock. His first ancestors in America came to Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and the Bowens bore a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain. He entered the University of Mississippi, leaving his studies at the outbreak of the civil war to enlist as a private in the 29th Mississippi infantry of the Confederate army. He was promoted 1st lieutenant before the close of the war. He served in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin, and was severely wounded at the last-named. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1867 with the degree of LL.B. and began the practice of law. He declined the appointment of state attorney of Mississippi, offered him by Governor Alcorn in 1870; was a representative in the Mississippi state legislature in 1880–84; was U.S. district attorney, 1885–89; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1891–96; assistant attorney-general of the United States, 1893–96, and associate justice of the U.S. court of claims from 1896. He was elected a member of the American Bar association and of the Mississippi Historical society. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Mississippi, 1882–94, and received the degree of LL.D. from the university in 1896.

HOWRY, James Moorman, jurist, was born in Botetourt county, Va., Aug. 4, 1804; son of the Rev. Daniel and Fredrica (Wax) Howry. He received a limited education in the common school, read law in Tennessee with General Parsons at Rogersville and with Ephraim S. Foster (q.v.), and in 1826 was elected colonel of the Tennessee regiment in Hawkins county, Tenn. He subsequently served as clerk of the Tennessee senate, house of representatives and supreme court; and in 1836 was attorney-general for the circuit. He was married in 1834 to Narcissa, daughter of Charles Bowen. He removed to Mississippi in 1836 and was elected circuit judge in 1844. He was a charter trustee of the University of Mississippi, 1844–70; secretary and treasurer of the board, 1851–80; chairman of the executive committee of the board, 1845–51, and proctor of the university, 1848–56. He was a prominent Mason. He died in Oxford, Miss., April 14, 1884.

HOWS, John Augustine, artist, was born in New York city in 1831; son of John William Stanhope Hows (1797–1871), professor of elocution in Columbia college, 1843–57, editor, and author of dramatic literature. The son was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1852, A. M., 1855. He studied theology, intending to enter the priesthood of the P.E. church, but abandoned it to study law. This he also abandoned and devoted himself to art. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1862 and exhibited *Vanitas Vanitatum, An Adirondack Lake*, and *The Sanctuary of St. Alban's Church, New York* (1876); *Paul Smith, St. Regis* (1871). He was an illustrator on wood and among the first to illustrate books in the body of the type page. He was an associate editor of *The Churchman* and of *The Home Journal*. He died in New York city, Sept. 27, 1874.

HOXIE, Vinnie Ream, sculptor, was born in Madison, Wis., Sept. 23, 1846. Her father was a clerk in a government department at Washingington, D.C., and the girl was brought up in that city. She was graduated at Christian college, Columbia, Mo., during the progress of the civil war, and returning to Washington was among the first women appointed to a responsible government clerkship in the post-office department. She studied the sculptor's art, and produced the head of an Indian chief that drew to her studio the art-critics of Washington and gave to her commissions for busts of General Grant, Senator Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Albert Pike, Senator John Sherman and Representative Thaddeus Stevens. Her full-length figure of "The Indian Girl" was cast in bronze, and her "America," a fountain composed of four female figures, representing the points of the compass, with typical emblems of the four sections of the union, was much praised. She produced in marble "Miriam, as she met the children of Israel as they crossed the Red Sea;" and a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which was placed in the national capitol, she being the first woman to receive an order from the government. While making this statue she spent three years in Europe studying ancient and modern statuary, and while abroad produced medallions of Gustave Doré, Père Hyacinth, Wilhelm von Kaulbach, the Abbé Liszt and T. B. Read. She modelled a bust of Lincoln for Cornell university; a life-size statue of "Sappho;" "The Spirit of the Carnival," and several ideal busts. Later she secured in competition a commission from congress to make a statue of Farragut, which was cast in metal from the flagship *Hartford*, and placed in Farragut square, Washington. After her marriage, May 28, 1878, to Maj. Richard L. Hoxie, of the U.S. corps of engineers, she gave up her profession, but lectured on the subject with demonstrations on the stage, in several large cities, in behalf of charities. She made her home in Washington, D.C.

FARRAGUT MONUMENT.

HOYNE, Thomas, lawyer, was born in New York city, Feb. 11, 1817; son of Patrick and Eleanor M. (Byrne) Hoyne. He was brought up as a merchant's clerk, went to Chicago in 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was married, Sept. 17, 1840, to Leonora M., daughter of John T. Temple. He was city clerk, 1840–42, and practised law in Galena, Ill., 1842–44, and in Chicago, 1844–83. He was judge of probate in 1847; U.S. district attorney for Illinois by appointment of President Pierce, 1853–57; U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois by appointment of President Buchanan, 1859–61; member of the Union Defence committee of Chicago, 1861–65, and delegate to the National Union convention of 1866. He was interested in the founding of the University of Chicago in 1856–57, and the establishment of the Hoyne professorship of international and constitutional law was a recognition of this service by the trustees. He was also interested in the establishment of the Chicago Astronomical observatory, and held membership in the various scientific and literary associations of Chicago. He presided over the first meeting held after the great fire of 1871, to organize the free public library of Chicago, and was president of its first board of directors. He published a history of the library up to 1877. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1876 on a citizens' reform ticket, and held the office six weeks, when it was decided that the new charter of the city extended the term of the incumbent, and Mr. Hoyne at once stepped out to avoid confusion. He was a presidential elector on the Van Buren and Adams ticket in 1848, and on the Greeley and Brown ticket in 1872. He was killed in a railroad accident near Albion, N.Y., July 27, 1883.

HOYT, Albert Harrison, editor, was born in Sandwich, N.H., Dec. 6, 1826; son of Benjamin Ray and Lucinda (Freeman) Hoyt, and grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Joslyn) Hoyt. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1850, and studied law in Portsmouth, N.H. He was one of the state school commissioners of New Hampshire, 1852–53; clerk of the supreme judicial court, 1853–56; lawyer in Portsmouth, N.H., 1853–62, and paymaster in the army, 1862–66, with rank of major, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 1865. He resided in Boston, Mass., 1866–78, where he devoted himself to literature. He was elected a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, and was editor of the *Register*, 1868–76. He resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878–82; returned to Boston in 1882, and in 1887 he accepted a clerkship in the U.S. sub-treasury, Boston. He is the author of valuable papers relating to the early history of New England, and edited for the New England Historic Genealogical society Vol. IV. of *Memorial Biographies* (1885), and, in part, other volumes of the series.

HOYT, Benjamin Thomas, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1821; son of Benjamin Ray and Lucinda (Freeman) Hoyt and grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Joslyn) Hoyt. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1846; was principal of the high school at Middletown, Conn., 1846–49; of the high school at Chelsea, Mass., 1849–52, and of Lawrenceburg institute, Ind., 1852–54. He was associate editor of *The Indiana School Journal*, 1854–56; principal of Indiana Female college, Indianapolis, and teacher of mental and moral science there, 1856–58; professor of Latin and literature, Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) university, 1858–63, and professor of belles-lettres and history there, 1863–67. He died in Greencastle, Ind., May 24, 1867.

HOYT, Charles Hale, playwright, was born in Concord, N.H., July 26, 1860. He acquired his education at the Boston Latin school, did some newspaper work, studied law for a time in Charlestown, N.H., and was dramatic and musical editor of the Boston *Post* for five years. He was for two terms a Democratic representative in the New Hampshire legislature. His first production as a playwright was "Gifford's Luck," a serious piece, which was well received. He then devoted himself to writing plays and later became a theatrical manager, leasing the Garrick and Madison Square theatres in New York city. He was married in 1887 to Flora Walsh, an actress, who died in 1893; and in 1894 he was married to Caroline Scales Miskel, also an actress, and noted as one of the most beautiful women on the stage. She died in 1898. Mr. Hoyt's plays were remarkably successful, and the profits from "A Trip to Chinatown" alone had amounted to $500,000 up to 1895. In 1900 his health broke down from overwork and the shock of his wife's death. His plays are as follows: *Gifford's Luck; Gozelia; A Bunch of Keys; A Parlor Match; A Rag Baby; A Tin Soldier; A Hole in the Ground; A Midnight Bell; A Brass Monkey; A Texas Steer; A Temperance Town; A Black Sheep; A Trip to Chinatown; A Milk-White Flag; A Contented Woman; A Stranger in New York; A Day and a Night in New York; A Dog in the Manger.* He died in Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 22, 1900.

HOYT, Francis Southack, educator and editor, was born in Lyndon, Vt., Nov. 5, 1822; son of Benjamin Ray and Lucinda (Freeman) Hoyt; grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Joslyn) Hoyt, born in Massachusetts, and died in Craftsbury, Vt., and probably a descendant of John Hoyt, 1640. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1844; became a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as teacher and pastor in New England, 1844–48. In 1848 he removed to Salem, Ore. He was president of Willamette university, Salem, Ore., 1855–60; professor of chemistry and natural history in Ohio Wesleyan university, 1860–66; and Chrisman professor of Biblical literature, 1866–72; editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872–84; delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference, 1881; delegate to the general conference, 1860, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and presiding elder, 1884–96. He received the degree of D.D. from Baldwin university in 1869 and from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1873, and was president of the board of trustees of Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, 1885–1900. He edited Angus's *Bible Hand Book* (1868).

HOYT, Henry Martyn, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Kingston, Pa., June 8, 1830; son of Lieut. Ziba and Nancy (Hurlbut) Hoyt;

grandson of Daniel Hoyt, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in the Wyoming valley about 1795; great^2-grandson of Walter Hoyt, of Fairfield county, Conn., and great^3-grandson of Simon Hoyt, the founder of the Hoyt family in America, who came from England about 1629 and settled in Charlestown. Ziba Hoyt was commended in official orders for "gallantry in action" in the war of 1812. Henry M. Hoyt was prepared for college at Wyoming seminary and was a student at Lafayette college, 1846–48, and at Williams college, 1848–49, graduating at the latter, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1865. He was tutor at Towanda, Pa., 1849–50: and was professor of mathematics in Wyoming seminary, 1851–53, and in a graded school in Memphis, Tenn., 1853–54. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practised in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He helped to recruit the 52d Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861 and was its lieutenant-colonel, serving in the Army of the Potomac, 1861–63, and as colonel under Gillmore in South Carolina, 1863–65, except while a prisoner-of-war at Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S.C. He led the advance of McClellan's army in the march from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines and directed the building of bridges across the Chickahominy. At Fair Oaks he gave valuable information to General Sumner, and as commander of his brigade he held the Confederates in check at the passage of the Chickahominy. Under Gillmore he engaged in the siege of Morris Island and Fort Wagner. In June, 1864, he led the advance division of boats planned for the capture of Fort Johnson, landed his men and entered the fort. The other divisions not coming to his support, he was obliged to surrender to superior force. He was imprisoned at Macon and was returned to Charleston, where with other Federal officers he was placed under the fire of the Federal guns during the siege of the place. After his release he was with his regiment till the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 15, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." He resumed the practice of law at Wilkesbarre; was additional law judge for the 11th Pennsylvania district, 1867–69; internal revenue collector for Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, 1869–73; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1875–76; and governor of Pennsylvania, 1879–83. During his term as governor the debt of the state was reduced to $10,000,000, which was refunded at three per cent.; and a new penitentiary was built and its use restricted to criminals convicted of first offences between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, abolishing solitary confinement and making it an industrial reformatory. He was married in 1855 to Mary E., daughter of Elijah Loveland, of Kingston, Pa. Their son, Henry Martyn, Jr., was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1878, and at the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1881; became first a lawyer and then a banker, being president of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and returning to the practice of his profession, he was appointed an assistant attorney-general of the United States in 1897. Governor Hoyt received from Lafayette college the degree of A.M. in 1865 and that of LL.D. in 1882, and from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of LL.D. in 1881. He is the author of: *The Seventeen Townships of the Susquehanna: a History of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania* (1879); *Protection versus Free Trade: the Scientific Validity of Defensive Duties* (1885.) He died at HWilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 1, 1892.

Henry M. Hoyt

HOYT, John Wesley, educationist, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1831; son of Joab and Judith (Hawley) Hoyt, and grandson of Nathan Hoyt, a Revolutionary patriot of Massachusetts. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1849; A.M., 1852, and studied both law and medicine at Cincinnati. He was graduated, M.D., at the Eclectic Medical college in 1852, and was professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence therein, 1852–56, succeeding Judge J. B. Stallo when sent as U.S. minister to Italy; also lecturer in Antioch college by invitation of President Horace Mann, 1854–56, and professor of chemistry in Cincinnati College of Medicine, 1854–56; having meantime, in 1854, been married to Elizabeth Orpha Sampson, Ph.D., of Athens, Ohio. After taking an active part throughout the western and northwestern states in the Frémont presidential campaign, he settled at Madison, Wis., 1857; published the *Wisconsin Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator*, 1857–67, having a leading part in securing the congressional endowment of colleges of agriculture and

John W. Hoyt.

the mechanic arts; was secretary and manager of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society and vice-president of the U.S. Agricultural society, 1860–72; U.S. commissioner to the World's exhibition, London, 1862; to the Paris Universal exposition, 1867, afterward making an educational tour of both Europe and America, and by request of Secretary of State Seward, submitting the report published by congress in 1870. In 1869 he was made chairman of a committee of the National Teachers' (now Educational) association on a national university, and submitted three annual reports, which were unanimously adopted, besides offering a bill to congress which was unanimously reported by the house committee on education, 1872. He founded the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1870; reorganized the Chicago Historical society's great library, 1871; was prime mover in the efforts which secured the enlargement of the Wisconsin State university. In 1873 he was U.S. executive commissioner at the Vienna Universal exposition, and final acting chief commissioner, as well as president of the international jury for education and science. He was commissioner of water-routes to the seaboard and state railway commissioner for Wisconsin, 1873–76, submitting voluminous reports which led to a revision of the railway laws, and receiving the formal thanks of the governor in the name of the people, and of all railway presidents in behalf of the corporations. He was U.S. commissioner to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, and final president of its international jury for education; submitted the educational report published by order of congress in 1877, and by invitation of the President, assisted in planning reforms in the civil service. Having declined the President's offer of the Spanish and other foreign missions, he accepted the office of governor of Wyoming in 1878, so discharging its duties that his reappointment was unanimously petitioned for by joint resolution of the legislature, one house being Democratic and the other Republican. He was president of the international jury for education, New Orleans Universal exposition, 1884–85; originator of development enterprises, public libraries, the Wyoming Academy of Sciences and the University of Wyoming, of which last he was first president, 1887–91; meanwhile, as member of the constitutional convention, assisting to secure the admission of Wyoming into the union of states, and, though not a candidate, receiving generous support for the U.S. senate. Repairing to the seaboard in 1891, for reasons of health, he was successively vice-president of the Pan-Republic congress at Philadelphia, 1891; chairman of the Russian famine relief committee of the United States, 1891–92; the World's Columbian commission's special representative for foreign affairs at Chicago, 1893, so settling the differences between the American and foreign world that he received the grateful acknowledgments of all the national commissions; commissioner plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Korea to the universal postal congress of Washington, 1897; and chairman of a national committee of four hundred to promote the establishment of the University of the United States. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1876, medals from the French and German governments in 1867 and 1893, and was decorated with the commander's cross of the imperial order of Francis Joseph in 1873. He was elected officer of the leading national educational, scientific and patriotic organizations, and is the author of many published writings.

HOYT, Joseph Gibson, educator, was born in Dunbarton, N.H., Jan. 19, 1815; son of Joshua F. and Olive R. Hoyt. His father was a farmer. He prepared for college at Hopkinton and Andover academies, taught school five winters, entered Yale in 1836 and was graduated in 1840, standing sixth in a class of one hundred. He received his A.M. degree in 1843. While in college he was an editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine.* He was principal of an academy at Plymouth, N.H., 1840–41, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Phillips Exeter academy, 1841–59. He was married, April 13, 1842, to Margarette T. Chamberlain, of Exeter, Mass. In 1851 he was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution. He was chancellor and professor of Greek in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1859-62. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1859. He revised Colton's *Greek Reader* (1845-46) and published *Miscellaneous Writings, Addresses, Lectures and Reviews* (1861). He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1862.

HOYT, Oliver, philanthropist, was born in Stamford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1823; son of Joseph and Maria Blackley (Weed) Hoyt, and a grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Weed) Hoyt and of Eliphalet and Martha (Hoyt) Weed. He began life as a currier and in 1844 removed to New York city, where with his brother William he established the leather business of W. & O. Hoyt, which became a leading house in the trade and was known from 1849 under the firm name of Hoyt Bros. He was a Connecticut state senator for three years, 1877–79, serving for two terms as president of the senate, and on several important committees, being chairman of the committees on humane institutions and Federal relations in 1879. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed liberally to its various institutions, especially to the church at

Stamford; to Wesleyan university to which he gave $25,000; and to Wesley Memorial church, Savannah, Ga., to which he gave $2000, and he bequeathed over $100,000 to other charitable and religious institutions. He founded *The Methodist* and in 1881 was a delegate to the International Assembly of Methodists in London. He was a presidential elector in 1872. He was a personal friend of General Grant and helped to raise the fund of $250,000 for the general among his friends after the war, and was one of the pallbearers at Grant's funeral. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1862–87, was president of the board of trustees, 1877–82, and president of the board of trustees of the Ferguson library at Stamford, Conn. He was married, Oct. 19, 1852, to Maria, daughter of John Barney Corse, of New York. He died in Stamford, Conn., May 5, 1887.

Oliver Hoyt

HOYT, Wayland, clergyman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1838; son of the Hon. James Madison and Mary Ella (Bisbee) Hoyt, and grandson of the Hon. David Hoyt and of Alexander M. Bisbee, both of Utica, N.Y. Wayland Hoyt was graduated from Brown university in 1860, and from Rochester Theological seminary in 1863. He was ordained as pastor over the Baptist church of Pittsfield, Mass., serving 1863–64; was pastor of the Ninth Street church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1864–67; the Strong Place church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867–73, 1876–82; the Tabernacle church, New York city, 1873–74; Shawmut Avenue church, Boston, Mass., 1874–76; again pastor at Strong Place, 1876–81; of the Memorial church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882–89; the First church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1890–96, and Epiphany church, Philadelphia, 1896–99. In 1864 he was married to Maude, daughter of Daniel Hopkins Mansfield, of Salem, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1877. He is the author of: *Hints and Helps for the Christian Life* (1880); *Present Lessons from Distant Days* (1881); *Gleams from Paul's Prison* (1882); *Along the Pilgrimage* (1884); *The Brook in the Way* (1886); *Saturday Afternoon* (1890); *Light on Life's Highway* (1890); *At His Feet* (1891); *In His Steps* (1892); *For Shine and Shades* (1899); *Helps Upward* (1899); *Walks and Talks with Mr. Spurgeon* (1900), and articles in journals and reviews.

HUBBARD, Asahel W., representative, was born in Haddam, Conn., Jan. 18, 1819. He was educated in the district school and removed to Indiana in 1838, where he was a school teacher and law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and practised in the state, 1841–57. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1847–50, and in 1857 removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was judge of the fourth judicial district of the state. He was a representative from Iowa in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69. He died in Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1879.

HUBBARD, Bela, geologist, was born in Hamilton, N.Y., April 23, 1814; son of Thomas Hill and Phebe (Hubbard) Hubbard, and grandson of the Rev. Bela and Grace Dunbar (Hill) Hubbard. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1834, removed to Michigan in 1837, and was assistant state geologist, 1838–41. He was admitted to the bar in Detroit in 1842 and engaged in surveying and in the real estate business in that city. In 1845 and 1846, in company with W. A. Burt, another land surveyor, acting under instructions from the general land office, he gathered information in regard to the rocks of the country traversed by the township lines of linear surveys in Michigan. He was married in 1846 to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John A. and Sarah (Harvey) Baughman, of Detroit. He was a charter member of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists; the first president of the Michigan State Agricultural society; a trustee of the state asylums for the insane and deaf and dumb, and an original member of the Wayne county Pioneer society. Hamilton college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1892. He contributed scientific papers to various periodicals, and in 1842 was editor of the *Western Farmer*, Detroit. His chief technical papers and pamphlets were collected and republished as *Memorials of Half a Century* (1887). He died in Detroit, Mich., June 13, 1896.

HUBBARD, Chester Dorman, representative, was born in Hamden, Conn., Nov. 25, 1814; son of Dana and Asenath (Dorman) Hubbard; grandson of John and Martha (Bradley) Hubbard, and a descendant of William Hubbard of Ipswich, Mass., who was born at Ipswich, England, in 1594, and landed at Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1635. His parents made their home in Wheeling, Va., in 1819, where he received his preparatory education. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1840; was a lumber merchant in Wheeling, 1840–53; a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, 1851–52; president of the Bank of Wheeling, 1853–58; president of the Crescent iron works, 1858–61; a delegate to the state secession convention of 1861, and voted against the ordinance of secession; a member of the Wheeling convention of 1861 that formed the "Restored government of Virginia," resulting in the foundation of the state of West Virginia; state senator, 1863–64; representative in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69, and bank president, manufacturer of iron and steel, and railroad president, 1871–91. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church in 1872. He was a delegate from West Virginia to the Republican national conventions at Baltimore, Md., in 1864, and Chicago, Ill., in 1880. He was active in educational work, having aided in the establishment of free schools in Wheeling, the first system of the kind in the state of Virginia, and in the support of a private school of high class for each sex in that city. He was married in 1842 to Sarah Pallister, of Wheeling, and his son, Chester Russell Hubbard, engaged with him in business. He died in Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 23, 1891.

HUBBARD, David, representative, was born in Virginia, in 1790. He received a liberal education and was a professional surveyor and lawyer. He removed to Mississippi Territory, and settled in the northern portion of the territory in what became Lawrence county, Ala., where he practised both his professions. In the war of 1812 he joined the volunteer forces under General Jackson at New Orleans, where he held the rank of major and served as quartermaster. In the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, he was shot through the lungs. He was the first to discover the immense coal and iron deposits of northern Alabama. He built the railroad from Tuscumbia to Florence, to avoid the passage of Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, one of the first railroads in the United States, the cars being run over wooden rails. He also established cotton factories, tanneries, shoe factories and flourmills. The slaves were instructed in all these trades, but their labor in cotton factories had to be discontinued on account of the injury to their health. He was a trustee of the University of Alabama, 1828–35; a state senator in 1830; a state representative from Courtland at various times between 1831 and 1851; a representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41; a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, 1844; a representative from Kinlock, Ala., in the 31st congress, 1849–51; a presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860; a representative in the Confederate States congress, 1861–63; and Confederate States Indian commissioner, 1863–65. The war destroyed his mills, factories and tanneries, together with the improvements on his plantations, and in 1865 he established a new tan-yard near Ewell Station, Maury county, Tenn., where his former slaves aided him in reëstablishing his lost fortune. He died at the home of his son, Duncan, in Louisiana, in 1874.

HUBBARD, Elbert, author, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 19, 1859; son of Dr. Silas and Julia (Read) Hubbard, grandson of Moses Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, Connecticut, 1620. His education was acquired in the public schools. In 1876 he entered journalism and in 1894 founded and became editor of *The Philistine*, published at East Aurora, N.Y. He also became proprietor of the Roycroft Shop, noted for its *de luxe* editions of the classics, and its profit-sharing arrangement for giving work to the people of the village, over one hundred of whom found employment in the various handicrafts. In 1900 he lectured in several cities on the work of the Roycroft Shop and other subjects. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Tufts college in 1899. He is the author of: *No Enemy but Himself* (1892); *A Tale of the Prairies* (1892); *One Day* (1893); *Forbes of Harvard* (1895); *Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great* (1896); *Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women* (1896); *The Legacy* (1897); *Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors* (1897); *Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen* (1898); *Little Journeys to the Homes of English Authors* (1899); *Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters* (1899). The *Little Journeys* series were prepared from material gathered during the author's travels.

Elbert Hubbard

HUBBARD, Frank Gaylord, educator, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1859; son of Joseph Bardwell and Chloe (McChesney) Hubburd, and a lineal descendant from George Hubbard, who emigrated from England in 1633 and settled in Guilford, Conn. He attended the Boys' English and Classical school at Oswego, N.Y., 1872–76, and was graduated from Williams college in 1880. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1884–87, at Berlin in 1886, and at Oxford, 1888–89; was assistant in English at Johns Hopkins in 1887; instructor in English literature at Smith college, Mass., 1887–88, and at the University of California, 1889–92; assistant professor of English literature at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–95, associate professor of English philology, 1895–98, and was elected professor of the English language in 1898. He was elected a member of the Modern Language Association of America in 1886; and of the American Philological association in 1896. He was married, Sept. 13, 1888, to Louise Parke Rowe. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1887.

HUBBARD, Gardiner Greene, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1822; son of Judge Samuel and Mary (Greene) Hubbard; grandson of Gardiner Greene, and a direct descendant of the Rev. William Hubbard, Harvard, 1642. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1841, and practised law in Boston, 1843–73, and in Washington, D.C., 1873–87. He was a projector of, and director in, the American Bell Telephone company; organized the international, the oriental and other foreign corporations under the Bell patents, and perfected the telephone service of Russia. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant a special commissioner to investigate the subject of railway mail transportation. He was a member of the board of education of Massachusetts; regent of the Smithsonian Institution; vice-president of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers; a member of the Anthropological, the Geological and the National Geographic societies of Washington, D.C.; president of the joint commission of the scientific societies of Washington; governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; a trustee of the Columbian university, D.C., 1883–97; of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, 1867–97, and of the Washington free public library. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian university in 1888, and from Dartmouth in 1894. His daughter Mabel became the wife of Alexander Graham Bell (q.v.). In 1898 Mr. Hubbard's widow presented to the U.S. government the large collection of etchings and engravings which he had gathered, together with $20,000 for its annual increase. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1897.

HUBBARD, George Warner, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1818; son of Henry and Mercy (Warner) Hubbard, and a descendant from John Hubbard, of Hatfield, Mass., who removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1660 from Weathersfield, Conn. He was educated at Hopkins academy and at the academies at Lester and Shelburne Falls, Mass., and was a state senator, 1853–55. In 1871 he became president of the "Smith Charities," founded by Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, a system by which the interest of $1,000,000 was distributed as marriage portions among poor and deserving young couples. He was treasurer of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., 1873–88, and bequeathed to that institution the bulk of his estate, amounting to about $64,000. He married, in 1843, Philura P. Dickinson. He died in Hatfield, Mass., April 28, 1888.

G. S. Hubbard

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer, was born in Windsor, Vt., Aug. 22, 1802; eldest son of Elizur and Abigail (Sage) Hubbard, natives of Connecticut. His father, a lawyer, had become poor by unfortunate speculations, and Gurdon obtained little more than a common school education. He was employed by the American Fur company, and was sent to Mackinaw as an Indian trader. The larger part of his salary he contributed to the support of his family. He visited Fort Dearborn (the site of Chicago) in November, 1818, and established trading posts in Illinois and Michigan, by way of Chicago, to Mackinaw, making twenty-six trips, 1819–26. In 1827 he engaged in the trading business on his own account, and when the business became unprofitable he removed to Chicago. He served as a volunteer against unfriendly Indians, and represented his district in the state legislature in 1832. He erected the first large warehouse built of brick, in Chicago, and in 1836 he sold out his mercantile establishment and embarked in the commission business. He formed the Eagle line between Buffalo and the upper lakes. He was appointed by Governor Joseph Duncan one of the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal in 1835. In 1836, as agent of the Ætna Fire Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn., he wrote the first fire insurance policy ever issued in Chicago. He was a director of the State Bank of Illinois, and in 1841 aided in the organization of the board of trade. Previous to his removal to Chicago he had brought a large drove of hogs into the village, and had slaughtered them for the garrison, and soon after his removal he engaged in the packing of beef and pork, which he continued on a large scale until the destruction of his packing house by fire in 1863, after which he engaged in the indirect importation of tea from China. He retired from active business in 1871. He was an organizer of St. James's Episcopal church, the first Episcopal church in Chicago; builder and owner of the first large hotel, and was a director in the first company to supply the village with water, in 1836. He was twice married: first, in 1831, to Eleanor Berry, of Ohio, who died in 1838; and secondly, to Mary Ann Hubbard, of Chicago. In 1885 he became totally blind. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1886.

HUBBARD, Henry, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Charlestown, N.H., May 3, 1784. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806, and became a lawyer, practising in Charlestown. He was a state representative, 1812–27, and speaker of the house, 1824–27; was state solicitor for Cheshire county, 1823–28; judge of the probate court, 1827–29; representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829–35, and speaker *pro tempore* of the house in the 23d congress; U.S. senator from New Hampshire, 1835–41; governor of New Hampshire, 1842–44, and U.S. sub-treasurer at Boston under appointment of President Polk, 1846–49. He died in Charlestown, N.H., June 5, 1857.

HUBBARD, John, governor of Maine, was born in Readville, Maine, March 22, 1794; son of Dr. John and Olive (Wilson) Hubbard. His father and grandfather were physicians, and his father was at one time a representative in the general court of Massachusetts. The son was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816; taught in Hallowell, Maine; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1822, and practised in Dinwiddie county, Va., 1822–29. He was married in July, 1825, to Sarah H. Barrett, of Dresden, Maine. He returned to Hallowell, Maine, in 1830; was state senator, 1842–43; supported the Maine liquor law; was governor of Maine, 1850–53; agent of the United States treasury, under appointment of President Buchanan 1857–59, and commissioner under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, 1859–61. He received the degree of LL.D. from Waterville college (afterward Colby university) in 1851, of which institution he was a trustee, 1849–62. He died in Hallowell, Maine, Feb. 6, 1869.

HUBBARD, John Henry, representative, was born in Salisbury, Conn., March 24, 1804; youngest son of Parley and Anne (Catlin) Hubbard; grandson of Joseph Hubbard and of John and Sarah (Landon) Catlin, and a descendant of John Hubbard, of Pomfret, Conn. He was educated in the public schools; taught school when fifteen years old; studied law with Elisha Sterling, in Salisbury; was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised at Lakeville, Litchfield county, 1826–56. He was state senator, 1847 and 1848, and state's attorney for Litchfield county, 1849–54. He removed to Litchfield in 1856, and helped to recruit the 13th and 19th Connecticut regiments in 1861 and to care for the families of the soldiers in the field. He was a Republican representative from the fourth Connecticut district in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866, and on retiring from congress in 1867 he resumed the practice of law. He died at Litchfield, Conn., July 30, 1872.

HUBBARD, Joseph Stillman, astronomer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7, 1823; son of Ezra Stiles and Eliza (Church) Hubbard; grandson of Deacon Isaac and Jane (Berry) Hubbard, and a descendant of the Rev. William Hubbard, who was born in England in 1621, came to America with his father in 1630 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1843. He taught a classical school and studied mathematics and astronomy, 1843–44; was assistant in the high school observatory, Philadelphia, Pa., 1844, and was computer of the observations of latitude and longitude made by Frémont's Rocky Mountain exploring expedition, declining an invitation to accompany the next expedition in the same capacity. He was professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy on duty at the Washington observatory from 1845 until his death. He presented to the Smithsonian Institution the zodiacs of Vesta, Astrea, Hebe, Flora and Metis in November, 1848; those of Hygea, Parthenope and Clio in 1849, and that of Egeria later. He was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the National Institute of Washington, 1845–63, and a fellow of the American Philosophical society, 1852–63. He was acting editor of the *Astronomical Journal* during the absence of Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, and its pages preserve an elaborate series of papers on his investigations on Biela's comet, on the comet of 1843, and on the orbit of Egeria. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16, 1863.

L. F. Hubbard

HUBBARD, Lucius Frederick, governor of Minnesota, was born in Troy, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1836; son of Charles F. and Margaret (Van Valkenberg) Hubbard; grandson of Lucius and Annie (Pomeroy) Hubbard, and a descendant of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, who emigrated from England and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636. His maternal ancestors were early Dutch settlers in the valley of the Hudson river. He was educated at Chester, Vt., and Granville academy, N.Y. He worked at the tinner's trade in Chicago, Ill., 1854–57; was the founder of the *Republican*, Red Wing, Minn., and its editor, 1857–61; and registrar of deeds, 1858–61. He enlisted as a private in the 5th Minnesota infantry in December, 1861, and was promoted captain in February, 1862, lieutenant-colonel in March, 1862, and colonel in August, 1862. He was wounded in the battle of Corinth, May 28, 1862, and led his regiment at the second battle of Corinth, Oct. 3-4, 1862, and the 2d brigade, 1st division, in the battle of Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862. He was transferred with his regiment to the 15th army corps in the spring of 1863, and took part in the siege and assault of Vicksburg. Afterward he commanded the 2d brigade in the Red River campaign and participated in seven battles in quick succession. His brigade formed the first line of the assaulting column at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, and captured artillery colors and many prisoners. Colonel Hubbard was severely wounded, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for "conspicuous gallantry" in that battle. He led the advance in the capture of Spanish Fort, Mobile, April 8, 1864, and was mustered out of the service in October, 1865, having participated in thirty-one battles of the war. On returning to Red Wing, Minn., he engaged in milling and as a railroad constructor. He was a state senator, 1873-75, and governor of Minnesota, 1882-87. In 1898 he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the volunteer army and engaged in the war with Spain, commanding the 3d division, 7th army corps, during his entire term of service.

HUBBARD, Lucius Lee, geologist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1849; son of Lucius Virgilius and Annie Elizabeth (Lee) Hubbard, grandson of Lucius and Anne (Pomeroy) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, of Wethersfield, Conn., 1636. He was prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1872; at Boston university, LL.B., 1875, and at the University of Bonn, Germany, A.M. and Ph.D., 1886. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875, and practised in Boston until 1883, when he turned his attention to geology. In 1891 he removed to Houghton, Mich., and in 1893 was appointed state geologist of Michigan. He is the author of: *Hubbard's Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine; Woods and Lakes of Maine, a Trip from Moosehead Lake to New Brunswick in a Birch-bark Canoe* (1883); *On Powellite from a New Locality,* with G. A. Koenig (1893); *Two New Geological Cross-Sections of Keweenaw Point* (1894); *Keweenaw Point with Particular Reference to the Felsites and their Associated Rocks,* Vol. VI., Part II., Michigan Geological Survey (1899).

HUBBARD, Oliver Payson, scientist, was born in Pomfret, Conn., March 31, 1809; son of Stephen and Zeruah (Grosvenor) Hubbard; grandson of Col. Benjamin Hubbard, and of Oliver Grosvenor; and a descendant of John Grosvenor, who died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1691. He was a student at Hamilton college, 1825-26; and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1828; A.M., 1831. He taught in Geneva, N.Y., 1828-29; and in Richmond, Va., 1829-31; was assistant in Yale chemical laboratory, 1831-36; and lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy and geology at Wesleyan university, 1835. He was connected with Dartmouth college as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1836-66; lecturer on the same branches, 1866-69; lecturer on chemistry and pharmacy, 1869-71; professor of chemistry and pharmacy, 1871-83; and professor emeritus, 1883-1900. He was a representative in the state legislature of New Hampshire, 1863-64. He was an overseer of Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth college, N.H., 1871-95; travelled in Europe, 1878; was secretary, vice-president and president of the New York Academy of Sciences; member of the Association of American Geologists, of the American Historical association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Boston Natural History society and the Montreal Natural History society; and honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the New Hampshire Medical society. He was married, May 17, 1837, to Faith Wadsworth, daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale college, and their son, Grosvenor Silliman Hubbard, became a prominent lawyer in New York city. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1873; the South Carolina Medical college that of M.D. in 1837, and Hamilton that of LL.D. in 1861. He is the author of a number of scientific contributions published in the *American Journal of Science* and of *History of Dartmouth Medical College and Dr. Nathan Smith its Founder* (1880). He died in New York city, March 9, 1900.

Oliver P Hubbard

HUBBARD, Richard Bennet, governor of Texas and diplomatist, was born in Walton county, Ga., Nov. 1, 1835; son of Richard B. and Serena (Carter) Hubbard; grandson of Richard B. Hubbard, of North Carolina, and a descendant on his mother's side of the Carters of Virginia. His father was a planter. He was graduated at Mercer university, Georgia, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854; attended law lectures at the University of Virginia, 1851; was graduated at Harvard, LL.B., in 1852, and began the practice of law in Tyler, Texas. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856, and President Buchanan appointed him U.S. district attorney for the western district of Texas. He resigned in 1858 and was elected a representative in the state legislature. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, April 23, 1860, and at Richmond, Va., June 21, 1860. He took sides with the South, and raised the 22d regiment of Texas infantry, which he commanded throughout the civil war. At the close of hostilities he cultivated his farm and when his political disabilities were removed he resumed the practise of law. He was a Presidential elector at large from Texas on the Greeley ticket in 1872; presided over the Democratic state convention of 1874 and was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor and elected by a majority of 50,000 votes. He was re-elected in 1876 by 102,000 majority, and when Governor Coke was transferred to the U.S. senate, Dec. 1, 1876, he became governor of Texas. His administration met the approval of the citizens as manifested by resolutions passed unanimously at the Democratic state convention of 1878. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, June 22, 1880, where he was the first delegate to second the nomination of Gen. W. S. Hancock for President. He was again a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, July 8, 1884, where he was temporary chairman, and in the canvass that followed he accompanied the Vice-Presidential candidate in his tour of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. President Cleveland appointed him U.S. minister to Japan in 1883, where he negotiated the celebrated extradition treaty and also negotiated and signed the independent treaty of amity and commerce in 1889. On returning to the United States in 1890 he made his home in Tyler, Texas, and became interested in railroads in Texas, and was elected president of the Alexandria, Tyler and Northwestern Railroad company. He was married first to Eliza, daughter of Dr. C. B. Hudson, of Lafayette, Ala., and secondly to Janie R., daughter of the Hon. Willis Roberts, of Texas. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mercer university in 1891. He is the author of an address delivered at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, on the "Resources of Texas," which was published in permanent form and translated in the languages of the continent of Europe and largely read, resulting in an influx of desirable settlers to the state; and he was a member of the Trans-Mississippi state congresses at Topeka, Omaha and New Orleans. He is the author of: *The United States in the Far East, or Modern Japan and the Orient*, an epitome of his observations while in Japan.

Richard B Hubbard

HUBBARD, Richard Dudley, governor of Connecticut, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 7, 1818; son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Dudley) Hubbard. He was graduated at Yale in 1839; entered the law office of Hungerford & Cone at Hartford and qualified himself as a lawyer. He settled in practice in East Hartford, and was a representative in the general assembly in 1842. He then removed to Hartford and represented that town in the general assembly, 1855–58. He was state's attorney for Hartford county, 1846–68; a representative in the 40th congress, 1867–69, declining re-election; was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of the state in 1872; was governor, 1876–78, and the defeated candidate in 1878. He was a trustee of Trinity college, 1856–58. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1851 and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1877. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28, 1884.

HUBBARD, Richard William, artist, was born in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 15, 1810; son of Thomas and Frances (Tabor) Hubbard. He was a student at Middletown academy and at Yale college, but did not graduate. He devoted himself to art, opened a studio in New York city, and was elected a National Academician in 1858. He later made his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., and was president of the Brooklyn Art association. He was also president of the Artists' Fund society. He spent some time in England and on the continent of Europe, but most of his subjects were American and include: *Mansfield Mountain at Sunset*; *Showery Day at Lake George*; *Meadows near Utica*; *Twilight*; *High Peak, North Conway*; *Vermont Hills*; *The Coming Storm*; *Early Autumn*; *Glimpse of the Adirondacks*—the last three exhibited at Philadelphia, 1876; *Hartford, Conn.* (1882); *Afternoon in Summer* (1884); *Down on the Meadow* (1885); *The Watering Place* (1885); *Lake Cazenovia* (1886); *The Old Mill at Coxsackie* (1886); *The Head of the Dam, Mount Moore, N.Y.* (1886), all exhibited at the National Academy. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1874. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1888.

HUBBARD, Samuel, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 2, 1785; son of David, grandson of Henry, and a direct descendant of the Rev.

William Hubbard, Harvard, 1642. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1802; A.M., 1805; studied law with Charles Jackson in Boston and practised in Biddeford, Maine, 1804–10, and in Boston, Mass., as a partner with Judge Jackson, 1810–47. He was married to Mary, daughter of Gardiner Greene, at the time the wealthiest citizen of Boston, and, with the exception of John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard, in the United States. He was judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1842–47. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1827, and from Harvard in 1842. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1847.

HUBBARD, Samuel Dickinson, cabinet officer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 10, 1799; son of Elijah and Abigail (Dickinson) Hubbard; grandson of Robert and Eliza (Sill) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, who was born in England in 1591, and died in Middletown, Conn., in 1684. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B. in 1819, and studied law, but later devoted himself to the manufacturing business. As a Whig he represented his district in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49. On the resignation of Nathan K. Hall, postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Fillmore in 1852, Mr. Hubbard was appointed as his successor, and he served till the close of President Fillmore's administration. He was president of the Middletown Bible society, a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1831–55, and established the Middletown high school. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan in 1854. He died in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 8, 1855.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

HUBBARD, Thomas Hill, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 8, 1781; son of the Rev. Bela (1739–1812) and Grace Dunbar (Hill) Hubbard; grandson of Daniel and Diana (Ward) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, of Guilford, Conn. His father (Yale, A.B., 1758; D.D., 1804) was a celebrated clergyman of the established church and of the P.E. church in America. Thomas Hill Hubbard was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1807; studied law with Judge John Woodworth; was admitted to the bar in 1804, and removed to Hamilton, Madison county, N.Y., where he practised law. He was married in 1812 to Phebe, daughter of Micah and Content (Guernsey) Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn. He was surrogate of the county, 1806–16; a presidential elector in 1812, voting for Madison and Gerry; was appointed district attorney in 1817, but resigned when elected to congress, and was a representative in the 15th and 17th congresses, 1817–19 and 1821–23. In 1824 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the state of New York and removed to Utica. He was a Presidential elector in 1844 and 1852, voting for Polk and Dallas, and Pierce and King. He died in Utica, N.Y., May 21, 1857.

HUBBARD, William, author, was born in England in 1621, and was brought to America by his parents in 1630. He was one of the first students of Harvard college and was graduated fourth in the first class of 1642, receiving his master's degree in 1645. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1665, and began his work as assistant of the church in Ipswich, of which he subsequently became pastor, serving the congregation, 1665–1703. He prepared a history of Massachusetts Bay colony, for which the general court paid him £50. This MS. was in the house of Chief-Justice Thomas Hutchinson when its contents were destroyed by the mob, Aug. 26, 1765. The Rev. Andrew Eliot saved the MS. from a bonfire and it became the property of the Massachusetts Historical society and was printed in 1815. He is the author of: *A Narration of Troubles with the Indians* (1677); *Sermons* (1684); *Testimony of the Order of the Gospel in Churches* (1701); *History of Massachusetts Bay Colony* (1815). He died in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704.

HUBBELL, Jay Abel, representative, was born in Avon, Mich., Sept. 15, 1829. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1853; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practised in Ontonagon, Mich., where he was district-attorney of the upper peninsula in 1857 and 1859. In 1860 he removed to Houghton, Mich.; was prosecuting attorney of the county, 1862–66; representative in the 43d–47th congresses, inclusive, 1873–83; chairman of the national congressional committee of the Republican party in the Garfield campaign, 1880; state senator, 1885 and 1887; presidential elector at large for the western district, 1892, and judge of the circuit court, 1894–1900. He was active in founding the Michigan Mining school, a state institution located at Houghton, and was a member of the board of control and president of the board. He died at Houghton, Mich., Oct. 13, 1900.

HUBBELL, Levi, jurist, was born in Ballston, N.Y., April 15, 1808. He was graduated at Union in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He practised law in Ballston, and was adjutant-general of the state, 1833–36, and member of the state assembly, 1841. He removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1844, and settled in Milwaukee, where he practised law. He was associate justice of the 2d circuit and *ex officio* of the supreme court of Wisconsin from Aug. 28, 1848, to June 18, 1851, and chief justice to June 1, 1853, when articles of impeachment were preferred on charges of acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. The legislature convened June 6, 1853, that the senate might sit as a court of impeachment, and the assembly presented the charges and the trial continued till July 13, 1853, when the senate decided that the charges had not been sustained and the chief justice was acquitted. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1856, and was succeeded by Alexander W. Randall. He was elected as a War Democrat a member of the state assembly in 1864, and was U.S. district attorney, 1871–75, by appointment of President Grant. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8, 1876.

HUDE, James, jurist, was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N.J., Aug. 14, 1695; son of Adam and Marion Hude. Adam Hude was born in Scotland in 1661, sailed from Leith for America with two hundred of his banished and oppressed countrymen, Sept. 5, 1685, on the *Henry and Francis*, which was fever-stricken on the voyage and lost by death seventy of its passengers and crew. They landed at Perth Amboy, N.J., and Adam Hude resided on Staten Island until 1695, when he purchased land at Woodbridge, two miles north of Perth Amboy, N.J. He was a member of the provincial assembly of New Jersey, 1701; judge of the court of common pleas 1718–33 and presiding judge of the court and master in chancery. He was married in 1686 to a fellow passenger on the *Henry and Francis*, and they had two sons: Robert, member of the provincial assembly, 1740–42, judge of the court of common pleas, died, July 30, 1748; and James, who was a merchant in New Brunswick, 1726; first recorder of the city of New Brunswick; judge of the court of common pleas, 1732–48; member of the provincial assembly, 1738; member of the governor's council, 1738–46, 1761–63; trustee of Rutgers college; master in chancery, and mayor of New Brunswick. James Hude was married to Mary Johnson and their son James was a trustee of Rutgers college. Of their daughters: Mary married Robert Livingston, Catharine married Cornelius Lowe, Anne married Ravand, son of Philip Kearny and Lady Barney Dexter, and Susannah married William Neilson, a shipping merchant. James Hude died in New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 1, 1762.

HUDSON, Charles, representative, was born in Marlborough, Mass., Nov. 14, 1795; son of Stephen and Louisa (Williams) Hudson; grandson of John and Elizabeth (McAllister) Hudson, and of Larkin and Anna (Warren) Williams, and a descendant of Daniel Hudson, who came from England to New England about 1639. His father entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen, and after three years' service, shipped on board a privateer which cruised on the coast of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, and was captured by the British. He was imprisoned for a time in Philadelphia. Charles Hudson was given a good education, taught school, studied theology, and was a Universalist preacher at Westminster, Mass., 1819–39. He was a state representative, 1828–33; a state senator, 1833–39; a member of the executive council, 1839–41; a member of the state board of education, 1837–45; a representative in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–49, where he opposed the war with Mexico, and all appropriations to carry it on. He was naval officer of the port of Boston, 1849–53; editor of the Boston *Daily Atlas*, and U.S. assessor of internal revenue, 1864–68. He presided at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington in 1875. He is the author of: *Letters to Rev. Hosea Ballou* (1827); *Reply to Walter Balfour* (1829); *History of Westminster* (1832); *Doubts Concerning the Battle of Bunker Hill* (1857); *Historical Address at the Centennial at Westminster* (1859); *History of Marlborough* (1862); *History of Lexington* (1868). He died in Lexington, Mass., May 4, 1881.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, surgeon, was born in Torringford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1805. He was graduated at Berkshire Medical college in 1827, and practised in Bloomfield, Conn., 1827–50, and in New York city, 1850–80. He was a temperance lecturer, 1828–37, and lecturing agent of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery society, and general agent of the American Anti-slavery society, 1837–49. He was a specialist surgeon in the U.S. army, 1861–65, in the treatment of gun-shot wounds affecting the bone. He was a contributor to the *Liberator*, the *Anti-Slavery Standard The Charter Oak*, and to the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (1870–72). He published: *Artificial Limbs for the U.S. Army and Navy* (1862); *Mechanical Surgery* (1871), and monographs on *Resections* (1870), *Syme's Amputations* (1871), *Immobile Apparatus for Ununited Fractures* (1872). He died at Riverside, Conn., Dec. 31, 1880.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, physician, was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 10, 1843; son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin Hudson. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1864, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. He was house-surgeon at the Bellevue hospital, 1867–68; health inspector of New York, 1869–70, and attending physician to the Northwestern dispensary, 1870–72, and to Trinity Chapel parish and Trinity Home, 1870–87. He was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Woman's Medical college of New York Infirmary, 1872–82, and professor of general medicine and physical diagnosis in the New York Polyclinic, 1882–87. He is the author of: *Diagnostic Relations of the Indigestions* (1876); *Doctors, Hygiene, and Therapeutics* (1877); *Methods of Examining Weak Chests* (1885); *Limitations of the Diagnosis of Malaria* (1885); *Home Treatment of Consumptives* (1886); *Physical Diagnosis of Thoracic Diseases* (1887). He died at Riverside, Conn., May 9, 1887.

HUDSON, Henry, or **Hendrik,** navigator, was born probably in London, England, about 1575. He lived in London, and as a Henry Hudson, alderman of London, was a founder with Sebastian Cabot of the Muscovy company, formed in 1555, to promote the discovery of a northwest passage to China, and as Christopher, John, Thomas and Stephen Hudson also appear as interested in various exploring expeditions sent out between 1555 and 1602, it is natural to infer that Henry belonged to the same family, as he appears as a captain in the employ of the Muscovy company in 1607. On Jan. 6, 1609, he made a contract with the Dutch East India company to head an expedition to carry forward the search abandoned by the Muscovy company for the more profitable one of whale-fishing. On April 4, 1609, he sailed in the *Half Moon*, a vessel of eighty tons, manned by a crew of sixteen, divided between English and Dutch sailors. He doubled the capes of Norway, May 5, and directed his course toward Nova Zembla. The ice preventing his continuing in this direction, he sailed due west, hoping to find a passage north of the settlement of Virginia, as suggested by his friend, Capt. John Smith. On July 2, he was off the banks of Newfoundland; on the 12th, in Penobscot bay; on August 4, at Cape Cod, and on the 26th, off King James river, in Virginia. He decided not to visit Captain Smith, but to push north. He entered Delaware bay, August 28, and finding no indications of a probable passage to India, he followed the Jersey coast, and September 3 anchored within Sandy Hook. He sailed up the river that received his name, one hundred and fifty miles, when he found his progress stopped by shallow water. On his return, disappointed with his want of success, he put in at Dartmouth, England, November 7, when he wrote to the Dutch East India company, proposing to continue his search, but his employers ordered him to return to Holland. As they were about to obey this order, Hudson and the other Englishmen of the party were detained and their service was claimed by England. After waiting eight months they were allowed to depart, and reached Amsterdam in the summer of 1610. He made his next voyage under the English flag in the ship *Discoveris*, and discovered a large bay, and while there was cast adrift by his mutinous crew, with his son John and five sailors sick and blind with scurvy, and the party perished in the bay that bears his name. John Meridith Read published *Historical Inquiry Concerning Henry Hudson* (1866); Henry C. Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland* (1859); Dr. Asher (London), *Henry Hudson, the Navigator* (1860), and the Rev. Dr. B. F. de Costa, *Sailing Directions of Henry Hudson* (1869). Henry Hudson perished in Hudson Bay, North America, in 1611.

HUDSON, Henry Norman, Shaksperian scholar, was born in Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814. He was a baker, and subsequently a wheelright, and was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1840. He taught school in Kentucky, 1840–41, and in Huntsville, Ala., 1841–43. He became a Shaksperian student first while in Huntsville, Ala., and delivered a course of lectures in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Boston, 1844–45. He then studied theology, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1849, and was ordained priest in 1850. In December, 1852, he was married to Emily S. Bright, of Northampton, Mass. He was rector of St. Michael's church, Litchfield, Conn., 1858–60, and chaplain in the U.S. army 1862–65. He lectured on Shakspere at Wesleyan university, 1868–69, and engaged in literary work and teaching in Boston, Mass., and vicinity, 1865–82. He was editor of the *Churchman*, 1852–55; founded the *Church Monthly*, which he edited, 1856–58, and was editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, 1867–70. He was engaged in preparing the Harvard edition of Shakspere and twenty-three of Shakspere's plays, 1873–82. Trinity college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1847, and Middlebury college, that of LL.D. in 1881. His brother, Alonzo James Madison Hudson, born April 2, 1817, graduated at Franklin and Marshall college, 1844; was a clergyman in German Reformed church, 1844–60, and priest in the P.E. church 1860–98; was married, March 28, 1848, to Mary Theresa, daughter of Dr. James B. Finley, of South Bend, Ind., and died in Denver, Colo., Oct. 4, 1898. Henry Norman Hudson is the author of: *Lectures on Shakspeare* (2 vols., 1848); *The Works of Shakespeare, with Notes, Introduction and Life* (edited, 11 vols., 1851–56); *A Chaplain's Campaign with General Butler* (1865); *Plays of*

Shakespeare, prepared for the use in schools (1870–72–74); *Shakespeare, his Life, Art, and Characters, with an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of the Drama in England* (1872); *Sermons* (1874); *Text Book of Poetry* (1875); *Text Book of Prose* (1876); *The Harvard Shakespeare* (edited, 1880); *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare* (1880–81); *Text Book of Prose* (1881); *General Butler's Campaign on the Hudson* (2d ed., 1883); *Essays on Education, English Studies and Shakespeare* (1884); *Studies in Wordsworth, and other Papers* (1884); and numerous discourses and pamphlets. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886.

HUDSON, John Elbridge, lawyer, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 3, 1839; son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hilliard) Hudson, and a descendant of Thomas Hudson, who came from England to the Massachusetts Bay colony about 1630. Upon the farm of Thomas Hudson, in Saugus, Mass., the first iron works in the United States were established in 1642. His maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Hilliard, was a Universalist minister, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving at Bunker Hill and Bennington. His other maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Hall, a Congregational minister at Sutton for sixty years, married Elizabeth Prescott, daughter of John and Rebecca Prescott, of Concord, Mass. John Elbridge Hudson was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1862 (valedictorian); LL.B., 1865, and was tutor in Greek at Harvard, 1862–65. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and entered the law office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer of Boston. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm, under the style of Chandler, Thayer & Hudson, afterward Chandler, Ware & Hudson. In 1878 the firm was dissolved, and he went into practice for himself. In 1880 he became office counsel for the American Bell Telephone company in Boston; on June 25, 1885, he was chosen solicitor and general manager; on November 29, 1886, he was chosen a director of the company and made its vice-president, and on April 1, 1889, he was chosen its president, and held this office until his death. He was also president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Antiquarian society, the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the New England Historic Genealogical society, of which he was vice-president, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Bostonian society, the Lynn Historical society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and the Virginia Historical society. He contributed to law reviews, and with George Fred Williams, edited Vol. 10 of the *United States Digest* (1879). The analysis of the law as first made in this volume was followed in a large number of the digests and indexes in general use throughout the United States and became the basis of the classification adopted for the Century edition of the *American Digest.* He was married, Aug. 23, 1871, to Eunice W., daughter of Wells and Elizabeth (Pickering) Healey, of Hampton Falls, N.H. He died at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 1, 1900.

HUDSON, Joseph Kennedy, journalist, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 4, 1840; son of John and Rebecca (Rothacker) Hudson. His mother's family, the Rothackers, were Pennsylvania Dutch. His father, of English descent, was publisher of the *Western Anti-Slavery Bugle,* in Salem, Ohio, and in 1860 the son became a member of the "John Brown League" and in 1861 went to Kansas to join the brigade of General Lane. When he reached Leavenworth he enlisted in the 3d Kansas volunteers and was successively promoted sergeant, second and first lieutenant in the company, and served as assistant adjutant-general of the 2d brigade and of the 1st division, Army of the Frontier. He subsequently served on the staffs of General Davies and General Schofield, was promoted major and assigned to the 1st Missouri colored infantry, serving until July, 1865. After the war he became an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Wyandotte county, Kan. He was appointed a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural college; was appointed secretary of the state board of agriculture in 1870; was a representative in the state legislature, 1871; received in January, 1874, twenty-four votes for U.S. senator in the election by the legislature for a successor to Senator Caldwell, resigned; founded the Topeka *Capital* in 1879 and was editor-in-chief for upwards of twenty years. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898, in the war with Spain, being attached to the 4th army corps and stationed at Tampa, Florida, and was honorably discharged, Oct. 31, 1898.

HUDSON, Mary Clemmer Ames. See Ames, Mary Clemmer.

HUDSON, Thomson Jay, author and lecturer, was born in Windham, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834; son of John and Ruth (Pulsifer) Hudson and grandson of Matthew and Sarah (Cook) Hudson and of Jonathan and Susanna (Bradford) Pulsifer. He descended on his father's side from Edward Hudson, who emigrated to America, and settled at Jamestown, Va., with Capt. John Smith; and on his mother's side from Gov. William Bradford, who came over in the *Mayflower.* Thomson attended the public schools of Windham, and took a college course of training under private tutors, but never entered college. He studied law, was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857, and practised in Mansfield, Ohio, 1857–60, when he removed to Michigan and was admitted to practice in that state, but soon after entered upon a journalistic career. He was editor of the Port Huron *Commercial;* removed to Detroit and became editor-in-chief of the *Daily Union*, and when that paper was merged with the *Evening News* he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the latter paper. He was sent to Washington, D.C., to represent the Scripps syndicate of papers as correspondent. In 1880 he abandoned his editorial career, and entered the U.S. patent office. He was rapidly promoted, and in 1886 was appointed principal examiner, serving until 1893, when he resigned and devoted himself to the study of experimental psychology. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1896. He was married, May 28, 1861, to Emma, daughter of Charles and Maria (Armstrong) Little. He is the author of: *The Law of Psychic Phenomena* (1893); *A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life* (1895); *The Divine Pedigree of Man* (1899), and numerous contributions to periodicals.

HUDSON, William Henry, author, was born in London, England, May 2, 1862; son of Thomas and Maria Ann (Swash) Hudson. He was educated at private schools and under private instructors in Bristol and London, was an assistant in the library of Sion college, London, 1885–86; private secretary and literary assistant to Herbert Spencer, 1883–88, and librarian of the City Liberal club, London, 1889–90. During this time he was also engaged in dramatic criticism and general newspaper work. He settled in the United States in 1890; catalogued the French Revolution collection in the President White library at Cornell university, 1890–91; was assistant librarian at Cornell university, 1891–92, and then went to California as professor of English literature in the Leland Stanford Junior university. He edited Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* and *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*, and is the author of: *The Church and the Stage* (1886); *The Satan of Theology* (1891); *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer* (1894); *Studies in Interpretation* (1896); *Idle Hours in a Library* (1897); *The Study of English Literature* (1898); *A Study of Sir Walter Scott* (in the *Twelve Epoch Making Scotsmen* series) (1900), and contributions to magazines.

HUDSON, William Leverreth, naval officer, was born in New York, May 11, 1794. He was given a warrant in the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1816; was commissioned lieutenant, April 28, 1826; commodore, Nov. 2, 1842, and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was second in command in the Wilkes exploring expedition, and lost his vessel, the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon, in 1841. He was commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard for several years and commanded the U.S. steamer *Niagara* in laying the first Atlantic telegraph cable, 1857–58. His services were acknowledged by Great Britain and Russia. He served as commander of the Charlestown navy yard, and was retired in August, 1862. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of lighthouse inspectors. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1862.

U.S.S. NIAGARA.

HUDSON, William Wilson, educator, was born in Orange county, Va., about 1808. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, 1833–37. He removed to Columbia, Mo., in 1838, and was appointed professor in Columbia college there. Upon the merging of the college in the University of Missouri he was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in the university, 1843–56, and during the interim between the resignation of President John H. Lathrop and the inauguration of the Rev. James Shannon, he acted as president, 1849–50. He was elected president of the University of Missouri, July 4, 1856, on the retirement of Dr. Shannon, and was also professor of physics, astronomy, and engineering, holding these several offices until his death. The astronomical observatory which developed into the Laws observatory was erected and equipped with instruments under his direction and partly from his own private means. He died in Columbia, Mo., June 14, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

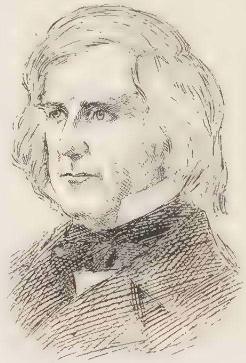
HUESTIS, Alexander Comstock, educator, was born in Perry, Wyoming county, N.Y., April 16, 1819; son of Jonathan and Catharan (Comstock) Huestis. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1839 and was the principal of Palmyra academy, N.Y., 1839–40; Springville academy, N.Y., 1840–42; teacher of mathematics and natural philosophy, Norwalk seminary, Ohio, 1842–45; principal of high school, Sandusky, Ohio, 1845–47; and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and acting president, of Fort Wayne Female college, Ind., 1847–52. In 1852 he engaged in business in Fort Wayne, Ind. He was married, Aug. 17, 1841, to Sarah Dibble of Springville, N.Y., and after her death in 1887 Mr. Huestis made his home with their son, Charles D. C. Huestis. He is the author of *Principles in Natural Philosophy* (1849). He was a well known Shakespearian scholar and had completed at the time of his death the manuscript for a *Complete Concordance of Shakespeare.* He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 23, 1895.

HUFF, George Franklin, representative, was born in Norristown, Pa., July 16, 1842; son of George and Caroline (Boyer) Huff, and grandson of George and Anna (Mull) Huff, and of Henry K. and Caroline (Kreps) Boyer. He attended the schools of Middletown and Altoona, Pa., and learned the trade of car finishing. He afterward entered the banking business at Greensburg, Pa. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1880; a state senator, 1884–88; a Republican representative from the 21st district in the 52d congress, 1891–93, and a representative at large in the 54th congress, 1895–97.

HUFFCUT, Ernest Wilson, educator, was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., Nov. 21, 1860; son of Ambrose and Luzina (Wilson) Huffcut, and grandson of John and Mary (Simpson) Huffcut and of John and Eliza (Stuart) Wilson. He attended the Union school at Afton, N.Y., and was graduated from Cornell, B.S., 1884, LL.B., 1888. He was instructor in English in Cornell university, 1885–88; practised law in Minneapolis, Minn., 1888–90; was judge advocate-general of Minnesota, 1889–90; professor of law at the Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind., 1890–92; at Northwestern university, Chicago, Ill., 1892–93, and was elected professor of law at Cornell university in 1893. He was elected a member of the American Bar association in 1895 and of the New York State Bar association in 1900. He is the author of: *American Cases on Contract* (1894); *American Edition of Anson on Contract* (1895): *Elements of Law of Agency* (1895); *Cases on Agency* (1896); *Negotiable Instruments* (1898); and numerous articles in legal periodicals and addresses before bar associations and other learned societies.

HUFTY, Jacob, representative, was born in New Jersey. He was a judge in Salem county, N.J., 1797–1804; sheriff, 1800; director of the board of freeholders, 1801; county collector, 1805; member of the legislative council of New Jersey, 1807; surrogate, 1808; and a representative from New Jersey in the 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, 1809–14, serving until his death, when he was succeeded by Thomas Bines. He died at Salem, N.J., May 20, 1814.

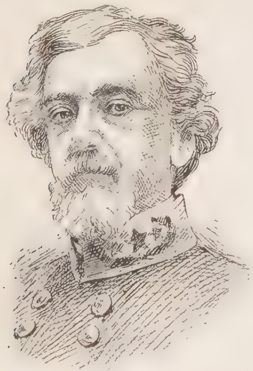
HUGER, Alfred, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 1, 1788; son of John (1744–1804) and Ann (Broun) Huger. He attended the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated. He studied law, but in 1804, on the death of his father, he abandoned the profession to take charge of his estates on Cooper river and engage in the cultivation of rice. He was a state senator for ten years, and in the nullification convention of 1832, he joined his cousin, Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, in opposing the measure and recorded his vote against it. He supported President Jackson in the state senate when that body passed resolutions denouncing the President's course in using the Federal power to interfere with the rights of the sovereign states, and a large body of his constituents requested him to withdraw from the senate as he did not represent their views. He refused to withdraw and denied their right to "instruct" him. President Jackson appointed him postmaster of Charleston, which he declined, not wishing to depose Thomas W. Bacot, who had served continuously as postmaster since appointed by President Washington. Bacot died, Dec. 19, 1834, and Huger then accepted the office and held it till the close of the civil war. President Johnson offered to re-appoint him in 1865, but he was unwilling to qualify by taking the "ironclad oath." He lost all his property in the war and his last public duty was as delegate to the state convention of 1866. He was married, April 10, 1820, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Hugh Rutledge. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 14, 1872.



Alfred Huger

HUGER, Benjamin, patriot, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., Dec. 30, 1746; fourth son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger; grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Perdriau) Huger, the immigrants; great-grandson of John and Ann (Rassin) Huger, and great^2-grandson of Daniel and Mary (Bichet) Huger. He was one of the celebrated patriot Huger brothers, grandsons of Daniel Huger, the refugee from France, who was born in Loudun, France, April 1, 1651, and died in South Carolina, Dec. 24, 1711. Benjamin was educated in Europe with his brothers; was a representative in the commons house of assembly of South Carolina, and with his brothers Isaac and John, was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775. He was married first, July 19, 1767, to Mary, daughter and coheiress of Culcheth Golightly; and secondly, Dec. 10, 1772, to Mary Esther, daughter of Francis Kinloch. He joined his brothers in encouraging the Revolutionary movement in South Carolina and was commissioned major of the 1st regiment of riflemen, afterward the 5th South Carolina regiment in the continental establishment. While engaged in reconnoitring the position of the British under Prevost before Charleston, he was shot and killed, May 11, 1779.

HUGER, Benjamin, representative, was born in South Carolina in 1768; son of Major Benjamin and Mary (Golightly) Huger. He was married to Mary, daughter of John Alston and widow of Thomas Alston. He was largely occupied in the cultivation of rice on the Waccamaw river; served in the lower house of the legislature, of which he was speaker; and was a representative in the 6th, 7th and 8th congresses, 1799–1805, and in the 14th congress, 1815–17. He died at Waccamaw, S.C., July 7, 1823.



Benj Huger

HUGER, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 22, 1805; son of Col. Francis Kinloch and Harriott (Pinckney) Huger. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1825, was assigned to the 3d artillery as brevet 2d lieutenant, and was on topographical duty, 1825–28. He was married, Feb. 17, 1831, to Celestine, daughter of Thomas Pinckney. He was on leave of absence in Europe, 1828–32; was promoted captain of ordnance, May 30, 1832; was in command of the arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va., 1832–39; a member of the ordnance board, 1839–46; on professional duty in Europe, 1840–41, and commander of Fort Monroe arsenal, 1841–46. He was chief of ordnance with the army of General Scott, operating in the war with Mexico, 1847–48; had direction of the siege-train at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted major for gallantry, March 29, 1847; lieutenant-colonel at Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; and colonel at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. The state of South Carolina presented him a sword of honor for "meritorious conduct and gallantry in the war with Mexico" in 1852. He commanded Fort Monroe arsenal, 1848–51; was a member of the board to devise "a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, sea-coast and mountain artillery for the U.S. service," 1849; commanded Harper's Ferry armory, 1851–54; was promoted to the rank of major, Feb. 15, 1855; commanded Pikesville arsenal, Md., 1854–60; and Charleston arsenal, 1860–61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 22, 1861, and was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, being assigned to the command of the Confederate department of Norfolk, Va. In May, 1862, having been advanced to the rank of major-general, he evacuated that city, withdrew to Richmond and commanded a division of the right wing of the Confederate army at Gaines's Mill, Frayser's Farm and Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), May 30–31, 1832. After the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, he was assigned to duty in the ordnance department in the trans-Mississippi army. He died in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 7, 1877.

HUGER, Daniel, representative, was born at Limerick Plantation, on Cooper river, South Carolina, Feb. 20, 1741; eldest son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger, and a brother of Benjamin Huger (1746–1779). He was educated in Europe and was a patriot in the Revolutionary struggle for colonial independence. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1786–88, and a representative in the 1st and 2d U.S. congresses, 1789–93. He was married, Nov. 1, 1772, to Sabina, daughter of William Elliott. He died in Charleston, S.C., July 6, 1799.

HUGER, Daniel Elliott, statesman, was born at South Carolina, June 29, 1779; son of Daniel (1741–1799) and Sabina (Elliott) Huger. He prepared for college under the Rt. Rev. Robert Smith; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1798, A.M., 1801; studied law under Chancellor De Saussure, was admitted to the Charleston bar in 1811, and formed a partnership with Benjamin Yancey, which continued until December, 1819. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1811–19, and although a Federalist, he approved the war of 1812 and was disowned by his party. In 1814 he was elected brigadier-general of state troops, but owing to the close of the war the brigade was never raised. On Dec. 11, 1819, he was elected a judge, in place of Judge Langdon Cheves, who had resigned to become president of the board of directors of the U.S. bank. He remained on the bench until 1830, when he thought it his duty to take an active part in opposing the nullification movement. He therefore resigned from the bench in 1830 and was again elected a representative in the state legislature and a member of the convention of 1832. In December, 1842, he was elected a U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, and served, 1843–45. He resigned his seat, March 3, 1845, in order that Mr. Calhoun might return to the senate. In 1852 he was again a member of the state convention, thus terminating a lifetime of public service. He was married, in 1800, to Isabella Johannes, daughter of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Five sons and four daughters lived to maturity. For full biography see O'Neall's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina* (Vol. I., 1859). He died on Sullivan's Island, S.C., Aug. 21, 1854.

HUGER, Francis, soldier, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., June 19, 1751; son of Daniel and Ann (Le Jau) Huger. He was a half-brother of Daniel, Isaac, John and Benjamin Huger, and was educated in Europe. He was a captain in the 2d South Carolina regiment, William Moultrie, colonel. He was one of the defenders of Fort Moultrie against Sir Peter Parker's fleet, June 28, 1776. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and was appointed deputy quartermaster-general of the Southern department under Quartermaster-General Mifflin. He resigned in 1778 and engaged in planting on his estate, "Midway," on Cooper river, S.C., where he died, Aug. 20, 1800.

HUGER, Francis Kinloch, patriot, was born in Charleston, S.C., in September, 1773; son of Major Benjamin (1746–1779) and Mary Esther (Kinloch) Huger. He was educated in Europe, became a surgeon and served for a short time on the medical staff of the English army in Flanders in 1794. He then went to Vienna, where he joined in a successful attempt to liberate Lafayette from the Austrian fortress at Olmütz. Lafayette was re-captured, and Huger, who had given his horse to his companion, Dr. Eric Bollmann, was arrested, taken to Olmütz and imprisoned. After suffering many indignities for nearly eight months, he was released in 1795 and sent across the frontier. He returned to America and entered the U.S. army as captain. He was married, Jan. 14, 1802, to Harriott, daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney. When war with Great Britain was declared in 1812 Captain Huger was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery and placed on the staff of General Pinckney. He was promoted colonel, April 6, 1813, and made adjutant-general. After the war he served his state in the legislature. He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 14, 1855.

HUGER, Frank, soldier, was born at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., Sept. 29, 1837; son of Gen. Benjamin and Celestine (Pinckney) Huger. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1861; resigned from the U.S. army in the same year and was commissioned a captain of artillery in the Confederate army. He served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was successively promoted major, lieutenant-colonel and finally colonel of artillery in Longstreet's corps. For distinguished ability and personal gallantry and for his conduct and that of his battalion at the battle of Spottsylvania, he was complimented by General Lee in person. At the battle of the crater before Petersburg, he again distinguished himself, assisting personally in the service of his guns until reinforcements arrived and the Confederate lines were re-established. Colonel Huger entered the service of the Norfolk and Petersburg railway in 1865, and became superintendent of transportation of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company. He was married, June 4, 1879, to Julia, daughter of Austin Meredithe Treble, of Lynchburg, Va. He died at Roanoke, Va., June 10, 1897.

Isaac Huger.

HUGER, Isaac, soldier, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., March 19, 1742–43; second son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger, and brother of Benjamin Huger (1746–1779). He was educated in Europe, and in 1760 was a lieutenant in a South Carolina regiment commanded by Colonel Middleton and saw service in the war against the Cherokee Indians. At the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1775 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st South Carolina regiment and in 1776 was promoted colonel of the 5th regiment, Continental line. On Jan. 9, 1779, he was made brigadier-general, Continental line, in the Southern army. He was in Georgia, where he led his brigade against Gen. Archibald Campbell; commanded the left wing at the battle of Stono, June 20, 1779, and was severely wounded. He then led the South Carolina and Georgia troops in the unsuccessful attack on Savannah. He kept up communication between the city of Charleston and the surrounding country during the siege of that city and prevented supplies reaching the British troops. While in this service he was attacked and defeated and his troops dispersed by Tarleton and Webster at Moncks Corner, S.C. He was under General Greene in the battle of Guilford Court House, where he commanded the Virginians and was severely wounded. He afterward commanded the right wing of Greene's army at Hobkirk's Hill. He was vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of South Carolina. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lionel Chalmers, March 23, 1762. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 6, 1797.

HUGER, John, delegate to the provincial congress of South Carolina, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., June 5, 1744; third son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger and brother of Benjamin Huger (1746–1779). He was educated in Europe. He was a representative in the commons house of assembly of the province; a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775; a member of the council of safety, and with his brothers took an active part in the Revolutionary movement of South Carolina. He was intendant of Charleston in 1792; secretary of the state for a number of years; and prominent in state and city affairs. He conducted a large rice plantation. He was married, first, March 15, 1767, to Charlotte, daughter of Jacob Motte, and secondly, Jan. 11, 1785, to Ann, daughter of Robert Broun and widow of James Cusack. He died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 22, 1804.

HUGER, Thomas Bee, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 12, 1820; son of Benjamin (1793–1874) and Jane Templer (Bee) Huger. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, July, 1835, and at the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1847, he was transferred to the land battery. He resigned from the navy on the secession of South Carolina and returned to Charleston, where he commanded a battery on Morris Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. He was made lieutenant-commander in the Confederate navy and commanded the *McRae*, a converted Mississippi packet, in the defence of New Orleans. In opposing Farragut's fleet in its passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, he was mortally wounded. He was married to Marianne, daughter of Richard W. Meade, and sister of Gen. George G. Meade, U.S.A. He died in New Orleans, La., May 10, 1862.

HUGHES, Aaron Konkle, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., March 31, 1822. He entered the naval service, Oct. 20, 1838; was promoted passed midshipman, May 20, 1844; master, Dec. 19, 1852; lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1853; commander, Nov. 16, 1862; captain, Jan 19, 1871; commodore, Jan. 13, 1879; rear-admiral, March 1, 1884, and was retired March 31, 1884, on attaining the age of sixty-two years, after nineteen years' sea service and thirteen years' shore duty. He made a voyage to Puget Sound in the sloop-of-war *Decatur* in 1855, and defeated with his ship's crew 500 Indians in a fight on shore, Jan. 25, 1855. His service in the civil war was as commander of the *Water Witch* in the Gulf, 1861–62; the *Mohawk* in the South Atlantic, 1862–63, and the *Cimmaron*, 1863–64, before Charleston, S.C.

HUGHES, Ball, sculptor, was born in London, England, Jan. 19, 1806. He studied modelling under Edward Hodge Baily for seven years. He was especially successful in bas-reliefs, statuettes, statues and busts, and won several medals at the Royal Academy. He removed to New York in 1829, and there executed a statuette of Alexander Hamilton for the Merchants' Exchange, destroyed by fire in 1835. He also executed a life-size monumental high relief of Bishop Hobart, placed in the vestry of Trinity church. Later he removed to Dorchester, Mass., where he made "Little Nell," and a group, "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," preserved in plaster in the Boston Athenæum, but never produced in marble. He modelled an equestrian statue of Washington for the city of Philadelphia, a bronze statue of Nathaniel Bowditch for Mount Auburn cemetery, a statuette of Gen. Joseph Warren, a bust of Washington Irving, a "Crucifixion" and a "Mary Magdalen." He also produced notable burnt-wood sketches and lectured with success on art. He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1868.

HUGHES, Charles Hamilton, educator, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1839; son of Harvey Jackson and Elizabeth Rebecca (Stocker) Hughes; grandson of Richard Hughes of Ohio and of Zacchias Stocker of Indiana; a descendant of Richard Hughes of the Revolutionary army from Harrisburg, Pa., later of Rockingham county, Va., and of Welsh ancestry. His father invented the compound lever brick-press in 1846 and the horse or machine power hemp-brake in 1859, thus inaugurating a revolution in brick-making and the manufacture of hemp. Charles Hamilton Hughes attended Dennison academy, Rock Island, Ill., and Iowa college, Iowa, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical college in 1859. During his student days he was engaged for one year as acting assistant physician in the U.S. Marine hospital at St. Louis, and at the outbreak of the civil war entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon. He was promoted surgeon in July, 1862, and served as such and as

C. H. Hughes

superintendent of military hospitals until 1865. He was superintendent of the Missouri State Lunatic asylum, 1866–71; made a specialty of neurology and psychiatry, and was employed as an expert in several famous medico-legal trials. He founded and became editor of the *Alienist and Neurologist* in 1880. He was professor of mental and nervous diseases and electro-therapy at the St. Louis Medical college, 1875–89, and professor of psychiatry, neurology and electro-therapy and president of the board of directors of the Marion Sims College of Medicine at St. Louis, Mo., 1890–92. In 1892 he was elected professor of the same branches and president of the faculty at Barnes Medical college, St. Louis, Mo. He was president of the neurological section of the Pan-American Medical congress of Washington; president of the American Medical Editors' association; a member of the St. Louis board of health, the American Medico-Psychological association, the American Medical association and of its judicial council, the American Medico-Legal society, the American Neurological association, honorary member of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and of the British Medico-Psychological association, and foreign member of the Neurological society of Moscow, Russia. He devised a practical plan for the sanitary drainage of Chicago; discovered the "Shuttle Pulse" (1889); the "Virile Reflex" (1890); devised the pocket Æsthesiometer, and is the author of: *Patriot's Prayer; Symposium on the Maine*, and other poems.

Chris. Hughes.

HUGHES, Christopher, diplomatist, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1786. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808. He was married in 1811 to Laura Sophia, daughter of Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, U.S. senator. He was made secretary of legation at London, Feb. 3, 1814, by President Madison, at the time Jonathan Russell was chargé d'affaires, and continued in the position when John Quincy Adams was U.S. minister. He was the bearer of the treaty of peace signed at Ghent in 1815 to the U.S. government at Washington. On Sept. 26, 1816, he was transferred to Stockholm, where Jonathan Russell was U.S. minister, and when that officer retired in 1818 he left Mr. Hughes as chargé d'affaires. He was commissioned, Jan. 20, 1819, and for the next thirty years the government sent no minister to Sweden. On July 15, 1825, he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, at the request of Secretary Clay, chargé d'affaires to the Netherlands with special instructions. He resumed his office at Stockholm, March 3, 1830, and remained till Sept. 9, 1841, when he returned to the United States, having been recalled by President Harrison. He was reappointed in 1842 by President Tyler and remained until 1845, when Polk became President. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1849.

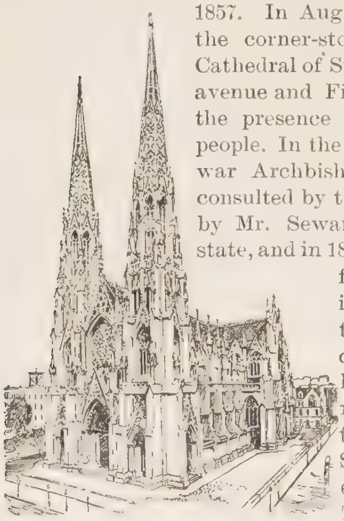
HUGHES, George Wurtz, representative, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1806. He entered the U.S. Military academy, but was not graduated. He adopted the profession of a civil engineer and was employed by the canal commissioners of the state of New York, 1829–38. He was commissioned captain of topographical engineers, U.S.A., in 1838, and was sent to Europe in 1840 to report on public works, mines and fortifications. He was chief engineer on the staff of Gen. J. E. Wool in Mexico in 1846, and on the staff of Gen. W. J. Worth, 1847. He was civil and military governor of Jalapa and Perote, Mexico, 1847–48; was brevetted major, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, and lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1847, for services during the war. He was chief engineer of the Panama railroad by permission of the government, 1849–50. He resigned his commission, Aug. 4, 1851; was president of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 1854–55; quartermaster-general of Maryland, 1855, and brigadier-general of militia, 1856. He represented Maryland in the 36th congress, 1859–61, and was a consulting engineer and planter at West River, Md., where he died, Sept. 3, 1870.

HUGHES, James, vicar-general, was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1830. He came to the United States in 1844, and was educated at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., where he was graduated with honors in 1849. He took his theological course at St. Sulpice, Paris, and on returning to America was ordained to the priesthood, July 4, 1852, by his uncle, Bishop Bernard O'Reilly, of the diocese of Hartford, at Providence, R.I. He became secretary to the bishop, rector of St. Joseph's cathedral and president of St. Thomas' preparatory seminary, Hartford. The same year he was appointed vicar-general and administrator of the diocese. He became pastor of St. Patrick's church, Hartford, Nov. 25, 1854. He rebuilt St. Catharine's convent at a cost of $80,000, built two asylums and parish schools, secured two cemeteries and erected a residence on Church street. He represented the Catholic voters of Hartford on various boards and commissions connected with the city government, was the first Catholic appointed as chaplain of the National Guard of the state, and as such conducted the Catholic services at the Niantic encampment. In 1894 he was relieved of the duties of vicar-general, after forty-two years' service, and was succeeded by the Rev. John A. Mulcahy of Waterbury. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of LL.D. from St. John's college, Fordham, in 1891. He died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1895.

HUGHES, John, R.C. archbishop, was born in Analoghan, near Clogher, county Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797; son of Patrick and Margaret (McKenna) Hughes. His father was a small farmer in comfortable financial circumstances. The boy received his early education at a little school in Clogher and at the high school at Aughnacloy. When eighteen years old his father became so reduced in fortune that John was taken from school to help on the farm. He gave his evenings and spare moments to study. His father then placed him with the gardener of "Favor Royal," the family seat of the Montrays, that he might study horticulture. He had however, determined to enter the priesthood and directed his study to that end. His father's affairs went from bad to worse, and in 1816 he decided to take his second son Patrick and seek his fortune in America. They settled in Chambersburg, Pa., and in 1817 John followed. He engaged with a gardener in Baltimore, and when the season was over he returned to Chambersburg, where he worked at any manual labor he could find. In August, 1818, the entire family were re-united in their new home in America, the industry of the father and sons having accomplished this end. John applied for admission to Mount St. Mary's college at Emmittsburg, Md., where he offered to give his services as gardener to pay his tuition, and in November, 1819, he was accepted. Father Dubois, afterward bishop of New York, agreed to see that he received private instruction until he could pass examination to enter the regular classes, and then to pay his way by teaching the younger pupils. He was received as a regular student at the beginning of the fall term of 1820, and he was ordained a deacon in 1825 and on Oct. 15, 1826, was elevated to the priesthood by Bishop Conwell of Philadelphia. His first parish was the mission of Bedford in Western Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, when he was called to Philadelphia and given charge of St. Augustine's church. He went next to St. Joseph's and afterward built St. John's church, which under his care became the principal Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia. In the fall of 1829 Bishop Conwell, needing an assistant to administer the affairs of the diocese and to be his probable successor, named Father Hughes to the holy see as eminently fitted for the position, but his recommendation was disregarded and the Rev. Francis P. Kenrick was chosen. In 1833 he had a famous controversy with the Rev. John Breckenridge of the Presbyterian church, and the same year he was named as a candidate for the vacant bishopric of Cincinnati. His claims were presented to the cardinal prefect at Rome by Bishop England and through an accidental confusion of names the Rev. John B. Purcell was named under the apprehension that the wish of Bishop England was being carried out. On April 16, 1837, Father Hughes was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois by the council, and on Nov. 3 he received formal notice that he had been chosen. He was consecrated bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor to the bishop of New York, Jan. 7, 1838, at the Cathedral of St. Patrick, New York city, by Bishop Dubois, assisted by Bishops Kenrick and Fenwick, and he was made administrator of the diocese in August, 1839. On Dec. 21, 1842, Bishop Dubois died and Bishop Hughes became his successor. He founded St. John's college and removed St. Joseph's Theological seminary to Fordham, N.Y., and these institutions were formally opened June 24, 1841. In April, 1846, the legislature of New York chartered St. John's college as a university and the same year it passed, by wish of Bishop Hughes, under the charge of the Jesuit fathers. In May, 1844, Bishop Hughes met the threatened riot in New York provoked by the Native American party, which had been successful in electing a mayor, and his conservatism and wise council prevented a repetition of the fearful scenes enacted in Philadelphia. On March 10, 1844, the Rev. John McCloskey was consecrated his coadjutor. In 1846 he was summoned to Washington to confer with James Buchanan, secretary of state, relative to the Mexican war and the possibility of a peaceful solution of the question. In 1847 he was invited by John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun and other distinguished statesmen to preach before congress in the national capitol and his text was "Christianity the only Source of Moral, Social and Political Regeneration." In the fall of 1850

John Abp of N. Y.

New York was erected into an archiepiscopal see, with Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo as suffragan sees, and on Oct. 3, 1850, he was promoted archbishop. He received his pallium from the hands of the pope, in Rome, April 3, 1857. In August, 1858, he laid the corner-stone of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, in the presence of over 100,000 people. In the time of the civil war Archbishop Hughes was consulted by the President and by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, and in 1861 he was chosen for a special minister to France to represent the condition of public affairs and the relative claims of the North and South. He caused St. Joseph's Theological seminary to be removed from Fordham to Troy. His last sermon was preached at the dedication of a church in June, 1863, and his last public address was made from his balcony in July, 1863, during the draft riots, at the request of the governor of the state. His funeral was attended by the citizens of New York city irrespective of creed. Two hundred thousand persons viewed his remains. The courts and public offices of the city were closed and resolutions of sorrow were passed by the state legislature. A statue was erected to his memory on the lawn in front of the college buildings at Fordham, N.Y. He died in New York city, Jan.3, 1864.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

HUGHES, John, soldier, was born in Newbern, N.C., March 30, 1830; son of Dr. Isaac Wayne and Ann (McLinn) Hughes. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, and became a lawyer and Democratic politician in Schuylkill county, Pa. He was defeated as representative in the 37th congress for his district and in 1861 he removed to his native state where he entered the Confederate army as captain in the 7th N.C. regiment. He was promoted major and was division quartermaster to Gen. R. F. Hoke, 1863–65; serving in Jackson's and A. P. Hill's corps. He was defeated as Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state in 1872; was president of Newbern national bank, and receiver and subsequently president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. He was married to Jane G., daughter of John P. Daves, of Newbern, N.C. He died in Beaufort, N.C., Sept. 9, 1889.

L. C. Hughes

HUGHES, Louis Cameron, governor of Arizona, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1843; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Hughes. His parents were natives of Wales. They removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 1845, where they both died the next year leaving ten children, Louis being next to the youngest. He was placed in the Presbyterian orphanage at Allegheny City and from his ninth to his fifteenth year was apprenticed to a farmer. He then attended the village academy and earned his tuition by chopping wood. He served as a private in the 101st Pennsylvania regiment and after his discharge, in 1864, worked in a machine shop in Pittsburg and became identified with the labor movement and the leader of the eight-hour movement which became a law of the United States. He attended the state normal school, Edenboro, Pa., for two terms in 1868–69 and took a partial course at Meadville (Pa.) Theological school (Unitarian), after which he studied law. He was married to Josephine Brawley, of Meadville, and with his wife became a worker in the temperance reform among workingmen. In 1871 he removed to Tucson, Arizona, for the benefit of his health and the next year was joined by his wife, who was the second white woman to make Tucson, then the largest settlement in Arizona, a permanent residence. He acquired a large law practice. He was district attorney two terms, was probate judge, U.S. commissioner, attorney-general for the territory, and in 1892 World's Fair commissioner. He established the *Arizona Star* in 1877, publishing it daily after the first year as the organ of the Democratic party in the territory; and organized and was first president of the Arizona Press association. He took a leading part in establishing the public school system of Arizona, and inaugurated the policy of separation of the criminal element of the Apache Indians from the industrious class, which policy restored order in the southwest and was adopted by the government after ten years' agitation by Judge Hughes. He also introduced home rule in territorial government; a court of private land claims to determine the titles to Spanish and Mexican land grants covering 12,000,000 acres in Arizona; conducted a crusade against the whiskey traffic, and aided his wife in the organization of the

W.C.T.U. and the Territorial Woman Suffrage association. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892, and in April, 1893, was appointed governor of Arizona and during his administration he reduced the expenses of the government of the territory twenty per cent. and caused half of the territorial offices to be abolished. This action aroused the enmity of the office-holders and through their petition to the President, Governor Hughes was removed from office in April, 1896. He was appointed chancellor of the University of Arizona in 1897, and was made a member of the national executive committee of the Christian Citizenship league and of the National American Sabbath association.

HUGHES, Nicholas Collin, educator, was born in Upper Marion township, Montgomery county, Pa., March 24, 1822; son of John and Hannah (Bartholomew) Hughes. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and at the General Theological Seminary of the P.E. church, New York city, in 1844. He was rector in North Carolina, and at Sewanee, Tenn., and was rector and head-master of the grammar school of the University of the South, 1874–75. He then removed to Chocowinity, Beaufort county, N.C., where he was principal of Trinity school and rector of several churches in that vicinity up to the time of his death. He was married to Adeline Edmunds, daughter of Dr. Robert Williams, a surgeon in the American Revolution, and their son, Nicholas Collin, Jr., succeeded his father as principal of Trinity school. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1883. He is the author of: *Genesis and Geology*, and a tract entitled *Is Christ Divided?* He died in Chocowinity, N.C., May 20, 1893.

HUGHES, Richard Cecil, educator, was born at Springdale, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1861; son of Rev. Dr. Thomas Edgar and Myra (Cross) Hughes; grandson of the Rev. William Hughes, of Loudenville, Ohio, and a descendant of the Rev. William Hughes, born in 1670, and died in Pennsylvania in 1770. He was graduated from Wooster university, Ohio, in 1884, and from the McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., in 1887. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Sidney, Iowa, 1887–91; vice-president and professor of mental science at Tabor college, Iowa, 1891–97, and was elected president of the institution and professor of philosophy there in 1897.

HUGHES, Robert William, jurist, was born in Powhatan county, Va., June 6, 1821. He was a student at Caldwell institute, 1837–40, and taught school at Hillsborough, N.C., 1840–42. He removed to Richmond, Va., where he was editor of the *Examiner*, 1842–57; a staff editor on the Washington *Union*, 1857–59; again editor of the *Examiner*, 1861–65; editor of the Richmond *Republic*, 1865–66, and contributor to the *State Journal*, 1866–71. In June, 1869, he fought a duel with William E. Cameron, editor of the Richmond *Index*, when Cameron was wounded. He was U.S. attorney for the western district of Virginia, 1871–73, by appointment of President Grant; unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Virginia in 1873, and U.S. judge for the eastern district of Virginia, 1874–98, when he retired. His published works include: short biographies of Generals Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Floyd, published in Pollard's *Lee and His Lieutenants* (1867); *The Currency Question* (1879); *The American Dollar* (1896), and four volumes of Federal decisions.

HUGHES, Simon P., governor of Arkansas, was born at Carthage, Smith county, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1830; son of Simon P. and Mary P. (Hubbard) Hughes; grandson of Simon P. Hughes and a descendant of Simon P. Hughes, a Welshman, who settled at the mouth of the Rappahanock river, Va., before the Revolutionary war. He attended the country schools, worked on a farm to procure the money to finish his education and attended Sylvan academy in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1846–47, and Clinton college, Smith county, Tenn., 1848–49. He removed to Arkansas in 1849; was sheriff of Monroe county, Ark., 1855–56, studied law, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1857, establishing himself in practice in Clarendon, Ark., where he remained until he entered the Confederate army, serving as private, captain and lieutenant-colonel, 1862–65. He was a member of the Arkansas legislature, 1866–67; a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1874; attorney-general of Arkansas, 1874–77; Democratic candidate for governor in 1876; governor two terms, 1885–89, and was elected associate justice of the supreme court in 1888, and again in 1896, the term extending eight years.

Simon P. Hughes

HUGHES, Thomas Aloysius, educator, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 24, 1849; son of Thomas and Catherine (Hughes) Hughes. He was educated at the Mechanics' Institute; St. Francis Xavier's college, Liverpool, England, 1859–63; Stonyhurst college, Lancashire, 1863–66, and matriculated at the London university in 1866. He settled in America in 1867, was professor of literature or of philosophy at St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872–75, at St. Louis university, 1883–87, at Detroit college, 1887–89. He was a member of the Society of Jesus from 1866, and in the intervals between the above periods of professorship at the colleges, he conducted the studies in literature or in philosophy of the young members of the Jesuit Order in Missouri; and he was preacher and sacred lecturer in several Jesuit churches. After 1889 he engaged chiefly as a contributor to the American and foreign reviews, and as assistant editor on pedagogy for the Standard Dictionary. He is the author of: *The Acolyte, or a Christian Scholar* (1871); *Anthropology and Biology* (1889); *Loyola, or the Educational System of the Jesuits* (1892). In 1895 he was called to Rome to gather materials there, and in Europe generally, for a documentary history of the Society of Jesus in British America and the United States.

HUGHES, Thomas H., representative, was born in Cape May, N.J., Jan. 10, 1769; son of Ellis Hughes, and a descendant of Humphrey Hughes. He was educated in the public schools, resided at Cold Spring, Cape May county, N.J., was sheriff of Cape May county, 1801–04; a member of the legislative assembly, 1807–08, 1809–10, and 1812–13, a member of the legislative council, 1819–23 and 1824–25, and a representative in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33. He died at Cold Spring, N.J., Nov. 10, 1839.

HUIDEKOPER, Frederic, educator, was born in Meadville, Pa., April 7, 1817; son of Harm Jan and Rebecca (Calhoun) Huidekoper. His father (1776–1854) was agent of the Holland Land company and founder of the Unitarian society and theological school, Meadville, Pa., 1844. Frederic entered Harvard in 1834, as a sophomore, but was obliged to give up his studies from failing eyesight. He worked on a farm, 1835–39; travelled in Europe, 1839–41; studied theology, 1841–43; was professor of New Testament history in Meadville theological school, 1843–45; of ecclesiastical history, 1845–47; was treasurer and librarian of the school, and custodian of the Joshua Brookes fund. He published: *Belief of the First Three Centuries concerning Christ's Mission to the Underworld* (1854); *Judaism at Rome B.C. 76 to A.D. 140* (1876); *Indirect Testimony of History to the Genuineness of the Gospels* (1879), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

HUIDEKOPER, Henry Shippen, soldier, was born in Meadville, Pa., July 17, 1839; son of Edgar and Frances (Shippen) Huidekoper and grandson of Harm Jan, emigrant from Holland in 1796, and Rebecca (Calhoun) Huidekoper. He was graduated at Harvard in 1862, receiving his A.M. degree in 1872. He served in the civil war as captain in the 150th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, respectively. While in command of his regiment in the first army corps at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was wounded twice, and lost his right arm. He returned to service in September, 1863, but prostrated by his wounds was obliged to resign from the army at Culpeper, Va., in 1864. He was appointed major-general in the national guard of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary in 1870, and as such was active in the labor riots in 1877, under Governor Hartranft, solving at Scranton a question between the military and the civil powers with such tact and firmness as to establish himself strongly in the confidence of the governor and the people. Upon the re-organization of the national guard with Governor Hartranft as the major-general, General Huidekoper was appointed the senior brigadier-general. He was postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa., 1880–85, and was accredited by postoffice officials with having originated and carried through the ounce weight for letters instead of the former half-ounce. He was married in 1864, to Emma G., daughter of Thomas W. Evans, of Philadelphia. He is the author of *Manual of Service* (1879), a military text-book.

H. S. Huidekoper

HULBERT, Calvin Butler, educator, was born in East Sheldon, Vt., Oct. 18, 1827; son of Chauncey and Charlotte (Munsell) Hulbert. He prepared for college at the academies at Bakersfield and Thetford and was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1853, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1859. He taught school in Vermont, 1853–56; was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church, New Haven, Vt., Oct. 20, serving 1859–69. He was pastor of the Bellville Avenue church, Newark, N.J., 1870–72; of the Second Congregational church, Bennington, Vt., 1872–75; president of Middlebury college, 1875–80; acting pastor of the Congregational church, Lydworth, 1880–86; and became pastor at East Hardwick in 1886. He subsequently removed to Old Mission, Mich. He was elected a trustee of Middlebury college in 1866. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Woodward. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1875.

HULBERT, Eri Baker, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1841; son of Eri Baker and Mary Louisa (Walker) Hulbert; grandson of Ambrose Hulbert, and a descendant of William Hulbert, who was made a freeman in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1632. He entered Madison (afterward Colgate) university in 1859, leaving at the close of the junior year to enter Union college, where he was graduated, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He was graduated from Hamilton Theological seminary in 1865, and received the degree of A.M. from Madison in 1866. He was connected with the Christian commission in Grant's army for a short time before the close of the civil war; was pastor of the Baptist church at Manchester, Vt., 1865–68; and worked with the Rolling Mills mission in Chicago from November, 1868, until its organization as a church in March, 1870. He was married in 1869 to Ettie E. Spencer, of Troy, Pa. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, St. Paul, Minn., 1870–74; of the First Baptist church, San Francisco, Cal., 1874–78; and of the Fourth Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1878–81. He was professor of church history at the Baptist Union Theological seminary, 1881–92; acting president of that institution, 1884–85; and in 1892 became head professor of church history and dean of the divinity school, University of Chicago. He received the degree of D.D. from Union Theological seminary in 1880 and that of LL.D. from Bucknell university in 1898.

HULBERT, Henry Woodward, educator, was born in East Sheldon, Vt., Jan. 28, 1858; son of Calvin Butler and Mary Elizabeth (Woodward) Hulbert. He was graduated from Middlebury college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882. He was employed by the U.S. bureau of education to investigate the rural schools of England, 1879–80; was professor of Latin and Greek at Mechanicsville academy, N.Y., 1880–81, and instructor in history and literature at Middlebury college, 1881–82. He studied at the Union Theological seminary, 1882–85, was instructor of church history at the Theological seminary at Beirut, Syria, 1886–88; and was ordained by the Presbytery of Athens, Ohio, in 1889. He was professor of history and political science at Marietta college, Ohio, 1888–94; professor of church history at Lane Theological seminary, 1894–97, and became a pastor in the First Presbyterian church at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1897. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury and Marietta colleges in 1900.

HULBURD, Calvin Tilden, representative, was born in Stockholm, N.Y., June 5, 1809; son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Tilden) Hulburd. He fitted for college at St. Lawrence academy and under a private tutor; was graduated at Middlebury in 1829; studied law at Yale, 1831–32, and engaged in farming at Brasher Falls, N.Y. He was married, June 1, 1842, to Jane I. Butterfield. He was a member of the state assembly, 1842–44 and 1862, and a representative from New York in the 38th, 39th, and 40th congresses, 1864–69, where he was chairman of the committee on public expenditures, a member of the committee on reconstruction, and chairman of the special committee on custom-house frauds in New York city. He superintended the construction of the post-office building in New York city; was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; a trustee of Middlebury college, Vt., 1850–84 and received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1867. He died in Brasher Falls, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1897.

HULICK, George Washington, representative, was born in Batavia, Ohio, June 29, 1833; son of Lott and Rhoda (Dimmitt) Hulick, and grandson of Ezekiel Dimmitt, and of John Hulick, a captain in the Revolutionary war. He worked on his father's farm, attending public schools in the winter, and was graduated from Farmers college, Ohio, July 9, 1855. He was in charge of Pleasant Hill academy, 1855–58, studied law, was admitted to the bar in March, 1857, and practised in Batavia. He was school examiner for Clermont county, 1856–59, and was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in 1858. He was married, Oct. 16, 1861, to Josephine W., daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth Harrison, of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 22d regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, April 14, 1861; was appointed orderly-sergeant and promoted captain of a company, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, Aug. 16, 1861. He was probate judge of Clermont county, 1864–67; was a member of the board of education of Batavia for nine years; a delegate from Ohio to the Republican national convention of 1868; a Hayes and Wheeler presidential elector in 1876 and a Republican representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

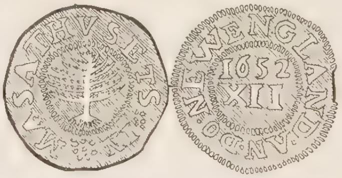
HULL, Charles Henry, educator, was born at Ithaca, N.Y., Sept, 29, 1864; son of Albert Mosley and Margaret (Visscher) Hull; grandson of Aaron Whitlock and Lydia (Talmadge) Hull, and of Daniel and Hester (Conyne) Visscher, and a (probable) descendant of Richard Hull, a freeman of Massachusetts Bay, 1634: who went to New Haven, 1639, and died, 1662; and of Harmen Bastiaanse Vyssler (b. 1619 (?) d. 1693), surveyor of Fort Orange (Albany), N.Y. He was graduated from Cornell in 1886, and was assistant librarian there, 1886–90. He was a student at Göttingen, Halle and Berlin universities, Germany, 1890–92, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Halle in 1892. He was chosen assistant professor of political economy at Cornell university in 1893. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, was treasurer of the American Economic association, contributed to economic journals, and edited *The Economic Writings of Sir William Petty* (1899).

Isaac Hull

HULL, Isaac, naval officer, was born in Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773; son of Lieut. Joseph Hull; grandson of Capt. Joseph and Elizah (Clark) Hull; and a nephew of Gen. William Hull, U.S.A. His father, a lieutenant of artillery in the Revolutionary war, was distinguished for gallantry at the defence of Fort Washington, where he was taken prisoner and exchanged in 1778. He again entered the army, was given command, in 1779, of a flotilla on Long Island sound, consisting of several old whale-boats, and captured a British armed schooner. After the war he engaged in farming and whale fishing. He died while Isaac was quite young and the boy was adopted by an uncle, who desired to have him attend Yale college and adopt a learned profession. Isaac, however, chose to follow the sea, and when sixteen years old he became cabin boy in a merchant ship. The ship was wrecked and the captain owed his life to the skill of the cabin boy in supporting him and getting him ashore. In 1793 he commanded a ship sailing to the West Indies, and on the reorganization of the U.S. navy he was commissioned fourth lieutenant, March 9, 1798. He served under Com. Samuel Nicholson on the *Constitution*, 1798–1800, and on the same ship under Com. Silas Talbot, 1800. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1801, and as sailing master he handled the *Constitution* in her friendly race with an English frigate, which was continued an entire day, and the Englishman was beaten by several miles, and lost the stake, a cask of wine. During the same cruise Lieutenant Hull manned the *Sally*, a small sloop, and with her boarded and captured a French letter of marque in Puerto Plata, Haiti, and landing his marines, spiked the guns of the battery before the commanding officer could prepare for defence. He was raised to the rank of master commandant, May 18, 1804, and commanded the brig *Argus*, one of the vessels of the fleet of Com. Edward Preble, in the Mediterranean. He was made captain in 1806, and commanded the *Constitution* when she carried Joel Barlow to France in 1811, as U.S. minister, and on the same voyage he carried specie to Holland to pay the interest on the debt due from the United States. While in the harbor of Portsmouth, England, the *Constitution* was followed and watched by two English ships and as the question of right of search was at the time unsettled, Captain Hull, being suspicious of their movements, ordered the ship cleared for action. The next day he sailed for Cherbourg, France, and was followed by several men-of-war. The *Constitution* outsailed all but one, and when a safe distance had been gained Hull hove to, beat to quarters, and when the frigate came close to the *Constitution* no hostilities were offered and the incident was over. It resulted, however, in the return of two seamen taken by the *Leopard* from the *Chesapeake* four years before. Returning to America the *Constitution* was cleaned and recoppered at Annapolis and ordered to join the squadron of Commodore Rodgers at New York. On July 19, 1812, when five days out and near Sandy Hook Captain Hull encountered a British fleet of five sail under Commodore Broke and the entire fleet gave chase, which lasted for three days and three nights, during which time the *Constitution* kept the lead of her pursuers and used every device known to seamanship to escape. Every man on board was on duty the entire time and the excitement of the chase was intense. On reaching Boston Captain Hull was given a public reception and in a letter posted by him in the Coffee House he gave all the credit for the escape to his officers and men, as he did in his official report to the secretary of the navy. He received no orders to leave Boston, but tiring of inactivity he put to sea, Aug. 2, 1812, without orders, and on August 19 gave chase to a strange sail that proved to be the British frigate *Guerrière*. The *Constitution* cleared for action, with guns double shotted and the crew and officers at

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE quarters, bore down on the enemy and not till within a few hundred yards of each other did the order come from Captain Hull to open fire. Meantime several of the crew of the *Constitution* had been killed or wounded and Lieutenant Morris had three times asked permission to begin the action, but was met with the "Not yet, sir," of Captain Hull. The *Constitution's* first broadside was fired into the *Guerrière* when only fifty yards parted the two ships. In thirty minutes the affair was over and the *Guerrière*, Captain Dacres, a prize. This contest, the first naval victory of the war, won for the *Constitution* the name of "Old Ironsides," by reason of her coming out of the action with so little injury, the enemy's shot not having even indented the sides of the ship. The Americans lost seven killed and seven wounded, while the enemy had seventy-nine killed and wounded. The *Guerrière* was so badly injured that Captain Hull decided to destroy her and she was burned. He carried his prisoners into Boston and was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing. A public banquet was given to the captain and his officers in Faneuil Hall and the different cities passed resolutions of thanks and presented the freedom of the city, and several of them voted swords to the gallant commander. New York ordered a full-length portrait painted by Jervis. Congress gave him a gold medal and voted $50,000 to be distributed as prize money. This exploit, proving successful, was duly praised and rewarded; had it been disastrous, even under the same conditions as to valor, patriotism and devotion to duty, it would have cost Captain Hull his commission if not his life. He had disobeyed orders in undertaking it and knowingly accepted the issue. He was succeeded in the command of the *Constitution* by Commodore Bainbridge, his superior in rank, and became a member of the naval board. He afterward commanded the navy yards at Boston and Washington and the squadrons in the Mediterranean and the Pacific. He commanded the ship of the line *Ohio*, flagship of the European squadron, 1839–41. He was then retired and made his home in Philadelphia, Pa. His last words were, "I strike my flag." He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, and an altar tomb of Italian marble, a copy of one he had admired in Rome, marks his grave. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1843.

HULL, John, goldsmith, was born at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 18, 1624; son of Robert and Elizabeth Storer Hull. He attended school in England and in 1635 accompanied his parents to New England, arriving in Boston, Nov. 7, 1635. He attended for a short time the first school in Boston, established by Philemon Pormort, April 23, 1635; but was then taken out to help his father plant corn, and he aided him in farm-work for seven years. He then learned the goldsmith's trade. He was married, May 1, 1647, by Gov. John Winthrop, to Judith, daughter of Edmund and Judith Quincy. She was born in England, Sept. 3, 1626, and came to New England with her parents in 1633. John Hull was chosen corporal under the command of Major Gibbons in 1648, and was made a sergeant in 1652. In that year the general court, in direct defiance of the Mixt Moneys Case decision of 1604 that the Crown of England had the sole right to coin money, ordered a mint to be set up in Boston for the coining of shillings and their fractions, every shilling to be 66⅔ grains of fine silver, and in form flat, and square on the edges, stamped on one side with "N. E.," and on the other "XIId." and the fractional coins "VId." and "IIId." The issue for forty years bore the one date "1652," except the "IId." pieces first issued in 1662. On Oct. 19, 1652, it was ordered that, to prevent "clipping or washing," they should have a double ring on either side with the inscription "Massachusetts" and a tree in the centre on the obverse and "New England" and the year on the reverse. John Hull was named for the employment and took his oath of office, June 11, 1652, having Robert Sanderson as a partner in the enterprise. He held the position of mint-master until his death, and received as payment one out of every twenty shillings coined and made a large fortune at that rate, computed at from £30,000 to £40,000. It was also subsequently claimed that the shilling pieces which he coined contained only about 60⅔ grains of fine silver, in which case he also made a profit of 6 grains of silver on every shilling coined. In 1686 silver coinage was suspended and colonial bills of credit were issued. The royalists of the colony called the issue the money of treason and claimed that it was made from silver stolen from the Spaniards, that it was dishonest money, that it lowered the royal standard, inflated the colonial currency and that the seigniorage was exorbitant. The contest over the Pine Tree money was more intense when bills of credit were issued. Hull was chosen ensign of the South Military company in 1654, and was selected by the sergeant major and military officers to keep the records of their proceedings in 1656. He was one of the seven selectmen of Boston, 1657–63, and treasurer of the board, 1660–63. He became a member of the artillery



PINE-TREE SHILLING.

company in 1660, afterward known as the Ancient and Honorable artillery; was elected ensign under General Leverett in 1663; lieutenant in 1664; and served as captain, 1671–78. He was deputy for the town of Wenham to the general court in 1668; for the town of Westfield, 1671, 1673 and 1674, for Concord in 1676 and for Salisbury, 1679–80. He was appointed by the council, June 25, 1675, to be one of the war committee and also treasurer-at-war, and served as county treasurer, 1676–79, and as an assistant, 1680–82. He was one of the principal American merchants, if not the greatest of his time, and owned two vessels, which were constantly engaged in voyages to and from the West Indies, England and France, while from year to year he was interested in numerous ventures in beaver, and various other commodities in other ships. He helped to found the Old South church, which was the third church in Boston, 1669. Of his several children, Hannah, who was married to Samuel Sewall, Feb. 28, 1675, was the only one who reached maturity. President Quincy calls John Hull one of the earliest benefactors of Harvard college and a gift of £100 is recorded in 1681. He died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1683.

HULL, John Albert Tiffin, representative, was born at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, May 1, 1841; son of Andrew Young and Margaret (Tiffin) Hull. He removed with his parents to Iowa in 1839 and was educated at the public schools, at Indiana Asbury university and at Iowa Wesleyan college. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1862 and in July of the same year enlisted in the 23d Iowa infantry, serving until October, 1863. He was secretary of the Iowa state senate, 1872–78; secretary of state 1878–82, lieutenant-governor of the state, 1886–90, and a Republican representative, from the seventh congressional district of Iowa, in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1891–1903.

HULL, Joseph Bartine, naval officer, was born in Westchester, N.Y., April 26, 1802; son of Dr. Joseph and Susan (Bartine) Hull and a nephew of Commodore Isaac Hull, U.S.N. He was given a warrant in the U.S. navy in 1813 as midshipman; was promoted lieutenant in 1835; commander in 1841; captain in 1855, and commodore in 1862. He was retired, July 16, 1862, and resided in Philadelphia up to the time of his death. He was commander of the sloop *Warren* in the Pacific squadron, 1843–47; of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, of the Brazilian squadron, 1856–59; the *Savannah* in the Atlantic coast blockade in 1861; superintendent of the building of gun-boats at St. Louis, 1862-64; commander of the Philadelphia navy yard, 1866; president of the examining board, 1867, and lighthouse inspector at Portland, Maine, 1869. His principal exploit was cutting out the Mexican gun-brig *Malekadhel* off Mazatlan in 1847. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1890.

Wm. Hull

HULL, William, soldier, was born in Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; son of Joseph and Eliza (Clark) Hull and fifth in descent from Richard Hull, of Derbyshire, England, a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1634, who went to New Haven, Conn., in 1639 "because he would not endure Puritanism;" and also a descendant of Thomas Clarke, of Plymouth, said to have been a mate of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at Yale, A.B. 1772, studied law at Litchfield and was admitted to the bar in 1775. He was captain of a company of militia recruited just after the battle of Lexington and marched from Derby to Cambridge, where General Washington assigned the company to Colonel Webb's Connecticut regiment. He recruited the 8th Massachusetts regiment, was promoted major, and was ordered to the command of the regiment at Springfield, Mass., in January, 1777, and in April, with 300 men, he marched to Ticonderoga to reinforce General St. Clair, and he shared with him in his defeat and retreat to Fort Edward. He commanded the rear guard of General Schuyler's army in its retreat from Fort Edward and received the thanks of the commanding general. He then marched his detachment to Albany, where he joined General Arnold in the relief of Fort Stanwix. He volunteered to lead three hundred men to the relief of General Poor in the first battle of Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777, and in a successful bayonet charge he lost one-half his men. On October 7 he commanded the advance guard of General Arnold's force and repelled the attempt of General Burgoyne to cut his way through the American lines, after which he assisted in removing the prisoners and wounded and the captured artillery from the field. He was present, however, at the surrender of Burgoyne. He then with the regiment joined Washington's army at Valley Forge, where he assisted Baron Steuben in introducing the military tactics of Frederick the Great. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Monmouth Court House, N.J., June 28, 1778, and listened to the scathing rebuke administered to General Lee by Washington. In 1779–80 he commanded the regiment at Kingsbridge, N.Y., eighteen miles in advance of the American army, where he maintained his position throughout the winter. In May, 1780, he built a fort at West Point and on July 15 commanded four hundred men in the column led by Wayne at the capture of Stony Point, N.Y., and for his conduct was made lieutenant-colonel. He was deputy inspector of Howe's division under Baron Steuben during the campaign of 1780, and was invited to enter the military family of Washington as an aide, which honor he declined by advice of Baron Steuben, and he suggested his friend Colonel Humphreys for the position, which appointment was made. He made a successful attack with 600 men against Colonel de Lancey at Morrisania, Jan. 23, 1780, capturing 52 prisoners, 60 horses and a number of cattle, which he successfully guarded in a retreat to the borders of Connecticut, pursued by a large British reinforcement from Forts Washington and Independence. For his conduct in this engagement he received the thanks of General Washington in general orders, and also the thanks of congress. He was granted leave of absence after six years' service and passed the remainder of the winter of 1781 in Boston, where he was married to a daughter of the Hon. Abraham Fuller, of Newton, Mass. In July, 1781, he was ordered by Washington to Bedford, N.Y., where he arranged with Count de Rochambeau an attack on the British in New York. This action, in which he was an aide to the Duke de Lauzun, resulted in the transfer of the seat of war from New York harbor to the Chesapeake; and when Washington led the army south, Colonel Hull was made adjutant and inspector general of the army in the Highlands, serving until the evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25, 1783. He then took possession of the forts about New York and commanded the corps of light infantry which escorted General Washington into the city upon his return from Virginia. He became second in command of the only regiment not disbanded at the close of the war, November, 1783, General Heath being made its colonel. In 1784 he was ordered to make a formal demand on Governor-General Haldimand at Quebec for the surrender of the frontier posts of Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac and others, still held by the British in violation of the treaty of Paris. This, Governor-General Haldimand, in the absence of instructions, declined to do, and it was not till after the Jay Treaty of 1794 that the forts were surrendered. Colonel Hull's regiment was disbanded in 1786, and he practised law in Newton, Mass., where he erected a large brick residence and where one son and seven daughters grew up. In Shays's rebellion he commanded the left wing of General Lincoln's army, and by a forced march surprised and dispersed the insurgents in their camps at Pelham. In January, 1793, he went to Quebec as a commissioner to arrange a treaty with the Northwestern Indians, but the British policy prevented its consummation. In 1798 he visited Europe and in 1799 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Middlesex county. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature and as a member of the council. He was a founder and charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, commander of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company of Boston, and in 1798 was elected major-general of the 3d division, state militia, which position he resigned in 1805, when he accepted the governorship of Michigan Territory from President Jefferson, and he removed his family to Detroit and built a brick house in that village in 1806. He was reappointed at the end of his first term by President Jefferson, serving 1805–13, and in February, 1812, he went to Washington to urge upon the government the necessity of additional troops to defend Detroit against the Indians. President Madison called for 1200 militia from the governor of Ohio for that service and Governor Hull was requested to lead them to Detroit, which he declined to do, not desiring to assume a military command. When Colonel Kingsbury, who was appointed, fell sick, Governor Hull, in order to lose no time, assumed command and was given the rank of brigadier-general. He marched the three undisciplined and poorly-armed regiments to Urbana, Ohio, where 300 regulars, under Colonel Miller, joined him, and they cut a military road 200 miles through the wilderness, built bridges, causeways and block-houses, and on reaching the site of Toledo, June 30, 1812, unaware that war had been declared, June 18, he transferred the invalids, stores and important papers to a schooner for Detroit. When General Hull with the remainder of his army reached Detroit, July 5, he learned of the declaration of war and that the schooner had been captured at Malden by the British commanding the place. On July 12, in obedience to instructions from the war department, he crossed the river into Canada with 1000 effective men, all that could be spared from garrison duty, and established a

FORT MACKINAW.

camp at Sandwich, proposing to attack Malden. Colonels Cass, McArthur and Finlay discouraged an attack, and being supported only by Colonel Miller with 200 regulars, he decided to await siege guns from Detroit. Meanwhile the British troops were reinforced, and on July 17 Fort Mackinac was captured and the post of Chicago had been destroyed by the Indians and most of the garrison massacred. General Dearborn made an armistice with Sir George Provost that did not include Hull's army and General Brock concentrated all his forces against Detroit. On Aug. 4, 1812, Hull learned the condition of affairs and the impossibility of receiving support from Dearborn, the commander-in-chief, and on August 7 he recrossed the river to Detroit in order to open communications with Ohio. As Detroit was commanded by the British fleet and the batteries at Sandwich, Hull proposed to retire to the Raisin river, and there await reinforcements, but Colonel Cass assured him that the Ohio troops would desert if this course was pursued. He sent Colonel Miller with 600 men to open communications with his depot of supplies at Raisin river. Miller's progress was opposed by a body of British troops and Indians, and after driving them from their intrenchments, he returned to Detroit. Colonels Cass and McArthur then led 500 men to effect a communication with the depot of supplies. While so occupied, General Brock appeared on August 15, opposite the city, and demanded its surrender, and when this was refused he opened a heavy bombardment. The next day he advanced with 1700 whites and between 1500 and 2000 Indians and crossed the river under the protection of the fleet, and to save the 900 men left to protect the city Hull surrendered the place, securing protection for the persons and property of the inhabitants, and a parole of the militia and volunteers. With the regular troops Hull was carried to Montreal, a prisoner of war. Afterward, when exchanged, he was placed under arrest. Gen. Wade Hampton was president of the court martial at Philadelphia, Pa., when Hull appeared ready for trial, but the court was dissolved by President Madison and a new court was summoned at Albany, N.Y., of which Gen. Henry Dearborn was president and several of his military family were members of the court. Hull was to be defended by Horace Binney, but he was denied the aid of counsel, while Dallas and Van Buren were employed to assist in the prosecution. Col. Lewis Cass, who had written his celebrated letter of Sept. 12, 1812, constituting the source of the charges against Hull, was the chief witness for the government. The charges were treason, cowardice and neglect of duty. The treason was in sending a vessel with invalids, supplies and baggage to Detroit after the declaration of war, but even Van Buren, the prosecuting officer of the court, pronounced the charge not only unsupported, but unsupportable. Hull was, however, convicted of cowardice and neglect of duty, and sentenced to be shot. Before the assembling of the court-martial Colonel Cass had been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and made governor of the territory of Michigan, and various of the other militia officers, who had opposed the reasonable suggestions of their commanding general, were advanced in rank. This course influenced the witnesses called before the court to favor the officers in power, with the honorable exception of Colonels Miller and Watson, Major Munson, Captains Maxwell and Dysen and Lieutenant Bacon, all experienced and tried officers of the army, who, after testifying in Hull's favor, were denied promotion and the last-named actually dropped from the army list. From copies of his private papers reluctantly furnished by the secretary of war in 1824, after repeated applications to each successive previous administration, his original papers having been burned with the vessel that carried his family to Buffalo, N.Y., after landing the passengers, he prepared "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army of the United States, A.D., 1812" (1824), which turned public opinion in his favor. His only son, Capt. Abraham Fuller Hull, of the 9th U.S. infantry, fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, while leading his company in a bayonet charge, and this loss was a great blow to a devoted father. President Madison, while approving the sentence of the court-martial, in view of the honorable service of Colonel Hull in the American Revolution, suspended the execution of its sentence and directed the dishonored officer to repair to his home in Newton, Mass. He there engaged in the cultivation of his farm for the mainteniance of his family. After the publication of his vindication in 1824, he was given a public dinner by the citizens of Boston, May 30, 1825; and when Lafayette made his last visit to America he was the guest of General Hull in Boston. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1779 and from Harvard in 1787. He died in Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825.

HULL, William Isaac, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19, 1868; a son of Thomas Burling and Mary (Dixon) Hull, and grandson of Abel Adams and Almira Ann (Haviland) Hull, and of Isaac Fairbanks and Elizabeth (Spencer) Dixon. His ancestor, the Rev. Joseph Hull, emigrated from Somersetshire, England, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1635. William attended the Friends' Elementary and High school at Baltimore, Md.; was graduated from Johns Hopkins university, A.B., 1889; studied in the University of Berlin, 1891, and was elected professor of history and economics at Swarthmore college, Pa., in 1892. He was married, Dec. 27, 1898, to Hannah Hollowell Clothier. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1892. He is the author of *Maryland, Independence and the Confederation* (1891); *Handbook of Sociological Information with Special Reference to New York City* (1894), and various articles and lectures on historical and social topics.

HULME, William Henry, educator, was born in Cheatham county, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1862; son of Fountain Eliot and Lucy Anderson (Phillips) Hulme, and grandson of Henry Clayton and Lucy Anderson (Wright) Hulme, and of Benjamin and Harriet (Allen) Phillips. He attended the country schools of Tennessee and the Webb Training school of Bell Buckle, Tenn.; was graduated from Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., A.B., 1890, and was a graduate student at the Vanderbilt university, 1890–91, and at the Universities of Leipzig, Jena and Freiburg, Germany, 1891–94. He was a teacher in the Webb school, 1884–85; fellow in Greek at Vanderbilt university, 1889–90; teacher of English and mathematics at the University school, Nashville, Tenn., 1890–91; instructor in German at Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, 1894–96; was elected associate professor of English in the college for women at Western Reserve university in 1896, and professor of English in 1900. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Freiburg in 1894. He was married, July 10, 1897, to Hedwig Eugenie, daughter of Constantine and Eugenie (Haas) Haas of Freiburg in Baden, Germany. He is the author of: "*The Old English Version of the Gospel of Nicodemus;*" and contributions to the publications of the Modern Language Association of America, and other periodicals.

HUME, Alfred, educator, was born at Beech Grove, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1866; son of William and Mary (Leland) Hume; grandson of Alfred and Louisa Harvard (Bradford) Hume and of William Archibald and Margaret Warren (Ish) Leland; and a lineal descendant from William Hume, who was born in Scotland, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and came to America in 1801 as a missionary of the secession Presbyterian church, going first to Kentucky and soon after to Nashville, Tenn., where he lived as preacher and teacher. Alfred Hume attended the Nashville public schools, graduating with first honor from Fogg high school in 1883. He was graduated from Vanderbilt university, B.E., 1887, C.E., 1888 and D.Sc., 1890. He was a fellow in the department of civil engineering, Vanderbilt university, 1887–90, and in the latter year accepted the chair of mathematics in the University of Mississippi. He also practised surveying and engineering. He was married, Dec. 23, 1891, to Mary Hill Ritchey, of McMinnville, Tenn. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1890; of the Engineering Association of the South in 1890, and of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in 1894. He is the author of *Some Physical Constants* (1890), and numerous articles in educational and mathematical publications.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE KNOXVILLE
1807
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCE

HUMES, Thomas William, educator, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 22, 1815. He was graduated at the East Tennessee college in 1830, and engaged in newspaper publishing, 1830–40. He then studied theology and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1843, being rector of St. John's parish, Knoxville, Tenn., 1846–69. He was elected president of the East Tennessee university, July 10, 1865, and as the buildings had been used as a hospital by both the Confederate and Federal troops, they required extensive repairs. The students, many of whom had served in the war, had no preparatory training, and irrespective of age, all entered the freshman class and took the classical course. On commencement day, June 18, 1879, the institution was reorganized as the University of Tennessee, and President Humes continued as president and professor of ethics and evidences of religion until 1884, when he resigned and returned to clerical life. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of Tennessee. He is the author of "*Loyal Mountaineers*" (1889). He died in Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1892.

HUMES, William Young Conn, soldier, was born at Abingdon, Va., in June, 1830; son of John N. and Jane C. (White) Humes, and grandson of Thomas Humes and of Col. James White, of Abingdon, Va. His father lost his fortune and the money to meet his college expenses was borrowed from a neighbor. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute with honors in 1851, and taught school till his loan was paid. He then read law and removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where his relative, the Rev. Thomas William Humes, was rector of St. John's church, and subsequently president of the University of Tennessee. He taught school, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Knoxville until 1858, and in Memphis, 1858–61. He entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant in Bankhead's battery of light artillery; was promoted captain of heavy artillery in charge of the big gun, "Lady Polk," at Columbus, Ky., and later was in charge of the batteries at Island No. 10, where he was captured, and was confined on Johnson's Island for a year, and on his release assigned to duty at Mobile, Ala. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered to report to General Wheeler, commander of the cavalry corps, and was assigned to duty as chief of artillery, soon earning the rank of major. He was wounded in the battles incident to General Wheeler's raid in the rear of Rosecrans after the battle of Chickamauga and for this service was made brigadier-general. He commanded a cavalry division under General Wheeler throughout the campaigns of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina until the battle of March 10, 1865, near Fayetteville, where he was again wounded, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. After the war he resumed his law practice at Memphis, Tenn. He was married, about 1854, to Margaret White, of Abingdon, Va., by whom he had two sons; and secondly, in 1863 or 1864, to Sallie Elder, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he had four children. He died at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 2, 1883.

HUMPHREY, Edward Porter, clergyman, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 28, 1809; son of the Rev. Dr. Heman and Sophia (Porter) Humphrey. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; was a tutor at Amherst, 1832-33, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1833. He was pastor at Jeffersonville, Ind., 1833-35; of the Second Presbyterian church, Louisville, Ky., 1836-53; professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary, Danville, Ky., 1853-66; editor of the Danville *Review*, 1861-65; pastor of the College Street church, Louisville, Ky., 1866-79, and pastor emeritus, 1879-87. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1851. He received from Hanover the degree of D.D. in 1847, and that of LL.D. in 1871. He died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1887.

HUMPHREY, Heman, educator, was born in West Simsbury, Conn., March 26, 1779; son of Solomon and Hannah (Brown) Humphrey, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Michael Humphrey, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., and prior to 1643 removed to Windsor, Conn. He paid his way at Yale by teaching, and was graduated A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808. He studied theology under Timothy Dwight, was ordained to the Congregational ministry and was pastor at Fairfield, Conn., 1807-17, and at Pittsfield, Mass., 1817-23. He was president of Amherst college, 1823-45, succeeding Dr. Zephaniah S. Moore, who had been elected president on the organization of the college and conducted it two years, when he died. He was a trustee of Amherst, 1823-45, and professor of sacred theology, moral philosophy, and metaphysics, 1823-35, and of sacred theology, 1835-45. He was also a visitor at Andover Theological seminary, 1832-49. He was a temperance lecturer as early as 1810, and in 1813 drew up the report of the Fairfield association of ministers, the first temperance tract published in America. He wrote various other tracts and contributed to the periodical literature of the day. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury college in 1823. He was married to Sophia Porter, and of their children James (q.v.) became a representative in congress, and Zephaniah Moore (q.v.), Edward Porter (q.v.) and John became prominent Presbyterian clergymen. John (1816-1854) was elected pastor and professor of rhetoric in Hamilton college in 1854, but died before entering upon the duties of the position. Dr. Humphrey published: *Essays on the Sabbath* (1829); *Great Britain, France and Belgium in 1835* (2 vols., 1838); *Domestic Education* (1840); *Letters to a Son in the Ministry* (1842); *Memoir of the Rev. Nathan W. Fiske* (1850); *Life of Thomas L. Gallaudet* (1857); *Sketches and History of Revivals* (1859), and many sermons and addresses. He died in Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, 1861.

AMHERST COLLEGE

HUMPHREY, Herman Loin, representative, was born in Candor, N.Y., March 14, 1830; son of Lucius and Lydia (Chidsey) Humphrey; grandson of Roswell and Elizabeth (Seymour) Humphrey, of Hartford county, Conn., and of Timothy and Lydia (Cowles) Chidsey, and descended from Capt. Michael Humphrey (1643-1690), who settled in Windsor, Conn. He was clerk in a store in Ithaca, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He removed to Hudson, Wis., in 1855; was district attorney of St. Croix county, 1860–61; county judge, 1861–62; state senator, 1862–63; judge of the eighth judicial circuit, 1866–77; a representative in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83, and a member of the state assembly, 1887.

HUMPHREY, James, representative, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 9, 1811; son of the Rev. Dr. Heman and Sophia (Porter) Humphrey, and brother of Edward Porter Humphrey. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He was instructor in rhetoric and oratory at Amherst in 1838. He removed to Louisville, Ky., where his brother, Edward Porter, was preaching, and was admitted to the bar and practised in that city. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was corporation counsel, 1850–51, and a representative in the 36th and 39th congresses, being defeated in 1860 and 1862. He served in the 39th congress as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the naval department. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 17, 1866.

HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood, governor of Kansas, was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 25, 1844; son of Col. Lyman Humphrey, a lawyer of distinction, who died in 1852. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private, at the age of seventeen, in the 76th Ohio infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant and acting adjutant of his regiment, and was captain of a company for a full year before he was out of his minority. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and the several conflicts around that city, at Chattanooga and the campaign around Atlanta. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in the capture of Savannah; was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and again at Chattanooga, and took part in the battle of Bentonville and in the capture of General Johnston's army. During his four years' service he was not absent from his post in the army for a single day, and when wounded at Chattanooga he refused to leave the field, and participated in the battle till the close. When the war ended he attended Mount Union college and studied law at the University of Michigan, 1866–67, but did not graduate. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward removed to Independence, Kan., where he became connected with the *Southern Kansas Tribune.* In 1876 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. In 1877 he was nominated by the Republican state central committee for lieutenant-governor, to fill a vacancy, and was elected by a large majority. In 1879 he was re-elected to the same office by over 40,000 majority. In 1884 he was elected state senator from Montgomery county, and in 1888 was elected governor, receiving 72,000 majority, the largest popular majority that had ever been given to a governor in Kansas. He was re-elected in 1890 by a large plurality, serving as governor, 1889–93.

HUMPHREY, Zephaniah Moore, clergyman, was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 30, 1824; son of the Rev. Dr. Heman and Sophia (Porter) Humphrey and a brother of the Rev. Edward Porter Humphrey, D.D. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1843, studied at the Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1846–47, and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1849. He was acting pastor at Milwaukee, Wis., 1849–50; was ordained by the Presbyterian Milwaukee convention, Oct. 9, 1850; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Racine, Wis., 1850–56; of Plymouth Congregational church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1856–59; of the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1859–68; and of the Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–75, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity in Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, 1875–81. He was connected with the New School branch of the Presbyterian church, exerted his influence for reunion and was moderator of the general assembly of the reunited church at Chicago, Ill., in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst college and from the University of Chicago in 1864. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1881.

HUMPHREYS, Andrew Atkinson, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1810; son of Samuel (1776–1846) and Letitia (Atkinson) Humphreys, and grandson of Joshua (1751–1838) and Mary (Davids) Humphreys. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1831, and was assigned to the 2d artillery, Fort Moultrie, S.C. He was on temporary duty at the academy, 1832; served in Georgia and Alabama in the Cherokee troubles, 1832–33; at Augusta arsenal, Ga., and at Fort Marion, Fla., 1833–34; on topographical duty, West Florida and Cape Cod, Mass., 1834–35; and in the Florida war, 1836, taking part in the battles of Olokilikaha and Micinopy. He resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836, and engaged as a civil engineer, 1836–38, under Gen. Hartman Bache at Brandywine Shoal lighthouse and Cross Shoal breakwater, Delaware Bay. He was reappointed to the army in 1838 with the rank of first lieuten-

A. A. Humphreys.

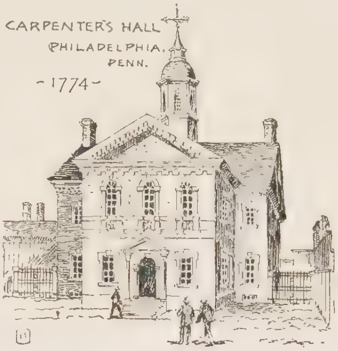
ant in the corps of topographical engineers and served on various public surveys, 1838–39; as assistant in the topographical bureau, Washington, D.C., 1840–41; in the Florida war, 1842; at Washington, D.C., 1842–44; in charge of the coast survey office, 1844–49; on survey in the field, 1849–50; on the Mississippi river, 1850–51; in Europe procuring information on protection of delta rivers, 1853–54; on duty in Washington, D.C., in connection with explorations and surveys for railroads to the Pacific ocean, and in geographical surveys west of the Mississippi river, 1854–61; as a member of the lighthouse board, 1856–62, and as a member of the board at the U.S. Military academy to revise the programme of instruction, 1860. He was chief topographical engineer under Gen. G.B. McClellan at Washington, D.C., December, 1861, to March, 1862; and in the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the defences of Washington, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg and in the movements and operations before Richmond, up to July, 1862. He was promoted major, corps of topographical engineers, Aug. 6, 1861; colonel of volunteers, March 5, 1862; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, March 3, 1863; major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1863; brigadier-general and chief of engineers, U.S.A., Aug. 8, 1866, and assigned to the command of the 3d division, 5th army corps, commanded by Generals Fitz-John Porter, George G. Meade and Daniel Butterfield, at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and of the 2d division, 3d army corps, Gen. D. E. Sickles, at Gettysburg. He was promoted brevet colonel and lieutenant-colonel of engineers, U.S.A., March 3, 1863, for Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1863, for his action at Gettysburg. He was made chief of staff to General Meade, July 8, 1863, filling the position till Nov. 25, 1864, when he assumed command of the 2d corps, which he directed in the siege of Petersburg and the pursuit of Lee's army to Appomattox. His battles included Bristoe Station, Oct. 14; Mine Run, Nov. 29–Dec. 3, 1863; Rapidan, Feb. 6; Wilderness, May 5–6; Spottsylvania, May 9–20; North Anna, May 23–26, Tolopotomy, May 28–30; Cold Harbor, June 1–3; Petersburg, June 16–18 and July 30; Weldon Road, Aug. 18–25; Preble Farm, Sept. 30; Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27, 1864; as commander of the 2d corps in the siege of Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1864, to April 3, 1865, and in the pursuit of Lee's army, April 6–9, 1865. He commanded the district of Pennsylvania from July 28 to Dec. 9, 1865, when he was ordered to the Mississippi river in charge of the levees, where he remained from Dec. 9, 1865, to Aug. 8, 1866. He was promoted major-general by brevet in the regular army, Aug. 8, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services at Sailor's Creek, Va., and commanded the corps of engineers and continued as chief of engineers, U.S.A., until his retirement at his own request, June 30, 1879, during which time he served on lighthouse and other important boards. His military record includes participation in seventy engagements, covering Indian warfare and the civil war. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; the Hungarian Society of Engineers; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences; an honorary member of the Imperial Royal Geographical Institute of Vienna, of the Italian Geographical society and of the Royal Institute of Science and Art of Lombardy, Milan, Italy; and a corresponding member of the Maryland Historical society, of the Geographical Society of Paris, and of the Austrian Society of Engineer Architects. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1868. He is the author of: *Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River* (1861); *The Virginia Campaigns of 1864 and 1865* (1882); *From Gettysburg to the Rapidan* (1882), and contributions to biographical and scientific literature. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1883.

HUMPHREYS, Benjamin Grubb, governor of Mississippi, was born at "The Hermitage" near Port Gibson, Claiborne county, Miss., Aug. 26, 1808; son of George Wilson and Sarah (Smith) Humphreys, and grandson of Col. Ralph and Agnes (Wilson) Humphreys, of Virginia, and of Maj. David and Sarah (Terry) Smith. One of his maternal great grandfathers, Gen. Joseph Terry, was killed at the battle of King's Mountain; the other, Maj. David Smith was an officer in Jackson's army and won distinction in the war of 1812, being promoted major for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of New Orleans. He received his preparatory education at Morristown, N.J., and entered the U.S. Military academy where he remained three years, when, with thirty-nine other cadets, he was expelled for participating in a frolic at Benny Havens. He engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi and accumulated a moderate fortune. He was married, Dec. 3, 1839, to Mildred Hickman Maury. He left the Demo-

Benj. G. Humphreys

cratic party on account of his opposition to the policy of President Jackson and was elected a representative in the Mississippi legislature as an Independent. In 1839 he was elected a state senator by the Whigs. He became prominent in the politics of the state by his determined stand against secession. At the outbreak of the civil war, however, he raised a company for the Confederate service, of which he was captain. He was promoted colonel of the 21st Mississippi regiment in 1862 and saw his first battle at Savage's Station, June 29, 1862, which was followed by the succession of engagements, closing with Malvern Hill, where he was specially commended by General Lee. His regiment was in the 3d brigade of Magruder's division; was transferred to Kershaw's brigade, McLaws's division, and took part at Sharpsburg; and again transferred to Barksdale's brigade, taking part at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. His regiment charged through the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and reached the farthest point attained by Lee's army, further than that attained by Pickett on the third day. He destroyed Bigelow's 9th Massachusetts battery, and led the brigade after Barksdale received his mortal wound early on July 2. Immediately after the battle he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and was assigned to the command of Barksdale's brigade, which was made up of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi regiments. The corps of Longstreet was transferred to Bragg's army in the west and his brigade stormed Snodgrass Hill, Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and on being again transferred to the army of Northern Virginia, he took part in the campaign against Grant in the succession of battles from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May–June, 1864. He commanded his brigade in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and in the operations of Gen. Jubal A. Early's army in the valley. He was severely wounded at Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864, and on recovering was returned to Longstreet's corps and took part in the siege of Petersburg and defence of Richmond, December, 1864. He commanded the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana in 1865, and his army was released on parole at the close of the war. He was elected governor of Mississippi in 1865, and in 1867, under the act of congress submitting certain constitutional provisions for adoption by the several states, he was elected by the opposition party. In 1868 he refused to surrender his office to the military governor appointed under the reconstruction acts and he was thereupon forcibly ejected from the executive office and later from the governor's mansion. He then entered the insurance business in partnership with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in Vicksburg, where he remained until 1877, when he retired to his plantation, Itta Bena, Leflore county, Miss. He contributed numerous articles to periodicals and left in MS. *The War on the Southern States.* He died at Itta Bena, Miss., Dec. 20, 1882.

HUMPHREYS, Charles, delegate, was born in Haverford, Pa., in 1712; son of Daniel and Hannah (Wynn) Humphreys, and grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reese) Humphreys, and of Dr. Wynn, who came to America in the *Welcome* with William Penn. Samuel Humphreys, a Quaker and a native of Merionethshire, Wales, died there shortly before his widow and his children immigrated to America. Charles was a member of the Provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, 1764–74, a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and although he opposed the oppressive measures of the British government, he voted against the Declaration of Independence. His home at Haverford, known as the "Mansion House," was occupied by Cornwallis. He never married. He died at Haverford, Pa., March 11, 1786.



HUMPRHEYS, David, diplomatist, was born in Derby, Conn., July 10, 1752; son of the Rev. Daniel and Sarah (Riggs) Bowers Humphreys, and grandson of John and Sarah (Mills) Pettibone Humphreys and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Riggs. David was graduated from Yale in 1771, and resided with the family of Col. Frederick Philipse, of Philipse Manor, Yonkers, N.Y. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he entered the Continental army under Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, with the rank of captain. He was major of the 1st Connecticut brigade in 1777, when the British captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery; was aide to General Greene for a short time; was attached to General Putnam's staff, 1778–80, and was aide-de-camp and

D Humphreys

secretary to General Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1780–81. Upon the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781, he was allowed the distinguished honor of receiving the English colors, and as a mark of approbation, was appointed to bear them from General Washington to congress, with copies of the number of prisoners, arms and ordnance surrendered, and also a letter from Washington, warmly commending the bearer to the consideration of the government, which led to his presentation by congress of an elegant sword. He accompanied Washington to Mount Vernon, where he remained for nearly a year in the general's family. Through Washington's influence he was appointed secretary of legation to Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in Paris and London, serving 1784–86. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1786–89, and a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1789; was again at Mount Vernon until the formation of the Federal government, when he accompanied Washington to New York and remained a member of his family until 1790. He was the first U.S. minister to Portugal, 1791–97, and was commissioner plenipotentiary to Algiers with the general oversight of the Barbary states, 1795–97. He was married at Lisbon, in 1797, to Ann Frances, daughter of John Bulkeley, an English banker at Lisbon. He was transferred to the court of Madrid and served as U.S. commissioner plenipotentiary there, 1797–1802. He had imported one hundred merino sheep, and on his return from Spain, in 1802, he engaged extensively in the manufacture of woollens. The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture presented him with a gold medal for introducing these sheep into New England. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was appointed to the command of the "Veteran Volunteers," composed of two regiments of Connecticut infantry, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of England. The honorary degree of A.M. was given him by Yale and the College of New Jersey in 1783 and by Harvard in 1787, and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1802, and by Dartmouth in 1804. He is the author of: *An Essay on the Life of the Honourable Major-General Israel Putnam* (1788); *Dissertation on the Breed of Spanish Sheep Called Merino* (1802); *Oration on the Political Situation of the United States of America in the Year 1789* (1803). Among his poems are: *Address to the Armies of the United States of America; The Happiness of America; The Future Glory of the United States of America; The Industry of the United States of America; Love of Country; Death of General Washington; Anarchiad*, and other satiric verses, produced in conjunction with the "Hartford Wits" in 1786, and published in book-form in 1861; *The Widow of Malabac*, a tragedy translated from the French of La Pierre. His *Miscellaneous Works* were published (1790–1804.) He died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818.

David Carlisle Humphreys

HUMPHREYS, David Carlisle, was born in Smith county, Va., Oct. 14, 1855; son of Dr. William Finley and Betsey (McFarland) Humphreys, and grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Moore) Humphreys, and of the Rev. Francis and Mary (Bent) McFarland. His great-grandfather, David Carlisle Humphreys, emigrated to America from Armagh, Ireland, in 1763; settled in Augusta county, Va., and was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestor, Philip Humphreys, suffered martyrdom at Bury Saint Edmunds, Suffolk, during the reign of "Bloody Mary," for denying the supremacy of the pope, and rejecting the mass. William Finley Humphreys was born in 1823, graduated at Transylvania, M.D., 1853, was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and lived in Rockbridge county, Va., 1864–72; Calloway county, Mo., 1872–85, and Leesburg, Fla., where he died in 1894. David Carlisle Humphreys studied at the private schools and under his father's tutorage; was employed as assistant to Jed Hotchkiss, mining engineer at Staunton, Va., 1872–74; and was draughtsman and office assistant in the Valley railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, 1874–75. He entered Washington and Lee university in 1875, receiving the Taylor prize scholarship in 1876; the honorary scholarship in 1877 and the Robinson prize medal in 1878; was assistant professor of mathematics, 1877–78, and was graduated C.E. in 1878. He was a teacher at the McDonogh school, 1878–79; U.S. assistant engineer on improvement of the Missouri river at St. Louis, Mo., 1879–85; and was made professor of applied mathematics (later civil engineering) at Washington and Lee university in 1885. He engaged during his vacations in private practice as a civil engineer at Lexington, Va. He was appointed resident hydrographer of the U.S. geological survey in 1895; and a member of the school board of Lexington, Va., in 1898. He was president of the Association of Engineers of Virginia; was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1887, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering

Education in 1893, and the National Geographic society in 1899. He was married, Sept. 4, 1888, to Mary Lammee, daughter of Ewing McGrady and Helen (Chew) Sloan, of St. Louis, Mo. He is the author of *Notes on Rankine's Civil Engineering* (1894).

HUMPHREYS, Frank Landon, clergyman, was born in Auburn, N.Y., June 16, 1858; son of Dr. Frederick and Frances (Sperry) Humphreys; grandson of Dr. Erastus Humphreys, and a descendant of Col. David Humphreys, aide to Washington, 1780, and of Capt. Michael Humphreys, who raised the first company of light dragoons in colonial service, 1643-1690. He attended Columbia college, New York, and Oxford university in England; was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1879; was rector in New Jersey, 1879-85; precentor and minister in charge of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., 1885-90; general chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1896; and chaplain of the veteran corps of artillery and the naval order of the United States. He was also made chaplain of the U.S. Military academy in 1896, and of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati. He was elected general secretary of the church university board of regents in 1894, and was made canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, in 1899. He received the degrees of A.M. and Mus. Doc. from St. Stephen's college in 1888, and that of S.T.D. from Hobart college in 1894. He is the author of: *The Evolution of Church Music* (1896); *Men of Understanding* (1897); *Mystery of the Passion* (1898); *Carols and Caroling* (1899) and contributions to church periodicals.

Hector Humphreys

HUMPHREYS, Hector, educator, was born in Canton, Conn., June 8, 1797; son of Col. George and Rachel (Humphreys) Humphreys. His father was born, Nov. 11, 1756, at West Simsbury, Conn., was one of the patriot soldiers at Concord, Mass., 1775, was married, Aug. 7, 1777, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Abraham and Jerusha (Pinney) Pettibone, of New Hartford. She died in 1784, and he was married secondly to Rachel, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Garrett) Humphreys, and a descendant of Michael Humphreys (1643-1690), the emigrant and captain in the colonial service. Hector Humphreys was graduated at Yale in 1818, with first honors. He was a teacher in Hopkins academy, New Haven, 1818-20, during which time he pursued a course in law. He was a lawyer in New Haven, 1820-21; and judge-advocate on the staff of Governor Wolcott, 1821-22. He studied theology, 1822-24; and was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1824, and a priest in 1825. He was a tutor in Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., 1824-26; professor of ancient languages there, 1826-30; and librarian, 1828-29. While at Washington college he was rector of St. Luke's church, Glastonbury, Conn. In 1831 he was elected president of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. In 1840 he declined the nomination for bishop of the diocese and continued at the head of the college during the remainder of his life. He filled the chair of mental and moral philosophy and history, 1855-57, and of moral science, 1831-57. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1825, and that of S.T.D., from Trinity in 1833. He died at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25, 1857.

HUMPHREYS, James, bookseller, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1748; son of James and Susanna (Assheton) Humphreys. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied medicine, and then learned the business of printing and bookselling with William Bradford. He established the *Pennsylvania Ledger* in January, 1775, and was clerk of the orphans' court. He was a Tory and his newspaper was suspended in November, 1776, but again appeared while the British were in possession of the city. Upon the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British he fled to New York and thence to London. He returned to America and settled in Nova Scotia and there issued the *Packet*. In 1797 he returned to Philadelphia, and established a bookstore and publishing house. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Robeson) Yorke. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1810.

HUMPHREYS, Joshua, ship-builder, was born in Haverford, Pa., June 17, 1751; son of Joshua and Sarah (Williams) Humphreys, and grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Wynn) Humphreys and of Edward and Eleanor Williams. Daniel Humphreys, son of Samuel Humphreys, of Merionethshire, Wales, came to America in 1682, and settled about seven miles west of Philadelphia, Pa., in Haverford, Chester county. There he purchased lands, erected two or three fulling and grist mills, and cultivated a farm. He also erected the second Quaker meeting house, on his land. Joshua was apprenticed to a ship-builder, and arose to the head of his profession in America. He built the first frigate *Randolph* and fitted out the first fleet under Commodore Hopkins that sailed under the United Colonies flag in 1774. He furnished the models for the construction of the six frigates ordered by congress in 1794, and when they were adopted, sent the moulds and drafts on to the ports where they were to be built. These vessels were the *Chesapeake*, *Constitution*, *Congress*, *Constellation*, *President* and *United States*. He was appointed naval constructor with a salary of $2000 a year, June 28, 1794, to take effect from May 1, 1794, and held this office until Oct. 26, 1806. He was presented with a cane made from a part of the frigate *Constitution* by Josiah Barker, naval constructor at Boston, Mass., in 1837. He was married to Mary Davids, of Philadelphia. He died at Reading, Pa., Jan. 12, 1838.

HUMPHREYS, Milton Wylie, educator, was born in Greenbrier, Va., Sept. 15, 1844; son of Andrew Cavet and Mary McQuain (Hefner) Humphreys; grandson of Robert Humphreys and of Daniel Hefner, and a descendant of Samuel Humphreys, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland before the Revolution, and finally settled in Greenbrier county, Va., and of Jacob Hefner, a native of Germany, who died of wounds received in the Revolutionary war. He was a student at Washington college, Lexington, Va., but left to enter the Confederate army in 1861, serving in the artillery. He returned to the college after the war, and was graduated A.M. with first honors in 1869, when he delivered the oration in honor of the society of the Cincinnati. He was adjunct professor of Latin and Greek at the university, 1866–70; professor of ancient languages, 1870–75; professor of Greek at Vanderbilt university, 1875–83; of ancient languages at the University of Texas, 1883–87, and in 1887 became professor of Greek in the University of Virginia. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig university in 1874 and that of LL.D. from Vanderbilt university in 1883. He was elected a member and president of the American Philological association in 1882; and was editor for the United States and Canada of the *Revue des Revues* and correspondent of the *Philologische Wockenschrift*. He published editions of the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, and the *Antigone* of Sophocles and many articles in periodicals at home and abroad.

HUMPHREYS, Samuel, shipbuilder, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, 1778; son of Joshua and Mary (Davids) Humphreys. He was sent to Georgia in 1796 to make and carry out contracts for supplying live oak ship lumber, which the government had decided to collect in great quantities to be used in building a large navy. He also directed the storing of the wood at the various navy yards of the United States. He was appointed naval constructor of the U.S. navy, April 17, 1813, and chief naval constructor, Nov. 25, 1826. In 1824 he refused an offer from the Russian government, tendered by their ambassador, Mr. Izakoff, as naval constructor, to which was attached a salary of $50,000 a year, a town and country residence and a retinue of servants, which were to be maintained by the czar. His refusal was on the grounds that, be his merit great or small, he owed it to his own country. He removed to Georgetown, D.C., in 1829, and held the office of naval constructor until his death. He was married in 1808, to Letitia, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Murray) Atkinson, of Augusta, Ga. He died in Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 16, 1846.

HUMPHREYS, West Hughes, jurist, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1806; son of Parry W. Humphreys, judge of the superior court, 1807–09, and of the circuit court of Tennessee, 1809–13 and 1818–36; a representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15; narrowly defeated as Whig candidate for U.S. senate in 1817, and later a banker in Hernando, Miss., where he died, Jan. 19, 1839. West Hughes Humphreys was educated at Transylvania university, and became a lawyer in 1828. He represented his county in the state legislature for several terms; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1834; attorney-general of the state in 1839, and reporter of the state supreme court, 1839–51. President Pierce appointed him U.S. district judge, and he held the office, 1853–61, and held the same relative office under the Confederate States government, 1861–65. He published the reports of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1839–51. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1883.

HUMPHREYS, Willard Cunningham, educator, was born in New York city, June 15, 1867; son of A. Willard and Mary (Cunningham) Humphreys, and grandson of Asahel Jewell and Elizabeth (Hinds) Humphreys, of Winchester, N.H., and of John and Caroline (Willey) Cunningham, of Boston, Mass. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1889, and studied at Columbia Law school, the School of Political Science, and the New York University Medical school, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia and the degree of M.D. from the New York University Medical school in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, was instructor in Latin in Princeton university, 1892–94, and was made professor of German in 1894. He was secretary of the New York Medico-Legal society, associate editor of the *Medico-Legal Journal*, and editor of *Selections from Quintus Curtius* (1896); Schiller's *Jungfrau von Orleans* (1898).

HUNEKER, James Gibbons, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1859; son of John and Mary (Gibbons) Huneker, and of Irish and Hungarian ancestry. He attended Roth's Military academy, 1866–74, and the Law academy of Philadelphia, 1875–78, and then studied piano playing at the Paris Conservatoire and under Theodore Ritter, 1878–80, meanwhile earning his living as a correspondent to American newspapers. After journalistic work in Paris and Philadelphia he joined the staff of the New York *Musical Courier* in 1887, of which he became an associate editor in 1892. He was also dramatic and music critic of the New York *Recorder*, 1891–95, and held the same position on the *Morning Advertiser*, 1895–97. He was associated as teacher with Rafael Joseffy at the National Conservatory, New York city, 1888–98, during which time he received benefit of Joseffy's instruction and advice. He is the author of: *Mezzotints in Modern Music* (1899); *Chopin: the Man and His Music* (1900), and important articles on musical subjects in periodicals.

HUNGERFORD, John Pratt, representative, was born in Leeds, Va., in 1760. He served his country in the war of the American Revolution as an officer in the Continental army; was a delegate in the Virginia legislature for several sessions; a representative in the 12th congress, 1811, for one month when his contestant, John Taliaferro, was given the seat, but he was re-elected, serving the full terms of the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He was brigadier-general in the Virginia militia and served during the war of 1812–14, in the defence of the national capital and as a support to Com. David Porter's artillery at White House, on the Pamunky River, Va., in September, 1814. He died in Twiford, Va., Dec. 21, 1833.

HUNGERFORD, Orville, representative, was born in Farmington, Conn., Oct. 29, 1790. In 1804 he removed with his father's family to Watertown, N.Y., where he attended the public schools. He was employed in Judge Foster's store, in Burrville, Conn., and in 1807 or 1808 removed with his employer to Watertown, N.Y., later becoming a partner in the firm of Foster & Hungerford, which supplied provisions to the U.S. army at Sacket Harbor during the war of 1812. He began mercantile business for himself in 1815, and continued in trade until 1842. He was a Democratic representative for New York in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. At an early period he became a stockholder in the Jefferson County bank, and was for many years its cashier and president. In 1847 he was nominated for comptroller, but was defeated by Millard Fillmore. He was first president of the railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent. He died in Watertown, N.Y., April 6, 1851.

HUNN, David Lathrop, clergyman, was born in Colerain, Mass., Nov. 5, 1789; son of Ephraim and Submit (Lathrop) Hunn, and grandson of Thatcher Lathrop of Longmeadow, Mass. Ephraim Hunn, of Hadlyme, Conn., was taken prisoner by the British when Benedict Arnold burned Stonington, in 1781. David was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1817, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1816. He was ordained, Feb. 25, 1818; was pastor at Sandwich, Mass., 1817–30; assistant at South Vernon, Conn., 1830–32, and at South Windsor, Conn., 1832–35; pastor at Somerset, N.Y., 1835–37; and assistant at North Hadley, Mass., 1838–40. He removed to Lenox, N.Y., in 1840, when he joined the Presbyterian Church and became pastor of the church at Lenox, serving 1841–44. He was editor of the *Genesee Evangelist*, Rochester, N.Y., 1844–58; resided in Buffalo, N.Y., 1858–63; in Angelica, 1863–72; in Rochester, 1872–80, and again in Buffalo, 1880–88. He preached after 1858 at irregular intervals and at the time of his death was the oldest Yale graduate and the oldest clergyman in the United States. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1888.

HUNNEWELL, James Frothingham, merchant and author, was born at Charlestown, Mass., July 3, 1832; son of James and Susan (Lamson) Hunnewell; grandson of William and Sarah (Frothingham) Hunnewell, and a descendant of Ambrose Hunnewell, 1661, "Hunnewell's Point," Kennebec, and of William Frothingham, 1630, Charlestown. He engaged in mercantile business in 1849 and retired in 1866, devoting much of his time to antiquarian investigations and collecting a library of unusual value. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, March 4, 1868, and was a director of that society, 1871–89. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian society in 1867; of the Massachusetts Historical society, and that of Hawaii; a life member of the Archæological Institute of America; president of the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston; director of the Bostonian society; and an officer and member of numerous other societies. He received the degree of A.M. from Beloit college in 1858. He is the author of: *The Lands of Scott* (1871); *The Historical Monuments of France* (1884); *The Imperial Island: England's Chronicle in Stone* (1886); *Century of Town Life* (1888); and several other works.

HUNT, Albert Sanford, clergyman, was born in Amenia, N.Y., July 3, 1827; son of Joseph D. and Clara (Benton) Hunt; grandson of the Rev. Aaron Hunt, and a descendant of a family of English Quakers, who settled in Westchester county, N.Y. He was prepared for college at Amenia seminary, and was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1851. He was tutor there, 1851–53; adjunct professor of moral science and belles lettres, 1853–55; and pastor of Hillside chapel, Rhinebeck, N.Y., 1855–56. He visited Europe for the benefit of his health in 1856, and resided at Rhinebeck and Amenia, 1856–59. In 1859, his health being improved, he joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was at once transferred to the New York East conference. He was in Brooklyn, N.Y., as pastor of the Nathan Bangs (later the New York Avenue) church, 1859–61; the South Fifth Street (later St. John's) M.E. church, 1861–63; the First Place church, 1863–66; the Washington Street church, 1866–69; the Hanson Place church, 1869–72; the First Place church, 1872–75; and the Pacific Street church, 1875–78. He was corresponding secretary of the American Bible society, 1878–98. He was elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1872, 1876, and 1884; was chairman of the fraternal delegation to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Louisville, Ky., in 1874; was a delegate to the Methodist centennial conference at Baltimore, Md., in 1884; was a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal church to the Irish and British Wesleyan conferences in 1868, and was a delegate to the Second Ecumenical Methodist conference at Washington, D.C., in 1891. He was offered various pastoral and educational positions, including the pastorate of the American chapel at Paris and a professorship at the U.S. Military academy, West Point. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1888–98; treasurer of the board of trustees of the New York East conference, 1884–98; member of the board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1866–98; member of the board of educaucation of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1884–98, and recording secretary, 1889–98. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1873. He bequeathed to Wesleyan the sum of $30,000 to form a permanent library fund, and gave to the library his books, amounting to over five thousand volumes. He also gave to the American Bible society $10,000; to the Methodist General hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., $5000, and to the Missionary Society of the Methodist church and the Brooklyn Methodist Church Home $1000 each. He never married. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1898.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

HUNT, Charles Wallace, mechanical engineer, was born in Candor, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1841. He was a student in the scientific department of Cortland academy, Homer, N.Y., till 1861, when he joined the civil force of the war department in caring for freedmen escaping into the Federal lines. This service impaired his health and in 1872 he had so far recovered as to engage in the business of handling coal. He invented and constructed the Hunt automatic railway, which was adopted in all the large coal storage yards in the world. As a mechanical engineer he took out over one hundred patents, and besides being president of the C. W. Hunt company, manufacturers of machinery for handling coal, narrow gauge railways and other labor-saving devices, he became president of other manufacturing companies. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1885, was vice-president from 1892 to 1896 and elected president in 1898. He also became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the New York Electrical society, the Engineers' club of New York, the National Science association of Staten Island and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors, in October, 1900, in determining the names accorded a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university.

HUNT, Edward Bissell, military engineer, was born in Livingston county, N.Y., June 15, 1822; son of Sanford and Fanny (Rose) Hunt, and a brother of Washington Hunt (q. v.) He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1845; entered the corps of engineers; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in December, 1845, and was assistant to the board of engineers for coast defence at New York, 1845–46. He was assistant professor of civil and military engineering at the U.S. Military academy, 1846–49, and assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston harbor, 1849–51. He served in the office of Professor Bache, superintendent of the U.S. coast survey, 1851–55, and was engaged in the construction of fortifications and lighthouses on the coast of Rhode Island, 1855–57; in the construction of Fort Taylor and other defensive works at Key West, Fla., 1857–62; and was promoted captain, July 1, 1859. He was made chief engineer of the Department of the Shenandoah in April, 1862, and was subsequently engaged on fortifications in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was promoted major, March 3, 1863. In October, 1863, under special order from the navy department, he engaged in perfecting a submarine battery which he had invented. While making experiments on this battery he was suffocated by the escaping gases. He was married in October, 1852, to Helen Maria, daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, afterward known as Helen Hunt Jackson (q.v.) He is the author of *Union Foundations: a Study of American Nationality as a Fact of Science* (1863). He died at the U.S. navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1863.

HUNT, Ezra Mundy, physician, was born in Metuchen, N.J., Jan. 4, 1830; son of the Rev. Holloway W. and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1849 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1852. He practised medicine in Metuchen, N.J., 1852–76; was lecturer at the Vermont Medical college, 1854, and was elected professor of chemistry there in 1854, but declined. He was regimental surgeon in the U.S. volunteer army, 1862–63, and in charge of hospital at Baltimore, Md., 1863–65. He was president of the New Jersey sanitary commission, 1874; of the State Medical society; vice-president of the American Medical association; secretary of the New Jersey board of health, 1877–94, and a delegate to the international medical congresses at London, 1881, and at Copenhagen, 1884. He was instructor in hygiene in the New Jersey State Normal school, Trenton, 1876–94. He received the degree of D.Sc. from Princeton in 1882 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1890. He published: *Patients' and Physicians' Aid* (1859); *Physicians' Counsels* (1859); *Alcohol as a Food and Medicine* (1877); *Principles of Hygiene, together with the Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology* (1887). He also published: *The War and its Lessons* (1862); *Grace Culture* (1865); *Bible Notes for Daily Readers* (2 vols., 1870). He died in Trenton, N.J., July 1, 1894.

HUNT, Freeman, publisher, was born in Quincy, Mass., March 21, 1804; son of Nathan and Mary (Turner) Hunt and grandson of Adam and Hannah (Stetson) Hunt. When twelve years of age he entered the printing office of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, where he learned the trade of printing. He was subsequently employed on the Boston *Traveler*. In 1828 he established *The Ladies' Magazine*, with Sarah J. Hale as editor. He sold the magazine and renewed the *Penny Magazine*, which he abandoned to become managing director of the Bewick company, an association of authors, artists, printers and bookbinders. For this company he established and edited the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*. He also published the *Juvenile Miscellany*. In 1831 he removed to New York city and established *The Traveler*, a weekly newspaper. He conceived the publication of the *Merchants' Magazine* in 1837, and issued the first number in July, 1839. He published the first volume of the "Library of Commerce" in 1845, and continued to edit *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* up to the time of his death, when it was carried on by his successors till 1870. At the close of its sixty-third volume it was merged in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. He was married to Elizabeth T., daughter of William Parmenter, of Cambridge, Mass., and their son, Freeman, was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1877, LL.B., 1881, and was a member of the Cambridge school committee, 1883–87; of the common council, 1888, and of the state senate, 1891. Freeman Hunt, Sr., was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1855. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1856. He is the author of: *Anecdotes and Sketches of Female Character* (1830); *American Anecdotes* (2 vols., 1830); *Comprehensive Atlas* (1834); *The Hudson River and its Vicinity* (1836); *Worth and Wealth* (1856); *Lives of American Merchants* (2 vols., 1856–57). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 2, 1858.

HUNT, Harriot Keziah, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1805; daughter of Joab and Keziah (Wentworth) Hunt, and granddaughter of Joab and Sarah (Adams) Hunt. She was well educated and taught school until 1833, when, with her sister, Sarah Augusta, she began the study of medicine under Dr. Valentine Mott. They opened an office in Cambridge and Boston in 1835, and were probably the only women practising medicine in the United States. Her sister relinquished the profession in 1840 and was married to Edmund Wright. Miss Hunt founded a ladies' physiological society of fifty members at her home in Cambridge in 1843. She was well known as an advocate of woman suffrage and other reforms and won success as a lecturer. In 1847 she was refused admission to the Harvard medical lectures. The Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia conferred on her the degree of M.D. in 1853. She published: *Glances and Glimpses; or Fifty Years' Social, including Twenty Years' Professional, Life* (1856). She died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 2, 1875.

HUNT, Henry Jackson, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1819; son of Lieut. Samuel W. Hunt, of the 3d U.S. infantry, and grandson of Col. Thomas Hunt, of the 1st U.S. infantry. Henry was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1839, and served in the 2d artillery on the Canadian frontier and in garrison and recruiting service till June 18, 1846, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant and ordered to Mexico. In the Mexican campaign he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco and major for Chapultepec. His service included all the battles under General Scott, and he was twice wounded at Molino del Rey, and was present at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted captain, Sept. 22, 1852, and was placed in command of Harper's Ferry, Jan. 3, 1861; was promoted major, May 14, 1861, and commanded the artillery on the extreme left at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was in charge of the defences of Washington, July to September, 1861, and was assigned to the staff of General

McClellan, with the rank of colonel, Sept. 28, 1861. He organized the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, and commanded it in the peninsula campaign, rendering conspicuous service at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, in covering the retreat of McClellan's army to Malvern Hill, June 28–29; and at the battle at that place, July 1, 1862, where he had two horses shot under him. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1862, and was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac, 1862–65. He was present at Fredericksburg, where he commanded the artillery, posting 147 guns on Stafford Heights, Nov. 21, 1862; and also commanded the artillery in the Chancellorsville campaign, April 27–May 5, 1863. For services at Gettysburg, where he was chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, he was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., July 3, 1863. For "faithful and highly meritorious services" in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, July 6, 1864; for services ending with Lee's surrender was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, and for services during the war, major-general, U.S.A. He was made colonel of the 5th U.S. artillery April 4, 1869; was retired from active service, Sept. 14, 1883; and was governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1883–89. He is the author of: *Instruction for Field Artillery* (1860), and of a number of papers on artillery, projectiles, army organization, and the battle of Gettysburg, including four notable papers in Vol. III., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*: "The First Day at Gettysburg" (pp. 255–84); "The Second Day at Gettysburg" (pp. 290–313); "The Third Day at Gettysburg" (pp. 369–85), and rejoinder to "General Hancock and the Artillery at Gettysburg," by Gen. Francis A. Walker (pp. 386–87.) He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1889.

Henry J. Hunt

HUNT, James Bennett, representative, was born in Demerara, S.A., March 11, 1798; son of Dr. Joseph and Frances H. (Bennett) Hunt; grandson of Thomas and Millicent (Wright) Hunt, and of James Bennett, an English planter of Demerara, S.A., and a descendant of Thomas Hunt, the original proprietor and patentee of the Grove Farm in Westchester, Conn., who appears to have resided in Stamford, Conn., in 1650. James was educated in Fairfield, N.Y.; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and was for many years a partner of Michael Hoffman (q.v.) He removed to Michigan Territory in 1836, settled at Pontiac, and was active in the organization of the state government, being a delegate from Oakland county to the second convention of assent at Ann Arbor, Dec. 14–15, 1836. He was prosecuting attorney of Oakland county, 1841–43, and represented his district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. On the failure of his health, he returned to New York. He was married to Maria Smith, of Fairfield, N. Y. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1857.

HUNT, Jonathan, representative, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 12, 1780; son of Lieut.-Gov. Jonathan and Lavinia (Swan) Hunt, and a descendant of Jonathan Hunt, who came from England and married Mary Webster, daughter of the fifth governor of Connecticut, about 1640. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He represented his town in the Vermont legislature, 1816, 1817 and 1824, and was a representative in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–32. He was married to Jane Maria Leavitt, and had two sons—Richard Morris, and William Morris. He died in Washington, May 15, 1832.

HUNT, Lewis Cass, soldier, was born in Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 23, 1824; son of Lieut. Samuel W. Hunt of the 3d U.S. infantry, stationed at that military post, and grandson of Col. Thomas Hunt of the 1st U.S. infantry. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 and was assigned to the infantry. He served on the Pacific coast and commanded the U.S. detachment in the joint occupation of San Juan island in 1859, having been promoted to the rank of captain, May 23, 1855. He was ordered to Washington at the outbreak of the civil war and after serving in the peninsular campaign, 1861-62, was made colonel of the 92d New York volunteers, May 21, 1862. He was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, while leading his regiment. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and served in North Carolina, 1862–63. For gallantry in this campaign he was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., and on June 8, 1863, was promoted major of the 14th U.S. infantry in charge of the draft rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., 1863–64. He commanded the harbor defences of New York, 1864–66. For his services during the war he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 20th U.S. infantry, 1868–81, being transferred to the 4th infantry, Feb. 25, 1881. He was promoted colonel of the 14th infantry on May 29, 1881, and died at Fort Union, N.M., Sept. 6, 1886.

HUNT, Mary Hannah Hanchett, reformer, was born in South Canaan, Litchfield county, or in Litchfield, Conn., July 4, 1831; daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Thacher) Hanchett, and a descendant of Governor Winslow, of the Plymouth colony, 1633, and of the Rev. Thomas Thacher, first pastor of the Old South church, Boston, Mass. Her father was an iron manufacturer, an anti-slavery agitator and an advocate of total abstinence, being vice-president of the first temperance society organized in the United States. She was graduated from Patapsco institute near Baltimore, Md., and was teacher of chemistry there until 1852, when she became the wife of Leander B. Hunt, of East Douglas, Mass. She began in 1870 the scientific study of the effects of alcohol on the human body. In order to reach the legislature and in this way the public schools by making temperance education compulsory, she laid her plan before the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, which body, in 1880, created an educational department, of which she became the national superintendent. The legislature of Vermont was the first to make temperance education a part of the course in the public schools, and in 1896 all the states, with the exception of four out of the forty-five, had passed the law in their legislatures. Her appeal to the American Medical association at their annual national meeting in 1882 secured resolutions pointing out the evil effects of alcoholic drinks. Congress also enacted a law for the military, naval, territorial and other schools under government control. In 1890 she began to extend this reform to foreign lands and was made the national superintendent for the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the world. In 1892 she secured recognition in the provinces in Canada and Australia and in Sweden, and promises of success in England, France, Germany, Norway, India and other parts of the civilized world. She attended the International Anti-Alcoholic congress held at Brussels under the auspices of the king of Belgium in 1897. Nearly thirty text-books on the topic of temperance were issued under her auspices for all grades of schools.

HUNT, Randell, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1825. He was admitted to the bar and became a distinguished lawyer. He removed to New Orleans, La., where in 1847 he was elected professor of constitutional law, commercial law and the law of evidence in the University of Louisiana, which had been founded that year by Dr. Francis L. Hawks and Dr. Thomas Hunt. He served, 1847–67, when he became president of the institution as successor to Dr. Thomas Hunt, deceased, and he served, 1867–83. On the formation of Tulane University of Louisiana on the foundation of the University of Louisiana, in 1883, William Preston Johnston became president and Dr. Hunt was made emeritus rector and professor of constitutional law, commercial law and the law of evidence in the new institution. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university. He died in New Orleans, La., in March, 1892.

RMHunt

HUNT, Richard Morris, architect, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828; son of Jonathan and Jane Maria (Leavett) Hunt, and grandson of Jonathan and Lavinia (Swan) Hunt. His mother removed to New Haven, Conn., after the death of his father, and he was educated in that city and at the Boston Latin school. He went to Europe with his mother and brother in 1843, and studied architecture with Alphonse Davier at Geneva, with Hector Lefuel in Paris, and at the École des Beaux Arts in 1845–55, with intervals of travel in Egypt and Asia Minor, studying the examples of ancient architecture. In 1854–55 he was appointed by M. Lefuel to the position of architect of the buildings connecting the Louvre and the Tuileries, public works in his bureau, and under Mr. Hunt's supervision the designs for the Pavillon de la Bibliothèque, opposite the Palais Royal, were made, and the building constructed. He returned to the United States in 1855, and was engaged on the work of the extensions to the national capitol under Architect T. U. Walter. He then organized a class in architecture in New York city on the plan of the Paris Ateliers, and from his school many noted architects were graduated. He served on the art juries of the Paris exposition of 1867, and the Centennial exhibition of 1876. He was decorated a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the government of France in 1882, and was made a corresponding member of the Institute of France in 1883. He was founder of the Municipal Art society of New York city and its first president; was a member of the Century association, of the National Academy of Design, and of the Society of American Artists; president of the board of architects of the Columbian exposition and designer of the Administration building, Chicago, 1893; a member of the Architectural League of New York; president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and president of the institute, succeeding T. U. Walter in 1887; one of three American architects honored with a membership in the Society of St. Luke, an Italian body of artists, the oldest society of the kind in the world; a member of the Institute of British Architects, and in 1893 the recipient of the gold medal instituted in 1847 by Queen Victoria, the first of these medals bestowed upon an American; a member of the Central Society of French Architects; and of the Architects' and Engineers' Society of Vienna. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1892. In 1894 he was elected a foreign associate member of the Academie des Beaux Arts of the Institute of France. His architectural works include: Lenox library building, Presbyterian hospital, Tribune building, and Delaware and Hudson Canal building, in New York city, and the residences of William K. Vanderbilt, New York city and Newport; of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Ogden Goelet, Newport; of C. Oliver Iselin, New York city; of H. G. Marquand, New York city, and of George W. Vanderbilt, Biltmore, N.C. He also designed the U.S. Military academy and gymnasium, West Point, N.Y.; the U.S. observatory, Washington, D.C.; Yorktown monument, Virginia; memorial doors, Trinity church, New York city; Liberty monument, New York harbor; Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, Portland, Maine. In 1898 the various art societies of New York erected a monument to his memory on Fifth avenue, New York city, opposite the Lenox library, with the following inscription: "In recognition of his Services to Art in America." Mr. Hunt died in Newport, R. I., July 31, 1895.

HUNT MEMORIAL.

HUNT, Rockwell Dennis, educator, was born at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 3, 1868; son of Dennis Rockwell and Nancy Ann (Zumwalt) Hunt; grandson of Albinus and Hannah (Robbins) Hunt and of Jacob and Susannah (Smith) Zumwalt; and of English and German descent. He was graduated in the commercial course at Napa college with highest honors in 1887, and was graduated from the college, Ph.B., 1890; A.M., 1892, and from the California School of Elocution and Oratory at San Francisco in 1892. He studied history, economics and philosophy at Johns Hopkins university, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. He was professor of history and assistant in the commercial department in Napa college, 1891–92, professor of history and elocution in Napa college, 1892–93, and became professor of history and political science in the University of the Pacific in 1895. He was lecturer on Pacific Slope history at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, 1898; professor of history in Pacific Grove Summer school, 1900; historiographer of the California conference of the M. E. church; and was made a director of the California School of Elocution and Oratory. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1895; of the American Economic association, 1895; of the American Historical association, 1897, and of the advisory council of the Pacific Coast branch, University association. He was married, July 24, 1895, to Nancy Seavy Stuart. He is the author of: *Genesis of California's First Constitution* (1895); pamphlet on *Legal Status of California 1846–49* (1899); and *History of California* and *Biography of Gen. John Bidwell* (in preparation, 1900).

HUNT, Samuel, author, was born in Attleboro, Mass., March 18, 1810; son of Richard and Ann (Humphrey) Hunt; grandson of John Hunt and a descendant of Enoch Hunt. He was graduated at Amherst in 1832; taught in Southampton, Mass., and Southampton, L.I., N.Y.; was a student of theology at Princeton, 1836–37, and at Andover, 1838–39; was ordained, July 17, 1839, and was pastor at Natick, Mass., 1839–50, and at Franklin, Mass., 1850–64. He was superintendent of freedmen, educational department, American Missionary association, N.Y., 1865–67; clerk of the committee on military affairs, U.S. senate, 1868–73, and secretary to Vice-President Wilson, 1873–75. He assisted Mr. Wilson in writing *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*, and completed the work after Mr. Wilson's death; and also prepared his papers for publication. He published *Letters to the Avowed Friends of Missions; Political Duties of Christians; Puritan Hymn and Tune Book*; and left unpublished *Religion in Politics*. He died in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1878.

HUNT, Samuel Furman, jurist, was born in Springdale, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1844; son of Dr. John Randolph and Amanda (Baird) Hunt; grandson of Oliver and Elizabeth (Furman) Hunt, and a descendant of Capt. Ralph Hunt, of Long Island, N.Y., 1660. He was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, in 1864, and from the law department of the University of Cincinnati in 1867. He travelled through Sicily, Greece, Arabia, Egypt and the Holy Land, contributing descriptive letters to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and *Herald and Presbyter*, 1867–68. He was a member of the Ohio state senate, and its president *pro tempore*, 1870–72. He declined a nomination for representative in congress in 1871, and was a candidate for lieutenant-governor the same year. He was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1873; judge-advocate-general of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general, 1878–79; was nominated for common pleas judge, 1878, and for representative in congress, 1880; was appointed judge of the superior court, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1890; was elected to the same position in April, 1890, for the unexpired term of three years, and in 1893 for a term of five years. He was a trustee of Miami university from 1872, a director of the University of Cincinnati, 1874–90, and dean of the university, 1880–90. He received from the University of Cincinnati the degrees of LL.D. in 1890 and L.H.D. in 1895, and from Miami university, the degrees of LL.D. in 1890 and L.H.D. in 1895. He is the author of: the *Campaigns of Anthony Wayne and Arthur St. Clair* (1891); *Conscience in Public Life* (1878); *Duty of Educated Men to the Republic* (1895), and contributions to historical and educational journals.

HUNT, Sanford Bebee, journalist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1825; son of Horace Hunt. His ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1635. He attended the academy at Watertown, N.Y., and was graduated at the Medical college, Willoughby, Ohio, in 1845, and practised in Hunt's Hollow, N.Y., where he resided with his uncle, Sanford Hunt, father of Gov. Washingington Hunt. He removed to Mendon, N.Y., practised medicine, and was demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical college, Buffalo, N.Y., 1853–60. He was elected superintendent of schools in Buffalo in 1860, and upon the resignation of Ivory Chamberlain from the editorial staff of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Dr. Hunt succeeded to his position as editor-in-chief. He subsequently became editor of the Buffalo *Express*. He was commissioned surgeon of the 109th New York volunteers, Col. Benjamin F. Tracy, in 1861. He was transferred to Camp Convalescent, near Alexandria, Va.; was appointed staff surgeon to General Heintzelman, of the Army of the Ohio, and in 1864 was ordered to Fort Smith, Ark., as medical director of the army of the frontier, where he was during the three months' siege, and upon the evacuation of the fort he was transferred to Little Rock, Ark., where he organized government hospitals. He participated in the siege of Mobile, and in 1865 was appointed medical director of the Army of Occupation of Texas. He was mustered out of the service in May, 1865, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He returned to Buffalo, where he engaged in literary pursuits. He was editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, 1866–84. He was married in 1854 to Martha Tallmadge, of Mendon, N.Y. His first published article, "The Country Doctor," appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* of 1854. He was editor and proprietor of the Buffalo *Medical Journal*, and is the author of: *The History of the United States Sanitary Commission* (1866); *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (1866). He died at Irvington, N.J., April 17, 1884.

HUNT, Theodore Whitefield, educator, was born in Metuchen, N.J., Feb. 19, 1844; son of Holloway W. and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt; grandson of the Rev. Gardiner Augustine and Ruth (Page) Hunt and of Ezra and Catherine Mundy, and a descendant of Augustin and Lydia (Holloway) Hunt. His first American ancestor was Thomas Hunt, born in 1626, at West Farms, N.Y. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; studied at Union Theological seminary, 1866–68, and was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary in 1869. He was a tutor in English in the College of New Jersey, 1868–71; studied in Europe at the University of Berlin, 1871–73; was adjunct professor of rhetoric and English language in the College of New Jersey, 1873–81, and was elected full professor of English language and literature in 1881. He was ordained by the presbytery of Elizabeth, April 17, 1878; received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette college in 1880, and that of Litt.D. from Rutgers in 1890. He published: Cædmon's *Exodus and Daniel* (1883); *Principles of Written Discourse* (1884); *English Prose and Prose Writers* (1887); *Studies in Literature and Style* (1890); *Ethical Teachings in Old English Literature* (1894); *American Meditative Lyrics* (1896); *English Meditative Lyrics* (1899), and contributed to current periodicals.

HUNT, Thomas, physician, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 18, 1808. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1829. He was a successful practitioner in Charleston, and was distinguished for his treatment of yellow fever and cholera in the epidemics of 1832 and 1836. He removed to New Orleans, where he helped to found the University of Louisiana, and was professor of anatomy, 1847–66. He was house surgeon of the Charity hospital, and president of the Physico-Medical society of New Orleans. He was elected to the presidency of the University of Louisiana in 1866. He died in New Orleans, La., March 30, 1867.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, scientist, was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826; son of Peleg and Jane Elizabeth (Sterry) Hunt, and grandson of John Hunt and of Consider and Mary Sterry, of

T. Sterry Hunt

Plainfield, Conn. His first ancestor in America, William Hunt, settled in Massachusetts in 1635, and was one of the founders of Concord, Mass. Peleg Hunt removed to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., during his son's early childhood, and upon his death in 1838 the family returned to Norwich, where Thomas attended the public school for a short time. Being obliged to go to work, he found employment first in a printing office, then in an apothecary's shop, and finally in a bookstore. It was while in the apothecary's shop that he developed his love for chemistry. He became a pupil of Prof. Benjamin S. Silliman, Jr., and subsequently assisted the elder Silliman in the Yale laboratory. In February, 1846, he was appointed chemist to the geological survey of Vermont. He declined to be assistant at the school of Agricultural Chemistry, Edinburgh, Scotland, to accept the position of chemist to the geological survey of Canada under Sir William E. Logan and removing to Montreal he filled the place, 1847–72. He lectured in French on chemistry at the University of Laval, 1856–62, and on chemistry and mineralogy at McGill university, 1862–68. He was a delegate from the geological survey of Canada to the International exposition at Paris in 1855, and was selected one of the judges of award. During his stay he was invested with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was later promoted by the French government to be an officer of that order. He was again an official delegate to the expositions held in London in 1862 and in Paris in 1867. Upon his return to the United States he resided in Boston, Mass., and was professor of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872–78, at the same time serving as a member of the geological survey of Pennsyslvania. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1859; a member of the National Academy of Science of the United States in 1873; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1873, president in 1877, and was vice-president in 1888–89. On May 6, 1845, he was present at the sixth meeting of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and was then elected a member. This body became the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in September, 1848, when Mr. Hunt read a paper on "Acid Springs and Gypsum Deposits of the Onondaga Salt Group." He was elected vice-president of the association in 1870 and president in 1871; and was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, and its third president. During the year 1876, at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, he was an international juror, and during the exposition he first took definite measures to insure the calling together of a geological congress of the world, and caused a resolution pointing to that end to be passed at the Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1878 the reunion occurred in Paris, France, and was largely due to his efforts. He attended the second congress, held at Bologna, Sept. 26, 1881, where his eminence was so conspicuous that King Humbert conferred on him the orders of St. Mauritius and of St. Lazarus. He also participated in the fourth congress, held at London in 1888, and contributed a paper in French on "Crystalline Schists." Professor Hunt was the first to attempt a systematic subdivision and geological classification of the stratiform crystalline rocks, and made many valuable discoveries as to the constitution of these rocks. He was largely instrumental in bringing before the public the necessity of caring for the wantonly wasted forests, and interested himself greatly in the establishment of Arbor Day in Canada and the United States. He invented a green ink made from stannic acid and oxide of chromium, used in printing the U. S. treasury notes, and from the use of which the treasury notes became known as "greenbacks." He also patented, with James Douglass, in 1869, the use of chloride of iron in connection with common salt as a solvent of copric and cuprous oxide, and in 1871 they patented a method of separating copper from its chlorodized solution, as insoluble subchloride, through the action of sulphurous acid, but none of his discoveries yielded him much revenue. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard university in 1855, and that of LL.D. by McGill (Canada) in 1862, and by Cambridge (England) in 1881. Professor Hunt was pre-eminently a chemist, as his lithological researches were not made with the microscope, but in the chemical laboratory. He is the author of: *Chemical and Geological Essays* (1874); *Azoic Rocks* (1878); *Mineral Physiology and Physiography* (1886); *A New Basis of Chemistry* (1887); *Systematic Mineralogy According to a Natural System* (1891); and numerous papers and essays. He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1892.

HUNT, Timothy Atwater, naval officer, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1805. He was educated at Yale, but left before graduating to enter the U.S. navy as midshipman, having received his warrant in 1825. He was promoted lieutenant in 1836, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, and commodore in 1865, and was retired in 1877. He was in command of the *Electra*, a supply ship in Commodore Conner's Gulf squadron in 1846, and during the early part of the civil war was attached to the Pacific squadron. He was inspector of ordnance at Washington, D.C., 1863–67; on special duty at New London, Conn., 1867–70, and on the reserved list, 1870–77. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1884.

HUNT, Ward, jurist, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 14, 1810; son of Montgomery and Eliza (Stringham) Hunt; grandson of Ward and Bathsheba (Briggs) Hunt, and a descendant of Thomas Hunt, who resided in Stamford, Conn., in 1650, and removed to Westchester, Conn., in 1652. He was a student at Hamilton college and was graduated at Union in 1828. He studied law under Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn., and Judge Denio of Utica, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the state assembly in 1839, and mayor of Utica in 1844. He was a Democrat, but opposed the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery; supported Van Buren and Adams in 1848 and in 1856 helped to form the Republican party. He succeeded his law preceptor and partner, Justice Hiram Denio, on the bench of the New York court of appeals in 1865, and was made chief judge of the court in 1868, and when that court was reconstructed by constitutional amendment, he became commissioner of appeals, which position he resigned, Jan. 7, 1873, to accept from President Grant the position of justice of the U.S. supreme court by appointment, Dec. 11, 1872. He was retired by congress on a pension in 1883 on account of ill health. He was thrice married: on Nov. 8, 1837, to Mary Ann Savage, of Salem, N.Y., who died May 18, 1846; secondly, June 18, 1853, to Maria, daughter of James Taylor, of Albany, N.Y.; and after her death to Elizabeth, daughter of Commodore Charles G. Ridgeley, of Baltimore, Md. Rutgers and Union colleges conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1870. He died in Washington, D.C., March 25, 1886.

HUNT, Washington, governor of New York, was born in Windham, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1811; son of Sanford and Fanny (Rose) Hunt. In 1818 his father removed to Portage, N.Y. He was educated at the common schools; studied law, 1829–34, and became a lawyer in Lockport, N.Y. He was married, Nov. 20, 1834, to Mary H., daughter of Henry Walbridge, of Ithaca, N.Y. He did not engage actively in practice as his time was fully occupied with the care of his landed interests. He was the first judge of Niagara county in 1836. He was a representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, being chairman of the committee on commerce in the 30th congress and declining to be a candidate for a fourth term. He was state controller, 1849–50; and governor of the state, 1851–52, being defeated for re-election in 1852 by Horatio Seymour. He then retired to his farm near Lockport. He was temporary chairman of the last Whig national convention in 1856; was chairman of the Democratic national convention at Richmond, Va., June 21, 1860, that nominated Bell and Everett, where he declined the nomination for Vice-President of the United States; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864, and to the National Union convention in 1866. He was a prominent lay delegate to the conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1851. He died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1867.

W. Hunt

HUNT, William Henry, cabinet officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1824; son of Thomas and Louisa (Gaillard) Hunt. His father was opposed to the doctrine of nullification and was induced to leave South Carolina and settle with his family in New Orleans, La. William was a student at Yale college, 1840–41, but was not a graduate. He was admitted to the New Orleans bar and practised in that city, 1845–78. He was professor in the New Orleans law school, and took no active part in politics before the civil war. He was appointed by Governor Kellogg attorney-general of Louisiana in 1876, and was the Republican candidate for that office the same year, when both parties claimed the election. President Hayes recognized the validity of the Democratic state government, and Mr. Hunt removed to Washington, D.C., in 1878, where he was appointed judge of the court of claims by President Hayes. In December, 1880, when Mr. Justice Strong retired from the U.S. supreme bench, the bar of Louisiana sent a unanimous recommendation to President Hayes to appoint Judge Hunt to the vacancy. When Garfield became President in 1881, he appointed Judge

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Hunt secretary of the navy in his cabinet. When President Arthur reconstructed the cabinet in April, 1882, Secretary Hunt was succeeded by William E. Chandler, and President Arthur appointed him U.S. minister to Russia, as successor to John W. Foster, resigned. He died in St. Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 27, 1884.

William M. Hunt

HUNT, William Morris, artist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824; son of Jonathan and Jane Maria (Leavitt) Hunt and grandson of Gov. Jonathan and Lavinia (Swan) Hunt. He was a student at Harvard, 1840–42, but left the college on account of impaired health and travelled in Europe, where he was led to enter the Royal academy at Düsseldorf, in 1846, with the purpose of devoting himself to sculpture. After a few months he abandoned the chisel for the palette and brush. He studied painting with Couture in Paris, and subsequently with Millet at Barbizon. In 1855 he returned to the United States and set up his easel in Newport, R.I. He removed to Boston, Mass., and there painted and taught with great success. He was a leader in shaping American art, and his more important examples include portraits of Chief-Justice Shaw, Justice Horace Gray, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Archbishop Williams, William M. Evarts, John A. Andrew, James Freeman Clarke, Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. His single figure compositions include: *The Prodigal Son*, *The Jewess*, *The Hurdy Gurdy Boy*, *Priscilla*, *The Drummer Boy*, *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, *Fortune Teller*, *Marguerite*, and *The Bathers*; and his landscapes of *Gloucester Harbor* and *Plowing* attracted wide attention. He executed two mural paintings: *The Flight of Night* and *The Discoverer*, for the state capitol at Albany, N.Y. His *Talks on Art* were written out and published by Helen M. Knowlton (q. v.) (2 vols., 1875). See also, *The Art Life of William Morris Hunt*, by Helen M. Knowlton (1889). His name in "Class K, Musicians, Painters and Sculptors," received thirteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900, placing him fourth in the class of seven names in which Gilbert Stuart received fifty-two votes, Hiram Powers thirty-five, and John S. Copley thirty-three; Stuart alone received a place. He died at Appledore, Isle of Shoals, Sept. 8, 1879.

HUNTER, Andrew, chaplain, was born in Virginia in 1752; son of Andrew Hunter, a colonial officer in the service of the king. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1772, studied for the ministry and was licensed by the first presbytery of Philadelphia in 1773, and preached in the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was brigade chaplain in the American army, 1775–83, receiving the public thanks of General Washington for his services at the battle of Monmouth. He distinguished himself at Elizabethtown, in 1779, when the British attempted to capture Governor Livingston. Hunter's prompt alarm saved the governor, but he was himself taken prisoner, though he managed to escape shortly after. He taught school at Woodbury, N.J., in 1794, and in 1803, on account of ill-health, engaged in farming on the Delaware river, near Trenton, N.J. He was trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1788–1804, and 1808–11, and professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1804–08. He was principal of an academy at Bordentown, N.J., 1808–10, and chaplain in the U.S. navy, being stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1810–23. He was married to Mary, daughter of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1823.

HUNTER, Andrew Jackson, representative, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831; son of John and Nancy Hunter; grandson of John and Susan (Kellam) Hunter, and a descendant of John Hunter, born in Williamsburgh, Va. He removed in infancy with his parents to Edgar county, Ill., was educated in the public schools and at Edgar academy, and engaged in civil engineering for three years. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1854, and practised in Paris, Ill. He was a member of the state senate, 1865–69; Democratic nominee for congress in 1870 and in 1882; county judge of Edgar county, 1886–92, and Democratic representative from the state at large in the 53d and 55th congresses, serving 1893–95 and 1897–99.

HUNTER, Charles, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1813; son of the Hon. William and Mary (Robinson) Hunter, and grandson of Dr. William and Deborah (Malbone) Hunter. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1831, was promoted lieutenant in 1841, and was retired at his own request in 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered his services, and was commissioned commander and assigned to the steamer *Montgomery*, of the Gulf squadron. While on blockading duty in 1862 he chased a British blockade runner into Cuban waters and there fired upon her. As this was a breach of the neutrality with Spain the act was investigated, and Commander Hunter was placed on the retired list. He was made captain on the retired list by special act of congress in 1866, and afterward resided in Newport, R.I. In 1873 he left New York for France with his wife and daughter on board the steamer *Ville de Havre*, and they were lost at sea, with 224 others, Nov. 22, 1873.

D Hunter

HUNTER, David, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., July 21, 1802; son of the Rev. Andrew and Mary (Stockton) Hunter, and grandson of Andrew Hunter and of Richard Stockton, the signer. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1822; was assigned to the 5th infantry as 2d lieutenant; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1828, and captain in the 1st dragoons in 1833, resigning in 1836 to engage in business in Chicago, Ill. In March, 1842, he re-entered the army as paymaster and was commissioned major. He was attached to Gen. John E. Wool's command in Mexico in 1846 as chief paymaster. After the conquest of Mexico he served at New Orleans and at various other posts, including those on the frontier, and in February, 1861, was assigned to accompany President-elect Lincoln from his home at Springfield, Ill., to the national capital. An accident at Buffalo, N.Y., resulting from the pressure of the crowd to see Mr. Lincoln, dislocated Major Hunter's collar-bone and he was not able to reach Washington until May 14, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 6th U.S. cavalry, and on the 17th was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was in command of the 2d division, composed of the brigades of Burnside and Andrew Porter, McDowell's army, at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he opposed the brigades of Evans, Bee and Barton, and was severely wounded. On Aug. 13, 1861, he was promoted major-general of volunteers and served in Missouri under General Frémont. On Nov. 2, 1861, he succeeded to the command of the Western Department, and was relieved by Gen. H. W. Halleck, November 29, and the department became the Department of the Missouri. He was in command of the Department of Kansas from Nov. 20, 1861, to March 11, 1862, and his prompt reinforcement of General Grant at Fort Donelson, at the solicitation of General Halleck, made possible the victory of Feb. 16, 1862. On March 31, 1862, he was transferred from the Department of Kansas to the command of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Port Royal, where he relieved Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, and his first effective movement was the capture of Fort Pulaski, April 11, 1862. General Hunter here found a large colored population within his lines, able-bodied and without employment. He assumed that his instructions from the war department authorized him to employ, arm, and train as soldiers, this aggregation of willing helpers, and to make the help effective, he issued, on April 12, 1862, the order announcing that slavery and martial law were incompatible, and declaring free all slaves in Fort Pulaski and on Cockburn Island, Ga., and on May 9th he extended the declaration to slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The mails went north by sea, and a week elapsed before this order came to the knowledge of the President. On May 19, 1862, the President issued a proclamation reciting that the government had no knowledge or part in the orders issued by General Hunter, and that neither Hunter nor any other person had been authorized to declare free the slaves of any state, and that his order was altogether void. On June 16, 1862, an expedition against Charleston, S.C., by way of James Island resulted in the disastrous battle of Secessionville, in which the force of General Benham, composed of the divisions of Generals Stevens and Wright, were repulsed. General Hunter, in his report, states that the attack was made contrary to his orders. He organized the 1st South Carolina volunteers, made up of refugee slaves, the first to be received in the U.S. volunteer service, and the proceeding called out considerable opposition from both Federal and Confederate general officers. In September, 1862, he was president of a court of inquiry to investigate the cause of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and in November President Lincoln ordered that he assume command of General Burnside's corps, and that Burnside assume command of the Army of the Potomac, but the order was modified by General Halleck, and Hunter was made president of the court-martial instituted by General Pope to try Gen. Fitz-John Porter for disobedience of orders. In the spring of 1863, General Hunter asked for co-operation of the navy in an effort to capture Morris Island, at the time strongly fortified by the Confederates and being the key to land operations against Charleston, but Admiral DuPont discouraged the movement, and on June 12, 1863, General Hunter was superseded in the command of the Department of the South by Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. On May 20, 1864, he succeeded Gen. Franz Sigel in command of the Department of West Virginia, his army being at Winchester. On June 5 he fought the battle of Piedmont, and after ten hours' hard fighting captured 1500 men, three pieces of artillery and 300 stand of small arms; on the 8th he formed a junction with Generals Crook and Averell at Staunton and moved on Lynchburg by way of Lexington, where he burned the place, including the barracks, mess hall, officers' quarters and library of 10,000 volumes belonging to the Virginia Military institute, sparing only the Washington university, and on the 16th of June he invested Lynchburg. He had skirmishes with the Confederates defending the city on the 17th and 18th, but for want of ammunition he made no general attack, but fell back by the Kanawha river, his only available route of retreat. This brought his army to the Ohio river, and this movement left the valley for several weeks at the mercy of Early, who, taking advantage of the opportunity, made his raid on Washington. General Sheridan superseded Hunter in the command of the Valley of Virginia, and Hunter was on leave of absence from Aug. 8, 1864, till Feb. 1, 1865, when he was placed on court-martial and other duty at Washington. He was president of the military commission that tried the conspirators against the lives of the President and his cabinet in 1865. He was brevetted major-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He was retired from active service, having reached the age limit, July 31, 1866, and he made his home in Washington, D.C., where he died Feb. 2, 1886.

HUNTER, John Ward, representative, was born in Bedford, Kings county, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1807; son of William and Jane (Ward) Hunter and grandson of William Hunter, of Monmouth, N.J., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was clerk in the New York custom house, 1831–37, and assistant auditor, 1837–65, when he resigned. He was married, April 9, 1833, to Hester A. Strang, a descendant of Daniel and Charlotte L'Estrange, French Huguenots, who came to America in 1688. He was elected a representative in the 39th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative James Humphrey, serving through the entire second session, 1866–67. He was a member of the board of education from its organization to 1875, a period of about forty years; was mayor of the city of Brooklyn, 1875–76; director in several trust and insurance companies, first president of the Society of Brooklynites, and president of the St. Nicholas society several years. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 16, 1900.

HUNTER, Joseph Rufus, educator, was born at Apex, Wake county, N.C., June 6, 1865; son of Joseph Calvin and Piannetta (Beckwith) Hunter; grandson of Alsey Hunter and of Green and Lucintha (Holland) Beckwith, and a descendant of Isaac Hunter, of Wake county, N.C., and of Isaac Beckwith, of Chatham county, N.C. He was graduated from Wake Forest college, N.C., A.B., 1885, A.M., 1889; taught in private schools in North Carolina, 1885–88: was a student at Wake Forest college, 1888–90, a student of chemistry at Johns Hopkins university, 1890–91, and professor of physics and mathematics at the State normal school, Oshkosh, Wis., 1891–93. He returned to the study of chemistry at Johns Hopkins in 1893, received his Ph.D. degree in 1895, and in 1895 was elected professor of chemistry at Richmond college, Va. He was elected a member of the American Chemical society, of the German Chemical society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of contributions on chemical subjects to scientific journals.

HUNTER, Lewis Boudinot, naval surgeon, was born in Princeton, N.J., Oct. 9, 1804; son of the Rev. Andrew (q. v.) and Mary (Stockton) Hunter, and grandson of Richard Stockton, the signer. He was graduated at Princeton, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1828. He entered the U.S. navy as surgeon, and was on board the *Princeton*, Feb. 28, 1844, at the time of the accident on the Potomac river, by which Abel Parker Upshur, secretary of state, and Thomas W. Gilmer, secretary of the navy, were killed by the bursting of a gun. He served on board the *Saratoga* in the Mexican war, and as fleet-surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Porter in the civil war. He was made medical director with the rank of commodore and was retired March 3, 1871. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1887.

HUNTER, Morton Craig, soldier, was born in Versailles, Ind., Feb. 5, 1825. He was prepared for college at Versailles and Wilmington, and was graduated at Indiana university, LL.B., in 1848. He settled as a lawyer in Bloomington, Ind., and was a representative in the state legislature, 1858. He served in the civil war as colonel of the 82d Indiana volunteers, and was under General Thomas from Stone's river to Chickamauga, and under General Sherman to the close of the war. He is credited with saving the day at Chickamauga, and when before Atlanta was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 14th army corps, and he led his brigade in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Washington, D.C., in 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was a Republican representative in the 40th congress, 1867–69, and in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79, and was named as an available candidate for governor. He died at Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 25, 1896.

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, statesman, was born at Hunter's Hill, Essex county, Va., April 21, 1809; son of James and Maria (Garnett) Hunter; grandson of William and Sarah (Garnett) Hunter, and of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett, and a direct descendant of James Hunter, who (or his son William) immigrated from Dunse, Scotland, and settled in or near Fredericksburg, Va. He was the uncle of the Hon. Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1829 and at the Winchester Law school in 1830. He practised law in Lloyd's, Essex county, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1834–36. He represented his district in the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th congresses, 1837–43 and 1845–47, and served as speaker of the house in the 26th congress, when only thirty years of age. He was chosen U.S. senator in 1846 as successor to W. S. Archer; took his seat, Dec. 6, 1847, and was re-elected in 1852 and again in 1858. In the senate he advocated the annexation of Texas, the compromise of the Oregon question, the tariff bill of 1846, and opposed the Wilmot proviso. He advocated the retrocession to Virginia of the portion of the District of Columbia west of the Potomac river, and voted to extend the line established by the Missouri compromise to the Pacific ocean. He opposed the admission of California and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and took his political stand as a state-rights Democrat, on the question of slavery. He became chairman of the finance committee in 1850, held that position until 1861, and framed the tariff act of 1857 which lowered duties and reduced the revenue. In the Kansas troubles he advocated the bill of 1855 forbidding the use of the U.S. army to enforce the acts of the pro-slavery Kansas legislature; also favored the repeal of the Missouri pro-slavery law, which declared the death penalty for nearly fifty offences possible against the rights of slave-holders, and in 1857–58 he advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. In the Democratic national convention of 1860 at Charleston he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President of the United States and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. He took an active part in the campaign of 1856, speaking through the North and foretelling the dissolution of the Union if the rights of the southern states were abrogated in the territories. In a sketch of Mr. Hunter Mr. L. Q. Washington says: "When the great and regrettable contest between the North and the South arose, Mr. Hunter held that the South was simply standing on her constitutional rights. He held that it was her right and duty to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate, thoughtful, conciliatory, but firm, language. At no time of his life did he for one moment doubt the perfect justice and truth of the Southern cause. Gladly would he have welcomed a settlement between the contending states on the firm basis of constitutional rights for both sections, safety for his own people, malice and injury to none, and an enduring peace with honor." He took an active part in the secession convention at Richmond, Va., and on the secession of Virginia, in 1861, he left the U.S. senate. He became a member of the provisional Confederate congress at Montgomery, Ala., and was suggested as the President of the new government, with Jefferson Davis as commander-in-chief of the army. On July 21, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his secretary of state, on the resignation of Secretary Toombs to enter the Confederate army. Mr. Hunter resigned this position when unanimously elected to the Confederate States senate by the legislature of Virginia and he was made president *pro tempore* of the senate. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stephens and John A. Campbell he was a peace commissioner and met Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward on board the *River Queen* in Hampton Roads. On his return to Richmond from the fruitless conference he presided over the war meeting that resolved, without opposition, to carry on the war till the South had achieved its independence. He opposed the bill allowing freedom to such slaves as should serve in the Confederate army, and when the question came to a vote, he acted under instructions from his constituents and voted for the measure under an emphatic protest. He was arrested at the close of the war, and after imprisonment in Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator from Virginia in 1874, was elected treasurer of the state in 1877, and at the close of his term, in 1880, retired to his farm in Essex county, Va. He was appointed by President Cleveland, U.S. collector of customs at the port of Rappahannock, Va., in June, 1886. Sketches

of his life by Col. L. Q. Washington will be found in *Our Living Representative Men, from Official and Original Sources*, by John Savage (1860), and an address published in the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. XXV., pp. 193-205 (1897). He died at his home, Fonthill, near Lloyd's, Essex county, Va., July 18, 1887.

HUNTER, William, senator, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 26, 1774; son of Dr. William and Deborah (Malbone) Hunter. His father was a surgeon in the British army, settled in Newport, R.I., in 1752, and was surgeon of Rhode Island troops serving at Crown Point, N.Y., where Baron Dieskau died in his tent. In 1756 he delivered in Newport the first course of anatomical lectures delivered in America, the tickets of admission being printed on the backs of playing cards. He was an adherent of the crown at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was obliged to leave Newport. He returned in 1776 and died there, Jan. 30, 1777. His mother was a daughter of Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, and a descendant of Edward Wanton, the earliest ancestor of the Wanton family in America. William was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1791, A.M., 1794; studied law in the Inner Temple, London, England, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and practised law in Newport, R.I., where he acquired a reputation as a brilliant speaker. He was a state representative, 1799-1812, and speaker of the house, 1811-12. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1811 to succeed Senator Christopher G. Champlin, resigned; filled out his term of service, and in 1814 was re-elected for a full term, serving 1811-21. His course in advocating the Missouri compromise displeased his constituents and he failed of re-election in 1821. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1823-25. President Jackson appointed him U.S. chargé-d'affaires to Brazil in 1834, and he was appointed to the position of minister plenipotentiary in 1841 at the request of Emperor Dom Pedro. In 1845 he returned to the United States. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1819, and was a trustee of the university, 1800-38. He was married to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Franklin) Robinson, of New York. Their son William (q.v) was assistant U.S. secretary of state. Senator Hunter died in Newport, R.I., Dec. 3, 1849.

HUNTER, William, diplomatist, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 8, 1805; son of the Hon. William and Mary (Robinson) Hunter. He entered the U.S. Military academy in 1822, and remained there two years, when he resigned on account of an affliction of his eyes. He became a lawyer, practising in New Orleans and then in Providence, R.I. In 1829 he was appointed to a clerkship in the state department at Washington, through the friendship of his father with President Jackson and Secretary of State Martin Van Buren. His usefulness in the department insured his regular promotion in successive administrations, and in 1866, by special act of congress, he was made second assistant secretary of state. He had mastered the French and Spanish languages while studying law in New Orleans, and was made chief of the bureau in charge of the relations with Spanish America and Brazil in 1833; claims clerk in 1849; chief clerk of the department in 1852; assistant secretary of state *ad interim* in 1860. He served under twenty-three secretaries of state, 1829-86, and on three occasions was acting secretary. He was in the state department under sixteen Presidents, and his diplomatic correspondence would fill volumes. He was the author of many state documents promulgated over the signatures of the President and his secretary of state. He died in Washington, D.C., July 22, 1886.

HUNTINGTON, Abel, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 21, 1777; son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Huntington) Huntington; and grandson of John and Civil (Tracy) Huntington, and of James and Elizabeth (Darby) Huntington. He studied medicine with Dr. Philemon Tracy, of Norwich, and received his diploma from the Connecticut medical convention in April, 1797. In May, 1797, he removed to East Hampton, L.I., N.Y., and achieved distinction in the practice of his profession. In 1820 he was a Presidential elector, voting for James Monroe, and in 1821 he was elected a member of the New York senate. He was a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833-37, having been elected as a Jackson Democrat; collector of customs for the port of Sag Harbor by appointment of President Polk, 1845-49, and a member of the convention for revising the state constitution in 1846. He was married to Frances, daughter of George Lee, of Norwich, Conn. Their son, George Lee, became a physician in East Hampton, N.Y., and George Lee's son, Abel, also followed the profession of his father and grandfather. Abel Huntington, Sr., received the degree of M.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1853. He died at East Hampton, N.Y., May 18, 1858.

HUNTINGTON, Adoniram Judson, educator, was born in Braintree, Vt., July 6, 1818; son of the Rev. Elijah and Lydia (Parmilee) Huntington of Connecticut. He prepared for college at Randolph, Vt., spent his freshman year at Columbia college, N.Y.; his sophomore and part of his junior year at Brown university; and his senior year at the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., where he was graduated in 1843. He was a tutor at the Columbian university, 1843-46; professor of the Greek and Latin languages there, 1846-49; pastor of the Baptist church, Lexington, Va., 1849–51; of the First church, Chelsea, Mass., 1851–52; reoccupied his chair at the Columbian university, 1852–59; was pastor at Farmville, Va., 1859–60; of the First Baptist church, Augusta, Ga., 1860–65; professor of the Greek language and literature at the Columbian university, 1865–1900; also acting professor of the Latin language there, 1865–66, and 1871–82. He was elected professor of mental and moral philosophy, Corcoran Scientific school, Washington, D.C., 1884; and in June, 1900, having previously resigned from Corcoran, he gave up his chair of Greek at the Columbian university and was made professor emeritus. He was elected a trustee of the Columbian university in 1865, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1868. He was married, June 6, 1844, to Bettie G., daughter of Dr. Richard A. Christian of Urbana, Va., and their only child, Nannie, became the wife of William L. Wilson, afterward representative in congress, postmaster-general of the United States and president of Washington and Lee university. Dr. Huntington is the author of: *The Moral and Religious Education of the Young*, a tract, and of various biographical notices, review and newspaper articles.

HUNTINGTON, Benjamin, delegate, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 19, 1736; son of Daniel and Rachel (Wolcott) Huntington; grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, the immigrants and first of the family in America. Simon started for America from Norwich, England, and died at sea, 1633, and his widow with her children reached Dorchester, Mass., where she married Thomas Stoughton. Benjamin was graduated at Yale in 1761, was admitted to the bar and practised law in Norwich, Conn. He was appointed a member of the convention held at New Haven for the regulation of the army, by the recommendation of Washington in 1778. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress, 1780–84 and 1787–88; mayor of Norwich, 1784–96; a representative in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789–91; state senator, 1781–90 and 1791–93, and judge of the superior court of the state, 1793–98. He was married, May 5, 1765, to Anna, daughter of Col. Jabez and Sarah (Wetmore) Huntington, and their son Benjamin (1777–1850), married Faith Trumbull, daughter of Gen. Jedidiah Huntington. (q.v.) He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1782 and that of A.M. from Yale in 1787. He died in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 16, 1800.

1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

HUNTINGTON, Collis Potter, railroad builder and manager, was born in Harwinton, Conn., April 16, 1821; son of William and Elizabeth (Vincent) Huntington; grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Preston) Huntington; great-grandson of John and Mehitabel (Metcalf) Huntington; great^2-grandson of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington; great^3-grandson of Dea. Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington; and great^4-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington the immigrants. His father was poor and Collis, who was one of nine children, was brought up to work hard. As he himself tells it, "when he was too young to carry wood he picked up chips." He attended district school until he was fourteen, and then went to work for a neighboring farmer at seven dollars a month and his board and clothes. He saved all of this, and on the strength of his good name, and armed with letters of commendation from the merchants of his section, he went to New York, and purchased a bill of goods on credit. He travelled in the southern states extensively during his early years of business until in 1843 he established, in conjunction with his brother Solon, a merchandise store in Oneonta, N.Y. In March, 1848, young Huntington started with a number of other young men for California, via the isthmus of Panama. During a delay of three months on the isthmus, he increased his capital stock from $1200 to $5000, by means of trading. He had previously sent a consignment of goods around Cape Horn in 1848, and on his arrival in San Francisco he immediately went to Sacramento on a schooner, paying for his passage and the freight on his stock of hardware by assisting in loading and unloading freight at one dollar per hour. In Sacramento he erected a tent and placing in it his stock of hardware, such as was used in the mines, he began business on his own account. He soon after met and formed a partnership with Mark Hopkins and by 1856 the firm of Huntington & Hopkins was was one of the wealthiest on the Pacific slope. He confined his business to trade, and did

C P Huntington

not engage in mining or in speculation in mining stock. In 1860, when the necessity for a transcontinental railroad became apparent, and the only question to be solved was the possibility of crossing the Sierra Nevada, Mr. Huntington agreed with Theodore D. Judah, a skilful civil engineer, to raise the funds with which to make the survey across the mountains, both men having faith in the success of the route proposed by Mr. Judah. Through Mr. Huntington's representations made to Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins, the fund was raised, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was organized in 1861, with a capital of $8,500,000, with Mr. Stanford as president, Mr. Huntington as vice-president and Mr. Hopkins as treasurer. With Mr. Judah, Mr. Huntington visited Washington, D.C., and obtained from congress authority to build a railroad from the navigable waters of the Sacramento river eastward to the Union Pacific railroad. The government conceded to the company every alternate square mile of the public lands through a strip extending ten miles on each side of the railroad, and a loan of six per cent. thirty-year bonds of the United States, to the extent of $32,000 to $48,000, for every mile of road built. With this franchise secured, Mr. Huntington telegraphed to California: "We have drawn the elephant, now let us see if we can harness him." He offered $1,500,000 of the bonds at par for cash, and after making himself and his associates responsible for the whole amount, he succeeded in obtaining the money. As vice-president and practical manager, he built the first, say, fifty miles of the road. It was not the government subsidy, but the private fortunes of C. P. Huntington and his associates, that secured the first fifty miles of the first transcontinental railroad, on which the government then held the first mortgage. He afterward controlled and operated, as president, or chief head, the Southern Pacific system, including the Central Pacific, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-Western, the Kentucky Central, the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas, and many other lines of railroad, including the Mexican International R. R., and the Guatemala Central R. R., a total of 8900 miles of steel track lines. He also became largely interested in steamship lines to Newport News, Va., to Brazil, to China and to Japan, covering 16,900 miles of steam water lines, and founded at Newport News, a prosperous city, where he established a great shipyard. He was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was twice married: first, in 1844, to Elizabeth C. Stoddard, of Litchfield, Conn., who died in 1883; and secondly, July 12, 1884, to Mrs. Arabella D. Worsham, of New York city. In 1897 he gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a portrait of George Washington, painted by Charles Wilson Peale; and in 1898 Mrs. Huntington presented to the Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskegee, Ala., the sum of $10,000 for a girls' dormitory. Mr. Huntington erected a mansion on Fifth avenue, New York city, which, with the picture gallery, was, at the time of his death, valued at about $3,000,000; a country home at Throggs Neck, N.Y.; a mansion in San Francisco, Cal., and an ample camp in the mountains of northern New York. He also erected, in 1885, a massive granite chapel at a cost of $60,000, in his native town, and presented it to the Congregational church of Harwinton, as a memorial to his mother, who had been a member of that church. He also caused to be erected in Woodlawn cemetery, New York city, at a cost of over $100,000, a mausoleum, no single stone in the structure, it is said, weighing less than eighteen tons. His nephew, Henry Edwards Huntington, was at the time of his uncle's death first vice-president of the Southern Pacific railway. Mr. Huntington bequeathed his collection of pictures to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the bequest to take effect after the death of his widow and of his adopted son, Archer M. Huntington. He bequeathed his New York residence to Mrs. Huntington for life, at her death to Archer M. Huntington absolutely, or in default of issue by him, to Yale university absolutely. This was his only bequest to the cause of higher education, as he frequently expressed his regret at the tendency to the increase of higher education for the masses at the expense of valuable time which should be devoted to learning practical business methods. His other public bequests were $100,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Hampton, Va., for the practical education of the Negro and Indian youths, and $25,000 to the Chapin Home, New York city. At the time of his death his fortune was estimated at from $50,000,000 to $80,000,000. Mr. Huntington died suddenly at Pine Knot Camp, Raquette Lake, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1900.

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, painter, was born in New York city, Oct. 14, 1816; son of Benjamin and Faith Trumbull (Huntington) Huntington; grandson of Benjamin (1736–1800) and Anne (Huntington) Huntington and of Gen. Jedidiah (1743–1818) and Ann (Moore) Huntington, and a descendant of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, the Puritan immigrants who left Norwich, England, for America in 1633, Simon dying at sea and Margaret and her children settling in Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1836, and while an undergraduate he painted his first picture, "Ichabod Crane Flogging a Scholar." He studied art under

Prof. S. F. B. Morse at the University of the City of New York and at the National Academy of Design, 1835–36. He spent the summer of 1836 in the highlands of the Hudson; exhibited in the National Academy of Design in 1837, and was made an associate academician in 1839 and an academician in 1840. He was married, June 16, 1840, to Sophia Richards, of Brooklyn, N.Y. He studied in Paris, Florence and Rome in 1839, and again in 1843–45. He produced *Sibyl*, *Christian Prisoners* and *Shepherd Boy* (1839); *An Old Gentleman Reading*, being a portrait of his father, painted in 1837, exhibited at the Academy in 1838, and which attracted much attention, and *Mercy's Dream* (1841). His visit abroad in 1843–45 resulted in *The Sacred Lesson*, *The Communion of the Sick*, and other notable works in radical contrast to his earliest boyhood efforts, which produced *The Bar Room Politician* and *A Toper Asleep*. His visit along the Hudson in 1836 produced several *Views near Verplanck's*, and *The Dunderburg Mountains*. In 1837 he painted the *Rondout Creek at Twilight* and the *Shawangunk Mountain Lake*. He was president of the National Academy of Design, 1862–69, and 1877–91; president of the Century association, 1879–95, and vice-president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Hamilton college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1850 and that of LL.D. in 1869. His more important works not above mentioned include: *The Roman Penitents* (1844); *Christiana and Her Children; Queen Mary Signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey; Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower* (1850); *Republican Court* (1861); *Sowing the Word* (1869); *St. Jerome* (1870); *Juliet on the Balcony* (1870); *The Narrows, Lake George* (1871); *Titian; Clement VII. and Charles V. at Bologna; Philosophy and Christian Art* (1878); *The Goldsmith's Daughter* (1884). His portraits include many of the notable men of his time, including Presidents Van Buren, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Arthur; Gen. John A. Dix, William Cullen Bryant, Chancellor Ferris, James Lenox, Louis Agassiz, Robert C. Winthrop, John Sherman, and Generals Sheridan and Sherman. His later works include the *American Projectors of the Atlantic Cable*, a group for the Chamber of Commerce; and portraits for the same collection.

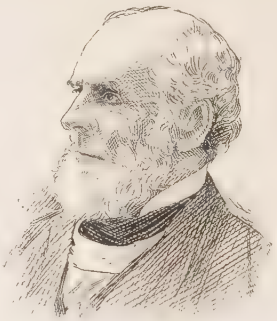
D. Huntington

HUNTINGTON, De Witt Clinton, clergyman, was born in Townsend, Vt., April 27, 1830; son of the Hon. Ebenezer and Lydia (Peck) Huntington; grandson of Eleazer and Phebe (Hartshorn) Huntington and of Jathleel and Olive (Hyde) Peck; great-grandson of Eleazer and Deborah (Hovey) Huntington; great^2-grandson of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington; great^3-grandson of Christopher and Ruth (Rockwell) Huntington, and great^4-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, who sailed for America in 1633. He attended the schools of his native town, and afterward took a course in ancient and modern languages in Rochester, N.Y. He married, May 25, 1853, Mary E. Moore, of Chelsea, Vt. He became a member of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church by reception into the Vermont conference in 1853; was pastor at Proctorsville, Vt., 1853–55, at Brattleboro, Vt., 1855–57, and was transferred to western New York. He served as pastor at Hornellsville, 1857–59; Trumansburgh, 1859–61; Rochester, N.Y., 1861–71; Syracuse, N.Y., 1873–76; Rochester, N.Y., 1876–79; Bradford, Pa., 1882–85, and 1889–91; Olean, N.Y., 1885–89; Lincoln, Neb., 1891–96. His wife died in 1865, and he was married in 1868 to Frances H. Davis, of Rochester, N.Y. He was pastor in Rochester, N.Y., thirteen years, serving the Asbury church three pastoral terms. He was presiding elder, 1871–73, 1879–82, and 1896–98; was a member of the general conferences, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1896 and 1900, and of the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He was a trustee of Syracuse university, 1873–79. In March, 1898, he was elected chancellor of the Nebraska Wesleyan university. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Genesee college in 1868; that of LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1899; and is credited as a graduate alumnus *ad eundem* of the Syracuse university, D.D., 1874. He is the author of *Sin and Holiness* (1898), and of several published addresses and sermons.

HUNTINGTON, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 26, 1754; son of Gen. Jabez and Hannah (Williams) Huntington; grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Perkins) Huntington; great-grandson of Deacon Simon and Lydia (Gager) Huntington, and of Jabez and Hannah (Lathrop) Perkins; great^2-grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great^3-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington. He was a student at Yale, but left college to serve in the American army, first as a lieutenant in Col. Samuel Wyllis's regiment. He received the degree of A.B. from Yale and from Harvard in 1775, and that of A.M. from both colleges in 1785. In 1776 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and was brigade major under General Parsons, subsequently serving as deputy adjutant-general and deputy-paymaster to the troops under General Heath on the Hudson. In 1777–78 he was major of Col. Samuel B. Webb's regiment, being stationed in Rhode Island in 1778. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, joined the main army, and commanded a battalion of light troops at Yorktown, and was then made volunteer aide to General Lincoln, continuing with that commander to the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. He was made major-general of the state militia in 1792, and in 1799, when war was threatened with France, General Washington named him as brigadier-general in the U.S. Army of Defence. He was a representative from Connecticut in the 11th and 15th congresses, 1809–11 and 1817–19. He died in Norwich, Conn., June 17, 1834.

HUNTINGTON, Elisha Mills, jurist, was born in Butternuts, N.Y., March 27, 1806; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Corning) Huntington, of Scotland, Conn.; grandson of Eliphalet and Dinah (Rudd) Huntington; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington; great²-grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington, and great³-grandson of Deacon Simon, who, with Christopher, Thomas, William and Ann, came with their mother, the widow of Simon Huntington, to Roxborough, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1633. Elisha was prepared for college, but removed in 1822 with his brother Nathaniel to Carrollton, Ind. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was appointed first prosecuting attorney by the legislature. He was a representative in the state legislature four years, presiding judge of his district four years, commissioner of the general land office at Washington, D.C., and in 1842 was nominated by President Tyler U.S. district judge for Indiana, which office he held twenty years. He was married, Nov. 3, 1841, to Susan, daughter of Dr. Christopher Rudd, of Springfield, Ky., related on her father's side to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and on her mother's side to John C. Calhoun. They removed in 1858 to Terre Haute, and Judge Huntington's health soon made it necessary for him to seek a more congenial climate in Cuba and upper Minnesota. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26, 1862.

HUNTINGTON, Ezra Abel, educator, was born in Columbus, N.Y., June 12, 1813; son of Elder Charles (1779–1859) and Martha (Hyde) Huntington; grandson of Ezra and Elizabeth (Huntington) Huntington; great-grandson of John and Civil (Tracy) Huntington, and great²-grandson of Deacon Christopher and Sarah (Adgate) Huntington. He was graduated at Union college in 1833, studied theology there under President Nott, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1837. He was married, July 30, 1839, to Anna Euphemia daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Van Vechten and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason. He resigned his pastorate and was dismissed, Jan. 10, 1855, when he became Taylor professor of Biblical criticism in Auburn Theological seminary, Auburn, N.Y., where he remained during his active life. He was married secondly, April 16, 1868, to Katherine Van Vechten, of Albany, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1846, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1883. He is the author of: *Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews* (1866) and sermons and addresses, published between 1837 and 1857.

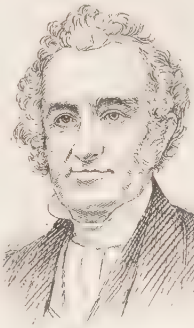


F. D. Huntington

HUNTINGTON, Frederic Dan, first bishop of Central New York and 93d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819; the youngest of seven sons of the Rev. Dan and Elizabeth Whiting (Phelps) Huntington; grandson of William and Bethia (Throop) Huntington and of Charles and Elizabeth (Porter) Phelps, and a descendant of Simon Huntington, who was born in England in 1629, settled with his mother in Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633, and was one of the founders of the town of Norwich, Conn., 1660. His father (born Oct. 11, 1774) was a graduate of Yale, A.B., 1794, A.M., 1797, and Williams, A.M., 1798; tutor at Yale, 1796–98; Congregational minister, subsequently Unitarian; published "Personal Memoirs" (1857), and died in 1864. Frederic Dan was graduated at Amherst as valedictorian in 1839, and received his A.M. degree in 1842. He was graduated at Harvard Divinity school in 1842; was pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) church, Boston, Mass., 1842–55, and the first preacher to the university and Plummer professor of Christian morals, Harvard, on the Plummer foundations, 1855–60. He was chaplain and preacher to the Massachusetts legislature one year. In 1860 he retired from the university, and in March of that year was confirmed in the Episcopal church, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon in Boston in September, 1860, and priest in March, 1861. He was called as rector of Emmanuel parish, Boston, on its organization in 1861, and was rector there until consecrated bishop of Central New York, April 8, 1869, by Bishops Smith, Eastburn, Potter, Clark, Coxe, Neely, Morris, Littlejohn and Doane, after having declined the bishopric of Maine in 1866. He organized the *Church Monthly* with the aid of Dr. George M. Randall in 1861, and was president of St. Andrew's Divinity school, Syracuse, N.Y., from 1877. Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degrees of D.D. in 1855 and LL.D. in 1887, and Columbia gave him that of S.T.D. in 1887. He was married in 1843 to Hannah Dane, daughter of Epes Sargent, and sister of Epes Sargent the poet. Their son, James O. S. Huntington, founded the "Order of the Holy Cross" in New York city, 1881, and became known as "Father Huntington." He was rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, New York, and was a missioner and conductor of retreats in various parts of the country. The headquarters of the order was removed to Westminster, Md., in 1892. Another son, the Rev. George P. Huntington, D.D., was rector of St. Paul's church, Malden, Mass., and St. Thomas' church, Hanover, N.H., and professor of Hebrew in Dartmouth college, also joint author of "The Treasury of the Psalter." Bishop Huntington was the first president of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interest of Labor. He is the author of: *Sermons for the People* (1836; 9th ed., 1869); *Christian Living and Believing* (1860); *Lectures on Human Society as Illustrating the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God* (1860); *Elim, or Hymns of Holy Refreshment* (1865); *Lessons for the Instruction of Children in the Divine Life* (1868); *Helps to a Holy Lent* (1872); *Steps to a Living Faith* (1873); *Introduction to Memorials of a Quiet Life* (1873); *The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1883* (1883); *Forty Days with the Master* (1891) and of occasioned contributions to church periodicals on timely topics affecting the interests of the working-class.

HUNTINGTON, Jabez Williams, senator, was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 8, 1788; son of Gen. Zachariah and Hannah (Mumford) Huntington, and grandson of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, studied in the Litchfield Law school and practised law in that town, 1809-33. He was a member of the state assembly, 1829, and a representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829-35. He was married, May 22, 1833, to Sally Ann, daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Carew) Huntington, and removed to Norwich, Conn., and was judge of the supreme court and of the supreme court of errors, 1834-40. He was elected U.S. senator in 1840 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Thaddeus Betts, April 7, 1840, and in 1844 was elected for a full term as his own successor. He died in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 1, 1847.

HUNTINGTON, Jedediah Vincent, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 20, 1815; son of Benjamin and Faith Trumbull (Huntington) Huntington, and grandson of Benjamin and Ann (Windham) Huntington, and of Gen. Jedidiah and Ann (Moore) Huntington. He was a student at Yale, but left on account of ill-health, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1838. He studied at Union Theological seminary, 1836-37; was professor of mental philosophy, St. Paul's college, Flushing, N.Y., 1838-41, and was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest, Feb. 24, 1842. He was rector of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, Vt., 1842; travelled in the south and in Europe, 1842-48, and while abroad embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He was editor of the *Metropolitan*, Baltimore, Md., 1853-54; founder and editor of the *Leader*, St. Louis, Mo., 1855-57; and engaged in literary work in New York city, 1857-61. He published: *The Northern Dawn and other Poems* (1842); *Lady Alice*, a novel (3 vols., 1849); *Alban, or the History of a Young Puritan* (1850); *The Pretty Plate* (1852); *The Forest*, a sequel to *Alban*, (1853); *Blonde and Brunette* (1858); *Rosemary* (1860). He died in Paris, France, March 10, 1862.



Jedidiah Huntington

HUNTINGTON, Jedidiah, soldier, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1743; son of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. His father was graduated from Yale in 1741; was major-general of militia, 1776-79; a member of the committee of safety; a shipping merchant engaged in the West India trade, and died Oct. 5, 1786. Jedidiah was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1763; and he received the degree of A.M. from both Harvard and Yale in 1770. He engaged in business with his father; was a Son of Liberty, a member of the committee of correspondence in 1774, and joined the army of Washington at Cambridge with a regiment of militia of which he was colonel, April 26, 1775. He was present at Danbury, Conn., in April, 1776, when he effected a junction with Arnold, and the British were repulsed. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general at Washington's request, May 12, 1777, and in July he joined General Putnam at Peekskill, N.Y., with all the Continental troops he could collect. He was sent to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and shared with Washington the hardships at Valley Forge, 1777–78. In May, 1780, he was ordered again to the North river and was an officer of the courts-martial that tried Gen. Charles Lee in July, and Maj. John André in September. At the close of the year his was the only Connecticut brigade that remained in the service. He was brevetted major-general for his services in the war of the Revolution and was one of the four American officers appointed to draft the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati, reported May 13, 1783. After the war he was sheriff, state treasurer, and delegate from Connecticut to the convention that adopted the Federal constitution. He was appointed by President Washington collector of the port of New London, and served 1789–1815. He was a member of the first board of foreign missions. He entertained Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, Pulaski and Lauzan. His first wife, Faith, was a daughter of Governor Trumbull, and his second wife, Ann, was the daughter of Thomas Moore, and sister of Bishop Richard Channing Moore, of Virginia. Stephen Moore, his wife's uncle, was the owner of West Point, N.Y., and it was through the recommendation of General Huntington that the spot was selected for the site of the U.S. Military academy. He died in New London, Conn., Sept. 25, 1818.

HUNTINGTON, Joshua, clergyman, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 31, 1786; son of Gen. Jedidiah and Ann (Moore) Huntington and grandson of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; and studied theology under Dr. Dwight, the Rev. Asahel Hooker, of Goshen, Conn., and Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, Mass. He was licensed to preach in September, 1806; and preached in various pulpits until he was ordained as colleague pastor of the Old South church, Boston, May 18, 1808, with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Eckley. Dr. Eckley died, April 30, 1811, and Mr. Huntington became sole pastor. He was recording secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, 1814; helped to found the Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, 1815, which society became known as the American Educational society; declined an election as resident member of the Massachusetts Historical society in 1816; was first president of the Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, founded in 1816; and was elected secretary of the Boston Foreign Mission society in 1819. He suffered greatly from ill-health during the last years of his ministry. He was married on May 18, 1809, the first anniversary of his ordination, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. Achilles Mansfield, of Killingworth, Conn., and a descendant on her mother's side from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. She wrote "Little Lucy, or the Careless Child Reformed" (1820); and her memoirs, published after her death, and containing extracts from her journal and letters, were prepared by the Rev. Benjamin B. Wisher, passed through four American editions and were republished in England and Scotland. Mr. Huntington received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard in 1808. He published: *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Abigail Waters* (1817). He died at Groton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1819.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Windham, Scotland county, Conn., July 3, 1731; son of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington; grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington; great-grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great²-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, who left Norwich, England, for Massachusetts Bay in 1633 with their sons, William, Thomas, Christopher and Simon, and the father dying of smallpox at sea, the mother settled in Roxborough, Massachusetts Bay colony, and married Thomas Stoughton, of Dorchester, in 1735–36. Nathaniel Huntington was a farmer in moderate circumstances and Samuel had a limited education, worked on the farm, and learned the trade of a cooper. He did not begin serious study till he was twenty-two years old, when he learned to read the Latin language and studied law. He settled as a lawyer in Norwich, Conn., about 1758, and was married, April 17, 1761, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, pastor of the church at Windham. They had no children. He represented the town of Norwich in the general assembly in 1764, where he opposed the stamp act. He was, however, appointed king's attorney in 1765, and held the office for several years. He was appointed associate judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and was a member of the upper house of the general assembly in 1775. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776–82, signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and was president of the body from Sept. 28, 1779, to July 6, 1781. On retiring he received a vote of thanks "in testimony of appreciation of his conduct in the chair and in execution of public business." In August, 1781,

Sam^ll Huntington

he resumed his seat as justice of the superior court of Connecticut and as a member of the council or upper house of the general assembly. He was re-elected a delegate to congress in May, 1782, but did not take his seat owing to the condition of his health. He was again elected in 1783 and took his seat while the congress was assembled at Princeton, N.J., serving from June 30 to November 4, and when the congress adjourned he gave formal notice of his resignation on account of continued illness. He was elected chief justice of the superior court of Connecticut in 1784; deputy-governor in 1785 and governor in 1786. He was continuously re-elected governor at the succeeding yearly elections up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1779 and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1780 and from Yale in 1787. He died in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 5, 1796.

HUNTINGTON, *Samuel*, governor of Ohio, was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 4, 1765; son of the Rev. Joseph and Hannah (Devotion) Huntington and grandson of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington, and of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, of Windham, Conn. The Rev. Joseph Huntington, born May 5, 1735, was a brother of Samuel, the signer, was graduated at Yale, A.B,, 1762, A.M., 1765, was pastor at Coventry, 1763–94, received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth, 1780, was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1780–88, and died, Dec. 25, 1794. Samuel was adopted and educated by his uncle Samuel and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788. He also received an honorary A.B. from Dartmouth in 1785. He was married, Dec. 20, 1791, to Hannah, daughter of Judge Andrew and Lucy (Coit) Huntington. He was admitted to the bar in 1793 and practised in Norwich, Conn., 1793–1801, in Cleveland, Ohio, 1801–05, and in Painesville, Ohio, 1805–17. He served as a delegate to the Ohio state constitutional convention of 1802; was judge of the court of common pleas, 1802–03; of the supreme court, 1803–09, and chief justice during the term; was a state senator in the first general assembly, 1803; the third governor of the state, 1809–10, and a representative and speaker in the 10th general assembly, 1811–12. In 1812 he was one of the original proprietors of Fairport, and in the war of 1812–13 was district paymaster with the rank of colonel. He died in Painesville, Ohio, June 8, 1817.

HUNTINGTON, William Henry, art collector, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 31, 1820; son of Charles Phelps and Maria (Perit) Huntington; grandson of Judge Andrew and Hannah (Phelps) Huntington, and great grandson of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. He became a writer for the press and represented the New York *Tribune* as correspondent in Paris, France, 1858–78, where he gained the friendship of Louis Blanc, Eugène Clémenceau and other prominent French radical politicians. During the siege of 1870–71 he remained in the city in order to relieve the suffering poor, and he gave liberally of his money and time to help the patriots struggling for the establishment of a republic. His gifts were always accompanied by the condition that the benefactor should not be named, and it was not till his death that they were made public. He collected a large and valuable assortment of rare portraits, miniatures, bronzes and engravings of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette, the largest collection of the kind in the world, and he bequeathed it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He wrote for *The American Cyclopædia* (1875) the article on Paris. He died in Paris, France, Oct. 1, 1885.

W. R. Huntington

HUNTINGTON, William Reed, clergyman, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1838; son of Dr. Elisha and Hannah (Hinckley) Huntington; grandson of the Rev. Asahel and Alethea (Lord) Huntington, of Topsfield, Mass.; great-grandson of Deacon Barnabas and Anne (Wright) Huntington; great²-grandson of Christopher and Abigail Lathrop Huntington; great³-grandson of Deacon Christopher and Dora (Adgate) Huntington, and great⁴-grandson of Christopher, son of Simon, the intended immigrant, 1633. Dr. Elisha Huntington, born April 9, 1796, died Dec. 10, 1865, was a graduate of Dartmouth, 1815; of Yale, M.D., 1823; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1853, and president of the Massachusetts Medical society. William Reed was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862; was class poet at Harvard in 1859 and Phi Beta Kappa poet there in 1870. After a course in theology he was rector's assistant at Emmanuel church, Boston, 1861–62; rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, Mass., 1862–83, and was made rector of Grace church, New York city, in 1883, as successor to the Rev. Henry C. Potter, elected to the bishopric. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1873, that of D.D. from Harvard in 1898, and the degrees of D.C.L. from the University of the South, D.D. from Princeton and L.H.D. from Hobart, in 1899. Dr. Huntington became an acknowledged leader in the movement looking toward the establishment of a national church to be built "not of small bricks but rather of huge rough-hewn blocks of that sort that can be counted upon to stay put up without cement; solid masses of facts, that is to say—as distinguished from speculation, basaltic rock which critics and controversialists might chip away at as long as they pleased without any very serious results." The general convention at Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, 1898, adopted by an almost unanimous vote his plan of a more liberal form of worship to meet the wants of congregations not in union with the Protestant Episcopal church, but who were willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the bishop of the diocese. In his parish in New York and throughout the neighborhood peopled by the poorer classes in the city, even outside his parish limits, he extended a system of practical methods of self-help, that took away the appearance of charity and worked a reform never before attained in institutional church work. He is the author of: *The Church Idea, an Essay toward Unity* (1870); *Conditional Immortality* (1878); *The Book Annexed, its Critics and its Prophets* (1886); *The Peace of the Church, Bohlen Lectures* (1891); *A National Church* (1898); *Sonnets and a Dream*, and contributions to ecclesiastical periodicals.

HUNTLEY, Elias Dewitt, chaplain, was born in Elmira, N.Y., April 19, 1840; son of Elias S. and Frances (Tooker) Huntley. He was graduated at Genesee college in 1866, and the same year entered the Methodist ministry. He preached in the Nunda circuit, was professor of ancient languages at Genesee Wesleyan seminary for six months, and then went to Wisconsin, where he was presiding elder of the Madison district. He was president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., 1879–83; pastor of the Metropolitan church, Washington, D.C., and chaplain of the U.S. senate, 1883–86; pastor of M.E. church, Madison avenue, New York city, 1886, of the First church, Annapolis, Md., 1887–91; of the First church, Baltimore, Md., 1891–93; of the Summerfield church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893–95, and of Trinity church, Washington, D.C., 1897–1900. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference, London, 1881; received the degree of D.D., from the East Tennessee Wesleyan university in 1879, that of LL.D. from Iowa State university in 1879, and that of D.D. from the U.S. Grant university in 1886, and was a prominent advocate of the higher education of the dependent class.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

HUNTON, Eppa, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Sept. 23, 1823. He was educated as a lawyer, and practised in Warrenton. He was commonwealth's attorney of Prince William county, 1849–62; delegate to the Virginia secession convention, February, 1861; colonel of the 8th Virginia infantry; brigadier-general after the battle of Gettysburg, where he succeeded to the command of Gen. R. B. Garnett; was captured at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1835, and confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and was released in July, 1865. He was a representative in the 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1873–81; a member of the judiciary committee, and of the committee to frame a law to settle the disputed presidential election of 1876; was elected by the house of representatives a member of the electoral commission, and was one of the minority of seven in that commission. He was appointed by Governor McKinney, May 28, 1892, to a seat in the U.S. senate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator J. S. Barbour, taking his seat June 1, 1892, and the legislature of Virginia, when it met, elected him to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Barbour, expiring March 4, 1895. He was chairman of the select committee on the University of the United States, and a member of the committees on the District of Columbia, education and labor, post-offices and post-roads. relations with Canada, and the select committee on the condition of the Potomac river front.

HUNTON, Jonathan Glidden, governor of Maine, was born in Unity, N.H., March 4, 1781; son of Josiah and Hannah (Glidden) Hunton; grandson of Charles Hunton; great-grandson of John Hunton, and great²-grandson of Philip Hunton, who immigrated to America from the Isle of Jersey, and married Elizabeth Hall, of Exeter, N.H., in 1687. His father was a major in the Revolutionary army, and town clerk of Unity, N.H. Jonathan was educated in the public schools, studied law in the office of his uncle, Samuel P. Glidden, at Readfield, Maine, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised in Readfield, 1806–37. He was a member of the executive council of Maine, 1829; was elected governor of Maine in 1829 by the Republican party, and served one term, as successor to Enoch Lincoln, and was defeated for re-election in 1830. He was the first governor of Maine to advocate an asylum for the insane, and it was largely through his influence that one was established. He was state senator in 1833. He removed to Dixmont, Maine, about 1837, and engaged in the practice of law. He was married to Betsey Craig, who died, Nov. 7, 1819; and secondly to Mrs. Mary (Mitchell) Glidden, widow of his uncle, Samuel P. Glidden. He died in Fairfield, Maine, Oct. 12, 1851.

HURD, Frank Hunt, representative, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1841. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1858, and became a lawyer in Toledo, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney for Lucas county in 1863; state senator, 1866–68; representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77; defeated for representative in the 45th congress by Jacob D. Cox, Republican; elected a representative in the 46th congress 1877–79; defeated for representative in the 47th congress by James M. Ritchie; elected a representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and defeated for representative in the 50th congress by Jacob Romeis. He was a prominent advocate of tariff reform. He codified *Criminal Laws of Ohio* (1868). He died in Toledo, Ohio, July 10, 1896.

HURD, John Codman, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1816; son of John R. and Catharine M. (Codman) Hurd. He entered Columbia college, but was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839. He was an extensive traveller in Egypt, China, Japan and India, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Yale in 1877. He is the author of: *Topics of Jurisprudence connected with Conditions of Freedom and Bondage* (1856); *The Law of Freedom and Bondage in the United States* (2 vols., 1858–62); *The Theory of Our National Existence as Shown by the Action of the Government of the United States since 1861* (1881); *The Union-State* (1890). He died in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1892.

HURLBUT, Jesse Lyman, editor, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1843; son of Samuel and Evelina (Proal) Hurlbut; grandson of Abiram, a Revolutionary soldier, and Sarah (Clark) Hurlbut, and of Pierre Proal, an emigrant from France during the French revolution; and a descendant of Thomas Hurlbut, who came to Connecticut from England in 1635, and was wounded in 1637 in the Pequot war. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1864, and the same year was teacher of languages in Pennington seminary and Female Collegiate institute, N.J. He entered the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was stationed at Roseville, N.J., 1865–66; Montclair, N.J., 1867–68; Market street, Paterson, N.J., 1869–71; Trinity church, Staten Island, N.J., 1872–73; Plainfield, N.J., 1874–86, and at the First church, Hoboken, N.J., 1877–78. He became principal of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1882; editor of Sunday-school literature and corresponding secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1888, and was general secretary of the Epworth League, 1889–92. On March 5, 1867, he was married to Mary M. Chase, of New York. In 1899 and 1900 he was chaplain of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He received the degree of D.D. from Syracuse university in 1880. Previous to his election as Sunday-school editor and secretary, he assisted the Rev. John H. Vincent, D.D., in the preparation of uniform Sunday-school lesson papers and wrote with him: *Lesson Compend* (1875–78); *Notes on the International Lessons* (1878–81); *The Lesson Commentary on the International Sunday-School Lessons* (1880–90); "The Beginners' Intermediate and Senior Lesson Books on the International Lessons" (1881–1900); and alone: *The Berean Lesson and Question Books for 1881–88;* "Number 21 of the Chautauqua Text-book," *American History* (1881); *Manual of Biblical Geography* (1882); *Outline Normal Lessons* (1883); *Supplemental Lessons for the Sunday-School* (1887); *Studies in the Four Gospels* (1889); *Outlines in Old Testament History* (1890), and *Revised Normal Lessons* (1893). He was also assistant editor of the *Berean Quarterly* (1878–82), a Sunday-school lesson periodical. After his election as general Sunday-school editor of the Methodist Episcopal church, he took editorial charge of *The Sunday-School Journal*, *The Classmate*, *The Sunday-School Advocate* and various lesson-periodicals. With R. R. Doherty as assistant, he prepared from 1891 the annual volume: *Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons.*

S. A. Hurlbut

HURLBUT, Stephen Augustus, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 29, 1815; son of the Rev. Martin Luther and Lydia (Bunce) Hurlbut; grandson of Stephen Hurlbut, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Hurlbut, of Saybrook and Wethersfield, Conn., who came to America as early as 1637. His father, a graduate of Williams college in 1804, was a teacher and Unitarian clergyman. Stephen A. Hurlbut received his education chiefly at home. He then studied law and practised in Charleston, 1836–45. He served as adjutant in a South Carolina regiment during the Seminole war in Florida. In 1845 he removed to Belvidere, Ill., where he practised law. He was married, May 13, 1847, to Sophrona R. Stevens, of Belvidere. He was a member of the Illinois constitutional convention of 1847, a Taylor and Fillmore elector in 1849, and a state representative, 1859–61. He entered the Federal army in

1861 as brigadier-general of volunteers and was stationed at various points in Missouri, 1861–62. In February, 1862, he was appointed commandant of Fort Donelson. When Grant's army moved up the Tennessee river, he commanded the 4th division and arrived at Pittsburg Landing a week in advance of reinforcements, and, with his single division, held the place. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, and for his services there was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862. After the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, he left Bolivar and pursued the retreating Confederates and engaged them in battle at Hatchie Bridge, Oct. 6, 1862. He was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign from November, 1862, and on the reorganizing of the forces under General Grant, Dec. 18, 1862, he was made commander of the 16th army corps. He was in command of Memphis in September, 1863, and on Feb. 3, 1864, led a column of Sherman's army in the expedition against Meridian. He succeeded Gen. N. P. Banks to the command of the Department of the Gulf in May, 1864, and continued in command till mustered out of service at the close of the war. He was the first commander-in-chief G.A.R. 1866–68, and a pioneer mover in the formation of the order of the Grand Army of the Republic at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866; was a representative in the Illinois state legislature in 1867; a Republican elector-at-large from Illinois in 1868; U.S. minister to Colombia, S.A., 1869–73, by appointment of President Grant; a representative in the 43d and 44th congresses from the fourth district of Illinois, 1873–77; U.S. minister to Peru, 1881–82, by appointment of President Garfield, and came prominently before the public in connection with the policy of Secretary Blaine in reference to that country. He died in Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882.

HURLBUT, William Henry, journalist, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 3, 1827; son of the Rev. Martin Luther and Lydia (Bunce) Hurlbut, and a younger brother of Stephen Augustus Hurlbut (q.v.). He was graduated at Harvard, A.B. in 1847, and at the divinity school in 1849. He travelled in Europe and on his return was for a few years a Unitarian minister. He then took a course in the Harvard Law school. He devoted himself to journalism after 1855, first as a writer on *Putnam's Magazine* and on the *Albion*, and in 1857 he became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Times*. He was a correspondent to that newspaper in the southern states in 1861, and while in Atlanta, Ga., was arrested by a vigilance committee, imprisoned, and subsequently released, but would not accept a passport to the North on the terms exacted. He finally made his escape through the Confederate lines in August, 1862. He was employed by the New York *World*, 1862–63; purchased the *Commercial Advertiser* in 1864, intending to publish it as a free-trade paper, but the various parties in interest could not agree. He was in Mexico in 1866, and was a guest of Maximilian; represented the *World* in Paris in 1867 and at the centenary festival of St. Peter at Rome. He accompanied the U.S. expedition to Santo Domingo in 1871; was editor-in-chief of the *World*, 1876–83, and in 1883 went to Europe, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He contributed to the American and British periodicals and magazines. He published: *Gan-Eden, or Pictures of Cuba* (1854); *General McClellan and the Conduct of the War* (1864); *History of Santo Domingo* (1872); *Ireland Under Coercion* (1888), and several translations, hymns and poems. He died in Cadenabbia, Italy, Sept. 4, 1895.

HURLEY, Dennis M., representative, was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 14, 1843. He immigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was educated in the public school. He became a carpenter and contractor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the state assembly, 1881 and 1882. He was a Republican representative from the second district of New York in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–99. He died at Hot Springs, Va., Feb. 26, 1899.

HURST, John Fletcher, M.E. bishop, was born in Dorchester county, Md., Aug. 17, 1834; son of Elijah and Ann (Colston) Hurst, and grandson of Samuel Hurst. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1854; was a teacher in 1854–55; studied theology at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg, 1856–57; joined the Newark, N.J., conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858, and filled various appointments in the district, 1858–66. He was instructor in theology in the Methodist Mission institute, Bremen, Germany, 1866–69, and during part of the time was director of the institute. He travelled in Europe, Syria and Egypt, 1869–71; was professor of historical theology at Drew seminary, Madison, N.J., 1871–73, and president of the seminary, 1873–80. He was elected by the general conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, to the office of bishop, and his duties called him to visit all parts of the United States. He also made journeys to mission stations and conferences in Germany, Denmark,

John F. Hurst,

Sweden, Norway, Bulgaria, Italy and India. In 1891, upon the organization of the American university at Washington, D.C., an institution intended solely for post-graduate work, he was elected its chancellor. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names to be placed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1866, and that of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1877. His published translations include: Hagenbach's *History of the Church in the 18th and 19th Centuries* (1869), Van Oosterzee's *Apologetical Lectures on John's Gospel* (1869), Lange's *Commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans*, with additions (1870), Seneca's *Moral Essays*, with notes (1877); his own works: *History of Rationalism* (1865); *Outlines of Bible History* (1872); *Martyrs of the Tract Cause* (1873); *Life and Literature in the Fatherland* (1874); *Outlines of Church History* (1875); *Our Theological Century* (1876); *Bibliotheca Theologica* (1883); *Short History of the Reformation* (1884); *Short History of the Early Church* (1886); *Short History of the Medieval Church* (1887); *Short History of the Modern Church in Europe* (1888); *Short History of the Church in the United States* (1890); *Indika* (1891); *Short History of the Christian Church* (1892); *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (1896); *The Literature of Theology* (1896); *History of the Christian Church* (Vol. I., 1897; Vol. II., 1900), and numerous contributions to current periodicals.

HUSSEY, Curtis Grubb, manufacturer, was born in York, Pa., Aug. 11, 1802; son of Christopher and Lydia (Grubb) Hussey, and a descendant from Christopher Hussey, a member of the Society of Friends, who with others bought the island of Nantucket, Mass., as a place of refuge from persecution, 1658–59. His parents removed to Ohio, and he was educated and studied medicine at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. He practised his profession in Morgan county, Ind., 1825–29; was a representative in the Indiana legislature in 1829, and declined re-election to engage in the provision trade. In 1848 he visited the Lake Superior copper region, and with others formed the Pittsburg and Boston Mining company. He located and sunk the first mining shaft in the vicinity of Copper Harbor, resulting in the Pittsburg copper and brass rolling mills owned by him. He was the pioneer in the successful production of all descriptions of crucible steel, and he established the firm of Hussey, Howe & Co., manufacturers of steel in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg School of Design for Women and the Allegheny Observatory are due to his philanthropy. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 25, 1893.

HUSSEY, John, educator, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1831; son of Dr. Zimri and Virginia (Boxley) Hussey; grandson of Stephen and Mary (Underwood) Hussey; great-grandson of Stephen and Martha (Chamness) Hussey, and great^5-grandson of Christopher Hussey, who was born in Dorking, Surrey, England, in 1598, and came to America in 1630 in company with John Winthrop. He was graduated from Miami university in 1854 and from Lane Theological seminary in 1859, and was ordained by the Hamilton presbytery, June 17, 1859. He served as pastor of the Lockland and Sharon, Ohio, Presbyterian churches, 1859–67. He served on the U.S. Christian commission in 1864; was captured by Gen. Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga and imprisoned in Libby prison and Thunder castle. He was finally exchanged, and was professor in the Glendale (Ohio) Female college until 1873. He was also a member of the fish commission and of the geological surveys of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. He was professor in Hanover college, 1873–74, and professor of languages in Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., and later of natural science there, 1874–79. In 1879 he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He was married, June 27, 1867, to Isabella Shepherd, and had five sons and three daughters. He made valuable collections of botanical and geological specimens, which were exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893. Hanover gave him the degree of Ph.D in 1871. He died in Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 26, 1888.

HUSTED, James William, legislator, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, N.Y., Oct 31, 1833. He was prepared for college at Bedford academy, taught school for two years, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practised in Peekskill, N.Y. He was school commissioner for Westchester county, 1858–60; deputy superintendent of state insurance, 1860–62; harbor master of New York city, 1862–70; state commissioner of emigration, 1870–72; major-general in command of the fifth division N.Y.S.M., 1872–90; president of the New York State Military association, 1875–77; a member of the New York state assembly, 1869–92, with few interruptions, and speaker of the assembly, 1874. 1876, 1878, 1886, 1887 and 1890; and a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892. He died in Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1892.

HUTCHESON, Joseph Chappell, representative, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., May 18, 1842; son of Charles Sterling and Mary M. (Hutcheson) Hutcheson. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1861, and at once entered the Confederate army as a private in Co. C, in the 21st Virginia infantry. He served under Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson in the campaign of the valley of Virginia, and in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and was in all the succeeding engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia up to the surrender at Appomattox. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. E, in the 14th Virginia infantry, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, and his captain being a prisoner, he was given command of the company for personal courage at battle of Dinwiddie C. H., Va., and was in command at the surrender at Appomattox. He was graduated at the University at Virginia, LL.B., in 1866, and removed to Grimes county, Texas, where he practised his profession. He settled in Houston, Texas, in 1874; was a representative in the state legislature, 1880–82; president of the Democratic state convention of 1890, and representative from the first district of Texas in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97. He was the author of the bill to establish the University of Texas, and won a prominent position at the bar of the state. He was married in 1867 to Mildred, daughter of Dr. William F. and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington, of Virginia; and secondly at Houston, Texas, Aug. 11, 1886, to Bettie Palmer, widow of Edward Milby and daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer.

HUTCHINS, Charles Lewis, clergyman, was born in Concord, N.H., Aug. 5, 1838; son of George and Sarah Rolfe (Tucker) Hutchins; grandson of Abel and Elizabeth (Partridge) Hutchins, and a descendant of Col. Gordon Hutchins, and of the Rev. Dr. John Tucker, of Newbury, Mass. He was graduated at Williams, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and at the General Theological seminary in 1865. He was ordained a deacon, July 11, 1865, and a priest, Oct. 1, 1865. He was rector of St. John's church, Lowell, Mass., 1865–69; assistant at St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y., 1869–72, and rector of Grace church, Medford, Mass., 1890; was assistant secretary of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, 1871 and 1874, and secretary, 1877, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895 and 1898. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Trinity in 1871; that of D.D. from Griswold in 1888, and from the University of the South, 1899. He became editor of *The Parish Choir* in 1874, and published: *Sunday School Hymnal* (1871); *Annotations of the Hymnal* (1872); *Church Hymnal* (1879); *Sunday School Hymnal and Service Book* (1880); *Church Psalter* (1896); *Pointed Prayer Book* (1897), and other musical service books.

HUTCHINS, Harry Burns, educator, was born in Lisbon, N.H., April 8, 1847; son of Carleton B. and Nancy W. (Merrill) Hutchins, and grandson of Mitchell and Mary (Clements) Hutchins and of Ebin and Elizabeth (Walker) Merrill. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, Ph.B., in 1871; was school superintendent, 1871–72; instructor in history and rhetoric at the University of Michigan, 1872–73, and assistant professor of rhetoric and history, 1873–76. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practised law in Mount Clemens and Detroit, Mich., 1876–84. He then returned to Ann Arbor, where he was Jay professor of law in the University of Michigan, 1884–87, and continued the practice of law. In 1887 he resigned his professorship to accept the position of secretary of the law school connected with Cornell university, of which department he was the principal organizer. This position made him practically dean of the school, and in 1892 he was named as associate dean. Under his direction the school increased from 55 to 225 students. He returned to Ann Arbor in October, 1895, to become dean of the department of law in the University of Michigan. When President Angell accepted the appointment as U.S. minister to Turkey in 1897, Dean Hutchins was made acting president of the university. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1897. He revised and annotated under an appointment from the Michigan supreme court Vols. XXX., XXXI., XXXII. and XXXIII., *Supreme Court Reports* (1882–84): edited an edition of Williams on *Real Property*, and is the author of numerous contributions to legal periodicals.

HUTCHINS, John, representative, was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 25, 1812; son of Samuel and Freelove (Flower) Hutchins, and cousin of Wells Andrews Hutchins. His father was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to the Western Reserve in 1798, settling in Trumbull county. He was educated at home, save one year's attendance at Western Reserve college; was admitted to the bar in 1837; was clerk of the court of common pleas for Trumbull county, 1838–43; a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1849; a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was married in 1836 to Rhoda, daughter of Hun Andrews. Their son, John Corydon Hutchins, became a prominent lawyer of Cleveland. John Hutchins died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1891.

HUTCHINS, Joseph, educator, was born in Barbadoes, W.I., in 1747; son of Henry Hutchins. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1765, A.M., *gratiæ causa*, 1767, and became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was professor of the English language and belles-lettres at Franklin college, Va., 1787–88. He was elected a member of the American

Philosophical society in 1768; received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. He wrote: *An Abstract of the First Principles of English Grammar*, which passed through three editions. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1833.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer, was born in Monmouth, N.J., in 1730. He was an ensign in the British army in 1746, and rose to the rank of paymaster and captain in the 60th Royal American regiment, serving under Gen. Henry Bouquet, 1764. He was imprisoned in London, England, in 1779 on the charge of corresponding with Benjamin Franklin, then in France. By this imprisonment he is said to have lost £12,000. He was released, and went to France, and thence to Charleston, S.C., where he was attached to the staff of Gen. Nathanael Greene, and was made geographer-general, an office created by congress, May 20, 1785. He made the maps and plates for Dr. William Smith's *Account of Bouquet's Expedition* (1765), published in London and Paris; *A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina* (1778–1781), and in Philadelphia, *History, Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida* (1784); besides three papers in the *Philadelphia Transactions* (1775, 1776 and 1783), and one in the *Transactions of the American Society*. His geographical work forms the basis of *American Gazetteer* (1789), compiled by Dr. Jedidiah Morse. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789.

HUTCHINS, Waldo, representative, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Sept. 30, 1822. He was graduated at Amherst in 1842, studied law in New York city, 1842–45; was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practised in New York city. He was a member of the state assembly, 1853; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867; an advocate of the establishment of public parks in New York city; a member of the board of commissioners of public parks, New York city, 1857–69 and 1887–91, serving as president, 1889–90; and a Democratic representative in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85. He died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1891.

HUTCHINS, Wells Andrews, representative, was born at Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1818; son of Asa and Hannah (Bushnell) Hutchins, who emigrated from Hartford, Conn., and were among the early settlers of Ohio. Asa Hutchins was a colonel in the war of 1812, and died when Wells, the fourth child, was twelve years old, leaving the boy practically dependent on his own resources. He devoted his leisure to study, and in 1836 opened a select school at Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., where he earned enough money to enable him to prepare for the bar. He studied under the Hon. John Hutchins and John Crowell; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was married, Feb. 23, 1843, to Cornelia M., daughter of Joshua V. Robinson. He was a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a representative in the 50th general assembly of Ohio, 1852–54; provost-marshal for Ohio, 1862, and a representative in the 38th congress, 1863–65, being the only Democratic representative in congress from Ohio who voted for the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. He attained a high position at the bar. He died at Portsmouth, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1875.

HUTCHINSON, Aaron, educator, was born in Hebron, Conn., in March, 1722. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1747, A.M., 1750; studied theology and was pastor of the Congregational church, Grafton, Mass., 1750–73. He was married in 1749 to Marjory Carter, of Hebron, and their ten children were all born in Grafton, Mass. In April, 1774, he visited the valley of the upper Connecticut, and the towns of Hartford, Pomfret and Woodstock, Vt., engaged his services for a term of five years as the pastor for the three towns, and on July 4, 1776, he removed his family to a farm in Pomfret, which afforded him during his life the chief support of his family. While carrying on his farm labors he taught a class of young men preparing for the ministry, the students following him in the fields while he was ploughing or mowing. He taught them Latin and Greek without the aid of text-books, depending entirely on his memory, as he usually did also in conducting the church services, he having committed to memory the entire New Testament by chapter and verse and the hymns in general use. He was given the honorary degree of A.M. by Harvard in 1750, by Dartmouth in 1780 and by the College of New Jersey in 1794. His sermon before the Windsor convention, July 2, 1777, entitled "A Well Tempered Self Love a Rule of Conduct towards Others," was delivered extempore and afterward written out by him and published. It was read before the convention assembled at Bennington in September, 1777. See *Biographical Sketch* by Rush C. Hawkins (1888); *Memoir* by Henry Swan Dana (Woodstock *Standard*, Aug. 17, 24, 31, 1871). His sermon at Windsor was reprinted in *Collections* of the Vermont Historical society, vol. I, pp. 67–101. He is also the author of: *Valor for the Truth* (1767); *Coming of Christ* (1773); *Meat out of the Eater, or Samson's Riddle Unriddled* (1784). He died in Pomfret, Vt., Sept. 27, 1800.

HUTCHINSON, Anne, religious teacher, was born in Lincolnshire, England, probably in 1590; daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury.

She was married about 1612, to William Hutchinson, of Alford, Lincolnshire, whose younger sister, Mary, was married to the Rev. John Wheelwright, of Lincolnshire. Edward, the eldest son of William and Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, accompanied the Rev. John Cotton to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633, and he was followed by his father and mother, in September, 1634, and by his uncle, the Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1636. Mrs. Hutchinson for three years made sweeping criticisms of all the preachers of the Bay, except Cotton, whose teachings she upheld. The clergy considered her doctrines "dangerous errors," claiming that she taught: that the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in a justified person;" that "a devout Christian receives from God immediate revelation of His will;" and that "no sanctification can help to evidence to as our justification." She gave public lectures, first to women, and afterward to both men and women, in which she repeated and commented on sermons she had heard in England. Her only supporters among the clergy were her brother-in-law, the Rev. John Wheelwright, who had been placed over the church at Mount Wollaston (Braintree), and who was outspoken in his advocacy of the doctrine of the "Antinomians," and her pastor, John Cotton, who was less outspoken. Sir Harry Vane, the governor, was her defender. Two parties, one claiming to be "under a covenant of grace," and the other "under a covenant of works," were formed in Boston, and when the Pequot war called for soldiers, a company of militia would not march, as their chaplain was considered to be "under a covenant of works." This brought the church to a determination to put an end to the matter, and Wheelwright was found guilty of preaching a seditious sermon and banished, and Mrs. Hutchinson was exiled from the colony on the civil charge that she disturbed their peace, and, "being convented for traducing the ministers and their ministry, she declared voluntarily her revelations for their ground, and that she should be delivered and the court ruined with their posterity." This action was taken, Nov. 2, 1637. With her husband and fifteen children, she went to the Narragansett country, and purchased the island of Aquidneck from the Indians, and founded the town of Portsmouth, and the Rev. John Wheelwright went to New Hampshire, and with his followers founded Exeter and Dover. Her husband died in 1642, and with her children, she journeyed toward New Netherlands, and settled west of Mill river in Connecticut. They had been in the place less than a year when the Indians attacked the settlement, and murdered sixteen of the settlers, including Mrs. Hutchinson, and most of her children and servants. One child, Susanna, ten years old, was carried into captivity and ransomed four years afterward, and in 1651, was married to John Cole, of Rhode Island. Anne Hutchinson died in September, 1643.

HUTCHINSON, Charles Lawrence, banker, was born in Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1854; son of Benjamin P. and Sarah (Ingalls) Hutchinson; grandson of Ira and Hannah (Wilson) Hutchinson, and of William and Lydia (Atwell) Ingalls. His father removed with his family to Chicago, Ill., in 1856, became a leader on the board of trade of Chicago, and died at Lake Geneva, Wis., March 16, 1899. Charles L. was graduated at the high school, and in 1873 engaged in business with his father, a dealer in cereal products. He was made president of the Corn Exchange bank, and also became a director in various large corporations. He was a liberal patron of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was elected and served for over twenty years as its president. With Martin A. Ryerson, he advanced to the institute $200,000 to secure a valuable collection of paintings. He was a director of the Columbian exposition of 1893, and chairman of the committee on fine arts, and was also promoter of the Chicago university, and other educational interests of the city of Chicago. He was married in 1883 to Frances, daughter of Herbert M. Kinsley. He was president of the general convention of the Universalist church for three terms.

HUTCHINSON, Enoch, editor and author, was born in Marion, N.Y., June 25, 1810. He was graduated at Waterville college, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837, and at the Newton Theological institution, Newton Centre, Mass., 1837. He was ordained a clergyman in the Baptist church in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1837; and was pastor of the Baptist church at Framingham, Mass., 1840–41. In the latter year he accepted the chair of theology in the Maine Baptist Theological institute, Thomaston, Maine, and was subsequently for many years editor of the *Baptist Memorial* published in New York city. He was a thorough oriental student and is the author of a volume entitled *Music of the Bible* (1864); and also of a translation of Uhlemann's *Syriac Grammar* (1875). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 1, 1885.

HUTCHINSON, Israel, soldier, was born in Danvers, Mass., in November, 1727; son of Elisha and Ginger (Porter) Hutchinson, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Richard Hutchinson, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1634. His father was one of the first board of the governor's council of Massachusetts Bay. Israel served his country as sergeant in a company of rangers in 1757, in the colonial wars against the allied forces of the French and Indians, and was one of the non-commissioned officers who led the

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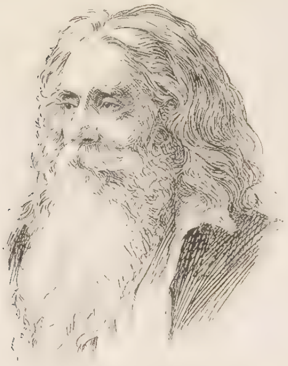
Massachusetts militia to the defence of Ticonderoga and Lake George, in 1758. For his action in these sanguinary engagements, he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and with it joined the forces of General Wolfe in the assault on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, which saved to England the colonies of America. When the British soldiers fired upon the people of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the news reached Danvers at 9 o'clock in the morning, and by 11 o'clock he had sixty minute men gathered ready to intercept the British troops on their return to Boston. This they did at West Cambridge, where from behind breastworks improvised from bundles of shingles, Captain Hutchinson and his sixty Danvers minutemen were attacked by a flanking party of the main British column, and eight of their number fell, martyrs to the cause of American liberty, and on the morning of April 20, 1775, the bodies of the slain were taken back to Danvers. For his conduct at West Cambridge he was on May 3, 1775, made lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Massachusetts regiment, Col. John Mansfield, and with the regiment joined the American militia, assembled at Cambridge. At sunset, June 16, 1775, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson marched from Cambridge green with 1000 men, under Colonel Prescott, and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He engaged in the siege of Boston under Washington, as colonel of the 27th regiment, accompanied the commander-in-chief to Long Island, where his men manned the boats in the retreat across the East river to New York, and the regiment was a part of the retreating army through New Jersey and across the Delaware. He returned to Danvers in 1777, where he was a miller up to the time of his death. He represented his town in the general court of the commonwealth for nineteen years, and was a member of the governor's council two years, besides serving in other public capacities. He was married in 1747, to Anna Cue, by whom he had four children; and in 1759, to Mehitabel Putnam. A granite monument was erected to his memory on the site of his home at Danversport, in 1896, and inscribed with a record of his military and civil life. He died at Danversport, Mass., March 16, 1811.

HUTCHINSON, James, physician, was born in Wakefield, Pa., Jan. 29, 1752. He received a classical education at home, and about 1775 went to London, where he was graduated in medicine. He was in London when the troubles between America and the mother country broke out, and he espoused the cause of the colonists. He went to France to visit Benjamin Franklin, and was entrusted with important despatches, which he bore to the Continental congress. He joined the American forces on his arrival in Philadelphia, and served as physician and surgeon throughout the Revolution. He was secretary of the American Philosophical society for several years; was professor of materia medica in the medical department of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1789–91, and professor of chemistry in the medical department of the newly chartered University of Pennsylvania, 1791–93. He served as trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1779–81. He held the official office of physician of the port of Philadelphia and as physician to the Philadelphia hospital. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1793.

HUTCHINSON, John Russell, educator, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Feb. 12, 1807. He prepared for college at an academy conducted by his uncle, the Rev. John Hutchinson, at Mifflintown, Pa., and was graduated at Jefferson college in 1826. He studied theology at Princeton, 1826–28; was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, April 22, 1829, and preached at Bethel and Rodney Mills, Miss., 1829–30. He was ordained in July, 1830, by the presbytery of Mississippi; was pastor at Baton Rouge, La., 1830–33; pastor and professor in the Louisiana college, Jackson, La., 1834–36, and pastor at Vicksburg, Miss., 1837–42. He was professor at Oakland college, Claiborne county, Miss., 1842–50, and acting president from the assassination of President Jeremiah Chamberlain, Sept. 5, 1850, to 1854. He was pastor and principal of a classical school at Covington, La., 1854–57; pastor at New Orleans, 1857–60, Houston, Texas, 1860–65, and a missionary in the presbytery of Brazos, Texas, 1867–75. He received the degree of D.D. He published *Reminiscences, Sketches and Addresses* (1874). He died at Houston, Texas, Feb. 24, 1878.

HUTCHINSON, John Wallace, vocalist, was born in Milford, N.H., Jan. 4, 1821; son of Jesse and Mary (Leavitt) Hutchinson, and a direct descendant from Richard Hutchinson, who settled in Salem Mass., having left England in 1634. He was paid a premium for "setting up" the first plough in Massachusetts. Jesse and Mary Hutchinson were vocalists, and "took part in quartettes of ballads and sacred music," and their thirteen children, who reached maturity, inherited musical talent and became well known as the "Hutchinson Family." As children they sang at home in chorus, and assisted in religious meetings in the neighborhood. The demand for their talent led to the formation of a concert troupe, Judson, Asa, Abby and John forming the quartette. They were abolitionists, temperance advocates, and favored woman suffrage, and directed their songs to meet the sentiments of these growing reforms. In 1845 they travelled through Great Britain and Ireland, where they were extremely popular. Their anti-slavery songs led to their receiving engagements from conventions and political mass meetings, and they travelled over the entire north and west, singing to large audiences. In the Republican campaigns of 1856 and 1860 they were especially effective, and when the civil war occurred they visited recruiting camps, where they cheered the volunteers with patriotic songs. John, with his son and daughter, visited the Army of the Potomac in Virginia after the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861, and were at first expelled by order of the commanding general, but an order from President Lincoln, approved by the cabinet, re-admitted them, and they became not only singers, but active nurses in the hospital camps. Jesse (born 1813, died 1853) composed numerous songs which became very popular, including: "Emancipation Song," "Good Old Days of Yore," "The Slave Mother," "The Slave's Appeal," and "Right over Wrong." Judson (born 1817, died 1859) composed and sang political, humorous and pathetic songs. Asa, the basso (born 1823, died 1884), was the business manager. Abby, the contralto (born 1829, died 1892), was married in 1849 and retired from public life. John Wallace, the most talented singer of the family, composed several anti-slavery and woman suffrage songs and many pathetic ballads. He was the last survivor of the original troupe, and on his seventieth birthday, 1891, his relatives and friends assembled at his home, Tower Cottage, High Rock, Lynn, Mass., where were present his sister Abby and his surviving children, with those of his deceased brothers, Judson, Noah and Andrew. On his seventy-fifth birthday the American Temperance union, which he had organized twenty-five years before, gave him a reception in Chickering hall, New York, and on his seventy-seventh birthday the Peace society gave him a reception in Independence hall, Philadelphia. In 1901 he had given nearly 11,700 concerts. He is the author of: *The Story of the Hutchinsons* (2 vols., 1898).



John W Hutchinson

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1711; son of Thomas and Sarah (Foster) Hutchinson; grandson of Elisha Hutchinson, first chief justice of the court of common pleas, and a councillor; great-grandson of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, who was murdered by the Nipmunk Indians, and great^2-grandson of William and Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, who were banished to Rhode Island from Massachusetts in 1637 for their religious belief. He was graduated at Harvard in 1727, became a lawyer, was selectman of Boston, representative to the general court for ten years, and for three years speaker. He was married, in 1734, to Margaret, daughter of Gov. John Sandford, of Rhode Island. She died in 1753. He was lieutenant-governor in 1758; chief justice in 1760; acting governor in 1769, and governor in 1771. His house was twice attacked in the stamp act riots of 1765, and during the second attack his furniture and library were carried to the street and burned. He could not endure the opprobrium heaped on him by Otis, Bowdoin, Hancock, Samuel Adams and John Adams, and on June 1, 1774, he sailed for England and did not return to his native land. For his loyalty he was pensioned by the crown. Much of his valuable manuscript was destroyed with his furniture, but out of that saved was: *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay* (vols. I. and II., 1764–67); *Collection of Original Papers Relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay* (1769). A third volume, completing the *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, was edited by his grandson, the Rev. John Hutchinson, and published in London in 1828. His great-grandson, Peter Orlando Hutchinson, published *Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson* (2 vols., 1884–86). He died in Brompton, England, June 3, 1780.

Thos Hutchinson

HUTCHINSON, Titus, jurist, was born in Grafton, Mass., April 29, 1771; the youngest son of the Rev. Aaron and Marjory (Carter) Hutchinson. He was fitted for college by his father and applied for admission to the junior class at Dartmouth in 1792. The trustees refused to receive him unless he would pay the full four years' tuition. This he could not do, and mounting his horse, with his clothes still in his saddle-bags, he continued the journey to the College of New

Jersey, Princeton, where he was received and was graduated second in his class in 1794, receiving his A.M. degree in 1797. He studied law with his brother, Aaron J. Hutchinson, in Lebanon, N.H., and was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1798. He was a practising lawyer in Woodstock, Vt., 1798–1813; state's attorney; representative in the state legislature ten years; U.S. attorney for the district of Vermont, 1813–23; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1826–30, and chief justice, 1830–33. He was a member of the corporation of the University of Vermont, 1810–25, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution in 1811. He was married, Feb. 16, 1800, to Clarissa Sage, and they had five sons: Edwin, born Feb. 28, 1803, University of Vermont, A.B., 1823, lawyer, Windsor, Vt., died Aug. 23, 1861; Oramel, University of Vermont, 1824, lawyer, Chester, Vt., died there; Henry, University of Vermont, 1825, lawyer, died, 1885; Titus, and Alexander. Judge Hutchinson is the author of: *Fourth of July Orations* (1806–09); *Jurisdiction of Courts* (1855). He died in Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 24, 1857.

HUTCHINSON, Joseph Chrisman, physician, was born in Old Franklin, Mo., Feb. 22, 1822. He was a student at the University of Missouri and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He practised in his native town, 1848–52, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1852–87. He was surgeon in the Brooklyn hospital, 1857–87; surgeon-in-chief of the Brooklyn orthopædic infirmary for several years; lecturer on the diseases of women, University of the City of New York, 1854–56; surgeon to the Brooklyn cholera hospital, 1854; professor of operative and clinical surgery in Long Island college hospital, 1860–67, and health commissioner of Brooklyn, 1873–75. He was a delegate to the International Medical congress at Paris in 1867; to the British Medical association in Edinburgh in 1875, and to the one in London in 1881. He was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1869–71, and its president, 1871. He published: *History and Observations on Asiatic Cholera in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1854* (1854); a text-book for schools entitled: *Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene* (1870); *Contributions to Orthopœdic Surgery* (1880). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 16, 1887.

HUTSON, Charles Woodward, educator, was born at McPhersonville, S.C., Sept. 23, 1840; son of William Ferguson and Sophronia Lucia (Palmer) Hutson; grandson of Richard Woodward and Martha O'Rielly (Ferguson) Hutson, and of the Rev. Edward and Sarah (Bunce) Palmer, both descended from early colonists of New England; and a descendant of the Rev. William Hutson, who came from England to America in 1740, settling near Stoney Creek church, Prince William's parish, S.C., marrying Mary Woodward, a descendant of the oldest settlers in the colony. Charles Woodward Hutson was graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., in 1860, and served in the Confederate army as private in the Hampton Legion, infantry, 1861–62, and the Beaufort artillery, 1862–65. He was professor of Greek at the Louisiana State university, 1869–72; professor of modern languages at the University of Mississippi, 1881–89, and in 1893 was elected professor of English and history at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas. He is the author of: *Beginnings of Civilization* (1881); *Out of a Besieged City* (1887); *The Story of Beryl* (1888); *French Literature* (1889); *The Story of Language* (1898), and fugitive verses in current periodicals.

HUTSON, Richard, delegate, was born in Prince William's parish, S.C., June 12, 1747; son of the Rev. William and Mary (Woodward) Chardon Hutson. His father, an Englishman, was an Independent minister, who settled in 1743 over a congregation at Stoney Creek. In 1756 the family removed to Charleston, the father having been called to the pastorate of the "Circular Church," in which he served until his death, about 1760. Richard Hutson was prepared for college at Charleston, paying special attention to the languages. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; was admitted to the South Carolina bar, and practised law in Charleston, 1768–78. On the outbreak of the Revolution he took an active part on the Whig side, and suffered both in purse and person. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–79. In August, 1780, with other leading patriots of Charleston, he was sent to St. Augustine and imprisoned by the British. To relieve the tedium of prison life he is said to have added Spanish to the languages of which he was master. He was intendant of Charleston, 1783–84; chancellor, 1784–91, and on the promotion of Chancellor John Rutledge, in 1791, he became the senior judge of the court of chancery. He was a member of the South Carolina convention that ratified the Federal constitution, 1788, and lost his property by accepting Continental money, that his example might help to establish public confidence in the currency. He never married. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793.

HUTTON, Frederick Remsen, mechanical engineer, was born in New York city, May 28, 1853; son of Mancius Smedes and Gertrude (Holmes) Hutton, grandson of Timothy Hutton, and of Obadiah Holmes, and a direct descendant of the Rev. Everadus Mancius, sent from Holland to minister to the settlers of Ulster county, N.Y., and of the Van Wycks and Remsens, of Dutchess county, N.Y. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1873, and from the School of Mines, E.M. and C.E., 1876. He was assistant in civil and mechanical engineering at Columbia, 1876–77; instructor in mechanical engineering, 1877–82; adjunct professor of mechanical engineering, 1882–92, and was made full professor in 1892. He was elected a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1894, and its secretary in 1883. He was also made an associate fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1881. He prepared for the tenth U.S. census, monographs on machine tools and wood-working machines, and on steam pump and pumping-engines, 1880–82; was mechanical editor of the *Engineering Magazine* (1892), and of *Johnson's Cyclopædia* (1893), and is author of: *Mechanical Engineering of Power Plants* (1897); *Heat and Heat Engines* (1899); and contributions to scientific journals.

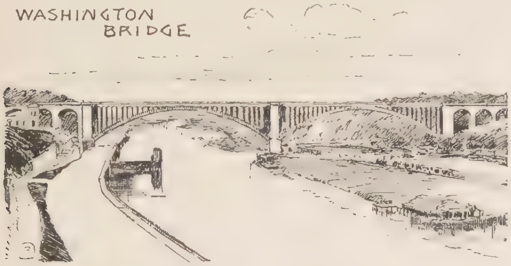
Laurence Hutton

HUTTON, Laurence, author, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1843; son of John and Eliza (Scott) Hutton, and grandson of James Hutton, a friend of Sir David Brewster, and of William Scott, a friend and cousin of Sir Walter Scott. His father was a friend and parishioner of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, and Laurence as a boy sat upon Thackeray's knee, and was blessed by him. He was educated in his native city and entered upon a mercantile career. He visited Europe and made London his summer home for many years. He became a writer for the public press, especially in the direction of dramatic criticism and the history of the stage, and dramatic critic of the New York *Evening Mail.* He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale university in 1892, and from Princeton in 1897. He is the author of: *Plays and Players* (1875); *Literary Landmarks of London* (1877); *Curiosities of the American Stage* (1891); *Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh* (1892); *From the Books of Laurence Hutton* (1892); *Edwin Booth* (1893); *Portraits in Plaster* (1894); *Other Times and Other Seasons* (1895); *Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem* (1895); *Literary Landmarks of Venice* (1896); *Literary Landmarks of Florence* (1897); *Literary Landmarks of Rome* (1897); *A Boy and Four Dogs* (1898); and edited: *Artists of the Nineteenth Century and Their Works* (with Clara Erskine Clement, 2 vols., 1879); *The American Actor Series* (6 vols., 1881–82); *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (with Brander Matthews, 1886); John Bernard's *Retrospection of America* (1886); *Opening Addresses of the American Stage* (1886); *A Memoir of Lester Wallack* (1887); *The Letters of Charles Dickens to Wilkie Collins* (1892). His contributions to periodicals include a series entitled "Literary Notes," in *Harper's Magazine* (1886–98).

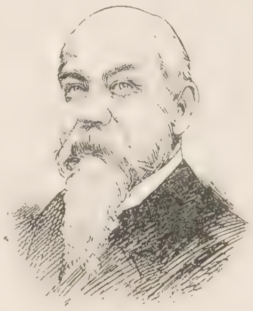
HUTTON, Mancius Holmes, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1837; son of the Rev. Dr. Mancius Smedes and Gertrude (Holmes) Hutton. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1857, studied at the Union Theological seminary, N.Y., 1857–59, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1860. He took a post-graduate course at the Union Theological seminary, 1860–1861; was ordained by the classis of Westchester, June 15, 1864; was pastor of the Reformed church, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., 1864–79, and became pastor of the Second church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1879. He was married, Oct. 9, 1879, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of John Woodruff Clark. He was president of the Middlesex County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, 1888–89, and in 1896 was elected president of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America. He also became chaplain of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and one of the chaplains-general of the general society. He was elected a member of the New Brunswick Greek club and the New Jersey Microscopical society. Rutgers college conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1879. He is the author of book notices and topical papers in various ecclesiastical and literary reviews.

HUTTON, William Rich, civil engineer, was born in Washington, D.C., March 21, 1826; son of James and Salome (Rich) Hutton; grandson of Nathaniel and Eleanor (Dempsey) Hutton and of Obadiah and Salome (Lombard) Rich; great-grandson of John Strangeways and Ann (Van

Lear) Hutton, and a descendant of John Hutton, who came to New York from Scotland and married, according to the records of the Collegiate church, in 1696, Katrina "Stranguish" (Strangeways). He was educated in private schools in Washington, became a civil engineer; was assistant and afterward chief engineer of Washington aqueduct, 1862–63; chief engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 1869–71, and consulting engineer, 1871–80; chief engineer of the Western Maryland railroad, 1871–74, and he designed the two first locks and movable dams for Kanawha river, 1874–78. He removed to New York city in 1880, and in 1886 was for a short time consulting engineer of the new aqueduct. He was consulting engineer of the Colorado Midland railway; chief engineer of the Washington bridge across the Harlem river, New York, 1886–89; chief engineer of the Hudson river tunnel, 1889–91, and a member of the U.S. board of engineers on obstructions in the Columbia river. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Jan. 8, 1873; of the Society of Civil Engineers of France in 1880, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1890.



HYATT, Alpheus, naturalist, was born in Washington, D.C., April 5, 1838; son of Alpheus and Harriet R. (King) Hyatt, and grandson of Seth and Jemima (Jones) Hyatt and of John and Mary Ann (Butler) King, all natives of Maryland. Thomas Hyatt, who landed in Virginia in 1633, is probably his first ancestor in America. He was a student at the Maryland Military academy; completed the freshman year at Yale in the class of 1860; travelled in Europe in 1857; entered the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1858, and was graduated under Professor Agassiz in 1862. He served as captain in the 47th Massachusetts volunteers, 1863–65. In 1867 he became one of the curators at the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; in 1869 he assisted in founding the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., and was appointed one of the curators of the academy's museum in 1869. In 1870 he was elected custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1872 he continued at various museums in Europe his work upon Ammonites, begun while a student at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass. He was elected curator of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1881, and having had charge of the fossil cephalopods at the Cambridge museum for many years, was appointed assistant in paleontology in 1886. He was professor of zoölogy and paleontology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1870–88. He was one of the two founders, and became manager, of the Teachers' School of Science, and in 1877 was made professor of biology and zoölogy at Boston university. In 1883 he helped to found the American Society of Naturalists, and was elected its first president. He also founded the laboratory of natural history at Annisquam, Mass., under the auspices of the Woman's Educational society of Boston, and took personal charge of this enterprise, which was subsequently used as the basis for the foundation of the Laboratory of Biology at Wood's Hole, Mass., and he was the president of its first board of trustees. He was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1869, and a member of the National Academy of Science in 1875. In 1889 he was appointed paleontologist in charge of lower mesozoic (Trias and Jura) in the U.S. geological survey, and made several journeys in that and succeeding years in the west. He was one of the four founders and original editors of the *American Naturalist*. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Feb. 15, 1895; was a member of the Geological Society of Washington, D.C.; was made honorary member of the American Society of Naturalists in 1897; corresponding member of the Geological Society of London in 1897, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His more important works are: *Observations on Polyzoa* (1866); *Parallelisms Between the Life of the Individual and the Entire Group of the Order Tetrabranchiata* (1867); *Fossil Cephalopods of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy* (1872); *Revision of North American Poriferæ* (1875–77); *Genera of Fossil Cephalopoda* (1883); *Larval Theory of the Origin of Cellular Tissue* (1884); *Values in Classification of the Stages of Growth and Decline* (1888); *Genesis of the Arietidæ* (1889); *Carboniferous Cephalopods of Texas* (1891–93); *Jura and Trias at Taylorsville, Cali-*



A Hyatt

fornia (1892–94); *Bioplastology and the related branches of Scientific Research* (1893); *Phylogeny of an Acquired Characteristic* (1894); *Cephalopoda*, in Zittel's *Text Book of Paleontology* (in press, 1900). He edited *Guides for Science Teaching*, for the use of teachers in the public schools; and is the author of several of the series, including: *About Pebbles; Commercial and Other Sponges; Common Hydroids; Corals and Echinoderms; Oysters, Clams, etc., and Worms.*

HYATT, James William, financier, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 19, 1837; son of James William and Laura (Gray) Hyatt; grandson of John and Jane (White) Hyatt, and a descendant of James William and Laura Gray. He attended the public schools until 1850, when he commenced an active business life. He removed to New York city in 1860, where he was employed in the banking house of Le Grand Lockwood & Co. In 1873 he returned to Norwalk, where he was justice of the peace and vice-president of the Danbury and Norwalk Railway company, and in 1881 became its president. He was secretary and general manager, 1873–74, and president from 1874 of the Norwalk Horse Railway company. He served in the state legislature as a Democratic representative, 1875–76; was state bank commissioner by appointment of Governor Ingersoll, 1876–86; was elected state senator in 1884, and resigned the same year; was re-appointed state bank commissioner, 1884; was U.S. bank examiner for Connecticut and Rhode Island by appointment of President Cleveland, 1886–87, and treasurer of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Conrad N. Jordan, resigned, from May, 1887, to March 4, 1889. He was president of the Fairfield County National bank, in Norwalk, 1890–93. He was married in December, 1860, to Jane M., daughter of Gen. George Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn., and had two sons and two daughters. He died at Norwalk, Conn., March 12, 1893.

HYDE, Ammi Bradford, educator, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N.Y., March 13, 1826; son of Asahel J. and Mary (Hinckley) Hyde; grandson of Nathan and Laura (Humphrey) Hyde and of Jared and Hopestill (Brewster) Hinckley, and a descendant in the seventh generation of William Brewster, of the *Mayflower*, and of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The Hyde immigrant settled in Derby (Oxford), Conn. Jared Hinckley was a soldier in the American Revolution. Ammi Bradford Hyde graduated from Wesleyan university in 1846, and was teacher of languages in Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., 1846–61. He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rushville, N.Y., 1862–64; professor of Greek in Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1864–79, also serving on the U.S. sanitary commission at City Point, Va., in 1864. He was professor of Biblical literature in Allegheny college, 1879–84, and in the latter year was elected professor of Greek in the University of Denver. He was married, July 25, 1850, to Mira Smith. Syracuse college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1874. He was a member of the Oriental society and a founder of the American Philological association. He wrote: "Book of Ecclesiastes" and "The Songs of Solomon" in the *Commentary on the Old Testament* (1881); and is the author of: *The Story of Methodism*, and a volume of *Essays* (1888).

HYDE, Edward, colonial governor of North Carolina, was born in England about 1650. He was sent out to North Carolina in 1711 as governor of the province, and it fell to his duty to restore order between the rival governments established by the Anglicans and Quakers respectively. He was instructed to receive his commission from the governor of the Anglican division, but before his arrival that official had died, and he had no evidence of authority except private letters from the proprietaries. He convened a legislature, but its acts were not enforced, and Thomas Cary, governor by the will of the Quaker party, determined to break up the rival government. To accomplish this purpose he attempted to land two ship-loads of soldiers in Chowan sound, and Hyde called to his aid the governor of Virginia, who sent a party of marines from the guard-ships and Cary was expelled. Hyde then defended the inhabitants from the attacks of the Indians, and gained much popularity by defeating the Tuscaroras near New Berne, Jan. 3, 1712. The same year an epidemic of yellow fever attacked the people of the colony, and Hyde was one of the first victims, Aug. 8, 1712.

HYDE, Edward Wyllys, educator, was born in Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 17, 1843; son of Harvey and Julia D. (Taylor) Hyde; grandson of Abner Hyde, of Brooklyn, Conn., and a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Isaac Hyde. He was graduated at Cornell university, B.C.E., in 1872, and C.E., 1874. He was instructor in civil engineering there, 1871–73; professor of mathematics at the Chester (Pa.) Military academy, 1873–74; assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Cincinnati, 1875–78, and in 1878 was made full professor. He served as dean and chairman of the academic faculty, 1892–93, 1894–95, 1897–99. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881, and president of section "A" in 1891; and a member of the American Mathematical society in May, 1891. He was made associate editor of the *Annals of Mathematics* in 1897. He published: *Skew Arches* (1875); *Directional Calculus* (1890);

a chapter on "Grassmann's Space Analysis" in *Higher Mathematics*, edited by Woodward and Merriman, and various articles in scientific periodicals.

HYDE, Frederick, physician, was born in Whitney Point, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1807; son of Col. Ebby and Betsy (Osborn) Hyde, and grandson of Gen. Caleb Hyde, of Berkshire county, Mass.; an officer in the Revolutionary army, who removed to Lisle, Broome county, N.Y., where he was appointed major-general of the state militia, and was elected state senator from the western district of New York in 1803. Col. Ebby Hyde also served in the Revolution. Frederick Hyde was licensed by the Cortland County Medical society in 1833, and was graduated at Fairfield Medical college, M.D., 1836. He practised medicine at Virgil, N.Y., 1833–36, and at Cortland, N.Y., 1836–87. He conducted a private anatomical school at Cortland, N.Y., 1850–54; was professor of medical jurisprudence in Geneva Medical college, 1854–55; of surgery, 1855–72, and dean and professor of surgery in the medical college of Syracuse university, 1872–87. He was a trustee of Cortlandville academy for twenty-five years and its president seventeen years. He also served as president of the local board of Cortland normal school, 1876–87; of the Cortland Savings bank, 1876–87, and of the New York State Medical society in 1865, and as delegate to the International medical congress in 1876 and to the British Medical association in 1884. He was an original and permanent member of the American Medical association, founder and member of the Council of New York State Medical association, and member of the Council of Naval and Military Surgery and of several local societies. He was married, Jan. 24, 1838, to Elvira, daughter of Dr. Miles Goodyear, and their son, Miles Goodyear Hyde, practised medicine in Cortland, N.Y., and was professor of internal anatomy in the medical department of Syracuse university, 1872–78, removing to New York city in 1888. Their daughter, Augusta, was graduated at Mt. Holyoke seminary, and became an artist and teacher of art. Dr. Frederick Hyde died in Cortland, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1887.

HYDE, George Baxter, philanthropist, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., March 20, 1811; son of Joshua Hyde. He taught in country schools in early life and afterward for many years was principal of the Dwight and Everett schools in Boston. He was a member of the school committee of Boston for a number of years. He was married to Mary Wilbur, daughter of Jason and Polly Clapp, of Walpole, Mass. He bequeathed to the city of Boston $14,000 for a statue of Rufus Choate; to the town of Sturbridge, $20,000 for a public library, and to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, his residuary estate, estimated at $40,000. These bequests became active in 1894. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1861. He died in Boston, Mass., July 8, 1889.

HYDE, Henry Baldwin, underwriter, was born in Catskill, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1834; son of Henry Hazen and Lucy Baldwin (Beach) Hyde; grandson of Wilkes and Sarah (Hazen) Hyde, and of the Rev. James Beach, of Winsted, Conn.; great-grandson of Asa and Lucy (Rowland) Hyde and of Jacob Hazen, of Franklin, Conn.: great^2-grandson of Abner, great^3-grandson of Thomas, great^4-grandson of Samuel and great^5-grandson of William Hyde, of England, who settled in Newton, Mass., 1633, and in 1636 in Hartford colony. Henry attended school at Catskill, N.Y., and in 1850 went to New York city, where he engaged as merchants' clerk, and in January, 1852, as a clerk in the office of the Mutual Life Insurance company. In March, 1859, he had attained the position of cashier of the company and resigned, announcing to President Winston his plan to form an insurance company on new lines, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was incorporated, July 26, 1859, with Mr. Hyde as its vice-president and manager. On the death of President Alexander, in 1874, he became president of the society with a salary of $100,000 per annum. Mr. Hyde was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Union League, Union, Lawyers', Press and other clubs. He died in New York city, May 2, 1899.

HYDE, Thomas Worcester, soldier and shipbuilder, was born in Florence, Italy, Jan. 15, 1841; son of Maj. Zina and Eleanor (Davis) Hyde, of Bath, Maine. He was graduated at Bowdoin college, A. B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and from the (old) University of Chicago one of the first graduates of 1861. He enlisted in a Chicago regiment which was not accepted in the first call for 75,000 men and he returned to Maine, where he helped to recruit the 7th Maine volunteers and was commissioned captain and soon after major. He took part with the regiment in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and the seven days' battles before Richmond, and commanded the regiment at Second Bull Run, Williamsburg and Antie-

T. W. Hyde

tam. He was made inspector-general of the left division, Army of the Potomac, and was with General Sedgwick as aide-de-camp at Marye's Heights; with his regiment at Salem Church; with General Sedgwick as aide-de-camp and provost-marshal at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, and by the side of his chief when he was killed at Spottsylvania. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, continuing on the staff of the 6th corps, and soon after was promoted to the rank of colonel and assigned to the command of the 1st Maine veteran volunteers. He commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, after the death at Cedar Creek of General Bidwell, and he led the famous "wedge" which was formed out of the 6th corps and broke the Confederate lines around Petersburg. He was present at the surrender of Lee; was military governor of Danville, Va., for two months, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He was selected to command a brigade of the proposed provisional corps for duty in the south; but the purpose was not carried out. In the fall of 1865 he leased the Bath iron foundry, and later purchased the plant, and in 1884 it was incorporated as the Bath Iron Works. In 1882 he also purchased the Goss Marine Iron Works. He built the ram *Katahdin* and the battle ship *Oregon*, launched in 1893. He was a state senator, 1873–75, and president of the senate, 1874 and 1875; mayor of Bath, 1876–77; a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, 1877, and in 1883 congress appointed him a member of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., Nov. 14, 1899.

Wm DeW. Hyde

HYDE, William De Witt, educator, was born in Winchenden, Mass., Sept. 23, 1858; son of Joel and Eliza (De Witt) Hyde; grandson of Job and Elizabeth (Tolman) Hyde, and a descendant of Jonathan Hyde, born in London, 1626, settled in Newton, Mass., in 1647. He was graduated at Harvard in 1879, studied at Union Theological seminary, 1879–80, and at Andover, 1880–82, graduating with the class of 1882 and then taking a post-graduate course in philosophy at Cambridge and Andover, 1882–83. He was ordained a Congregational minister, Sept. 26, 1883, and was pastor at Paterson, N.J., 1883–85. He was elected Stone professor of mental and moral philosophy, and president of Bowdoin college in 1885. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bowdoin and Harvard in 1886, and that of LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1897. He was one of the ninety-seven judges serving as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He is the author of: *Practical Ethics* (1892); *Social Theology* (1895); *Practical Idealism* (1897); *The Evolution of the College Student* (1898); *God's Education of Man* (1899), and contributions to periodical literature.

HYER, George, pioneer journalist, was born in Fort Covington, N.Y., July 16, 1819; son of Frederick and Eliza Hyer, who settled in Franklin county, N.Y., in 1812. He received a common-school education and in 1833 entered as apprentice, the office of the *St. Lawrence Gazette*, Ogdensburg, N.Y. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1836, where he was a government surveyor. He wrote for the *Advertiser*, the first newspaper published in Milwaukee, and in 1837 was mail agent, carrying the first mail sent west of that point. He established and conducted two newspapers in Milwaukee and two in Madison, Wis., 1838–43, and was a member of the first convention that framed a constitution for the state in 1846, which was rejected. He was married, about 1847, to Catharine, daughter of Capt. Joseph Keyes, and sister of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis. He was state senator in 1851, and a member of the assembly in 1863. He published the Waukesha *Democrat*, 1848–54; the Milwaukee *Advertiser*, 1854–59; was register of the land office at Superior, Wis., in 1855, and edited the Madison *Patriot*, 1859–65; the Madison *Democrat*, 1865–69, and the Oshkosh *Times*, 1867–72. His son, Joseph Keyes Hyer, was graduated from the U.S. Military academy. George Hyer died in Oshkosh, Wis., April 20, 1872.

HYSLOP, James Hervey, educator, was born at Xenia, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1854; son of Robert and Martha Ann (Boyle) Hyslop, and grandson of George Hyslop and of James Boyle. He was graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1877; taught at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1880–82; at Smith college, Massachusetts, 1885–86; at Bucknell university, Pennsylvania, 1888–89; was tutor of philosophy, ethics and psychology in Columbia college, 1889–91; instructor in ethics, 1891–94, and was elected professor of logic and ethics in 1894. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1887. He is the author of: *Elements of Logic* (1892); *Hume's Ethics* (1893); *Syllabus of Psychology* (1894 and 1899); *Elements of Ethics* (1894); *A Study of Government* (1899).

I.

IDDINGS, Joseph Paxson, geologist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21, 1857; son of William Penn and Almira (Gillet) Iddings; grandson of Caleb Peirce and Harriet (Jackson) Iddings, and of Martin and Eliza (Edwards) Gillet, and a descendant of Richard Iddings, of Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pa., who died there in 1725; also of Thomas Lloyd, first governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn (1682); of Jonathan Gillet, who landed at Nantasket, Mass., May 30, 1630, in the ship *Nancy and John*, and of Reinold Marvin, who moved from Hartford to Saybrook, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated, Ph.B., engineering course, Sheffield Scientific school, Yale college, in 1877, and was assistant in field surveying and mechanical draughting there, 1877–78, during which time he pursued a course in mineralogy and chemistry. He then took a special course in geology and assaying at the School of Mines, Columbia college, 1878–79; worked in microscopical petrography at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1879-80; was assistant geologist on the U.S. geological survey, 1880–88; geologist, 1888–92; reinstated, 1895; assistant professor of petrology, University of Chicago, 1892–95, and became full professor in 1895. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1884; foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London; honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Science, and fellow of the Washington Academy of Science and of the Geological Society of America. He is the author of numerous articles published by the U.S. geological survey and in the *American Journal of Science*, the *Bulletin* of the Philosophical Society of Washington, *The Journal of Geology*, and elsewhere.

IDE, Fannie Ogden, ("Ruth Ogden"), author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1853; daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Murphey) Ogden; granddaughter of Curtis and Ruth B. (Swinney) Ogden, and a descendant of Richard Ogden, of Fairfield, Conn., who with his brother John came to America about 1650. She was educated in the schools of Brooklyn, and in December, 1874, was married to Charles W. Ide. She is the author of: *A Little Queen of Hearts* (1884); *His Little Royal Highness* (1889); *A Little Loyal Red-Coat* (1891); *Courage* (1892); *Little Homespun* (1898); *Loyal Hearts and True* (1899), and *Tattine* (1899).

IDE, Henry Clay, diplomatist, was born in Barnet, Vt., Sept. 18, 1844; son of Jacob and Lodaska (Knights) Ide; grandson of Timothy Ide, and a descendant of Nicholas Ide, who emigrated from England and settled at Rehoboth, R.I., in 1643. He prepared for college at the St. Johnsbury academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1866. He was principal of St. Johnsbury academy, 1866–68; head master of the high school at Arlington, Mass., 1868–69; studied law under Judge H. B. Steele, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1869–70; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began to practise in St. Johnsbury in 1871. He served for three years as states' attorney for Caledonia county; was a member of the state senate, 1882–85; president of the Republican state convention in 1884, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888. He was admitted to practise in the U.S. supreme court in 1891; was U.S. commissioner to Samoa, 1891–93; and chief justice under joint appointment from England, Germany and the United States, 1893–97. In February, 1900, he was appointed to serve on the commission to establish civil government in the Philippine Islands. He was married, Oct. 26, 1871, to Mary M., daughter of Joseph and Sophia Melcher, of Stoughton, Mass. He was a director of the First National bank of St. Johnsbury, and the savings bank at Passumpsic, Vt.; the Tredegar National bank of Jacksonville, Ala., and of various manufacturing and railroad corporations. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1900.

Henry C. Ide.

IHRIE, Peter, representative, was born in Easton, Pa., Feb. 3, 1796; son of Peter (1765–1855) and Elizabeth (Kachline) Ihrie, and grandson of Conrad Ihrie, who was born in the circle of Franconia, Germany, 1731, was married three times, and died in Easton in 1813. Peter Ihrie was graduated at Dickinson college in 1815, was admitted to the bar, Aug. 20, 1818, and practised his profession in Easton, Pa. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature and in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33. He was brigadier-general of state militia at the time of Andrew Jackson's death, 1845, and became a charter member of the board of trustees of Lafayette college in 1826, resigning in 1837. He was a director of the Easton bank. He was twice married: first to Camilla A., daughter of Judge John and Mary (Jenkins) Ross, of Easton, Pa., and secondly to Eliza M. Roberts, of Bucks county, Pa. It was Mary (Jenkins) Ross who presented the flag to General Washington at Philadelphia in 1777. Mr. Ihrie left five children, all by his first marriage: the eldest, Elizabeth K., married Dr. William J. Leary, of Edenton, N.C.; the next, Ross R. Ihrie, M.D., of Pittsboro, N.C. (born in Easton, March 24, 1828; died in Pittsboro, June 28, 1889), a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army, married Mary A., daughter of John H. Houghton, a prominent lawyer, of Pittsboro, N.C.; Anna L. married Edwin A. Atlee; Caroline married William Runkle, president of the Warren Foundry and Machine Shop, Phillipsburg, N.J., and Camilla married John Roberts. Peter Ihrie died in Easton, Pa., March 29, 1871.

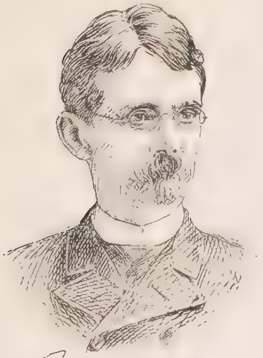
ILES, Malvern Wells, metallurgist, was born in Midway, Ky., Aug. 7, 1852; son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Iles. He was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines in 1875, and was a fellow at Johns Hopkins university, 1876–78, where he made a study of the sulpho-products of xylol. He was later chemist and assayer for the Utica mining and milling company, and was afterward metallurgist successively to the Omaha and Grant Smelting company, the Holden Smelting company and the Globe Smelting and Refining company, all of Denver, Col. At first his research dealt with chemistry simply, but gradually extended until he became an authority upon smelting lead and silver. He was elected a member of the leading scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1876. He is the author of scientific articles published in the *American Journal of Science*, the *American Chemical Journal*, the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the *School of Mines Quarterly*, and other periodicals.

INGALLS, Charles Russell, jurist, was born in Greenwich, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1819; son of Judge Charles Frye and Mary (Rogers) Ingalls, and grandson of Charles Ingalls, of Methuen, Mass., who was graduated at Dartmouth in 1790 and removed to Washington county, N.Y., where he was a lawyer until his death in 1812. His first ancestor in America—Edmund Ingalls, of Lincolnshire, England—settled in Massachusetts Bay colony in June, 1629, in the section which became the city of Lynn. Charles Russell studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1844, with license to practise in the supreme court and court of chancery of New York. He was a member of the state assembly in 1853. He continued in practice with his father at Greenwich, N.Y., till 1860, when he removed to Troy, N.Y., and became a partner with David L. Seymour. He was a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York for the 3d judicial district, 1863–71, and a member, *ex officio*, of the New York court of appeals in 1870–71. He was twice unanimously re-elected to the supreme bench, the judicial term having been extended to fourteen years, and on Jan. 1, 1890, he was retired by operation of the law, having attained the age of seventy years. He was elected a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1866, and president of the institution in 1887 by a unanimous vote of the trustees, but declined the presidency.

INGALLS, Francis Theodore, educator and clergyman, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 3, 1844; son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls. He was graduated from Williams college in 1864, studied theology at Princeton in 1864, was private tutor, 1865–67, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1870. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 20, 1870, and removed to Kansas, where he was pastor at Olathe, 1871–72, Atchison, 1872–80, and Emporia, 1884–87. He was regent of the Kansas State university, trustee of Washburn college, and president of Drury college, Springfield, Mo., 1887–92. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams and Washburn colleges, 1888. He twice visited Europe, extending his trips to Palestine. He died in Springfield, Mo., Aug. 5, 1892.

INGALLS, James Monroe, soldier and author, was born in Sutton, Vt., Jan. 25, 1837; son of James and Mary (Cass) Ingalls; grandson of Samuel and Anna (Shepard) Ingalls and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1629, and was the first settler of Lynn, Mass. He was educated in the public schools and was professor of mathematics in the Evansville seminary, Wisconsin, 1860-64. He enlisted in the regular army, Jan. 2, 1864, and was assigned to the 16th infantry; was promoted corporal, and served as commissary and quartermaster's sergeant until May 21, 1865. He was promoted 2d and 1st lieutenant, May 3, 1865, accepting the promotions, May 21, 1865. On April 17, 1869, he was transferred to the 2d infantry; on Jan. 1, 1871, to the 1st artillery; was promoted captain of artillery, July 1, 1880; major, June 1, 1897, and lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 5, 1900. He served in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and other points in the south, 1864–71, and was then sent to the artillery school, Fort Monroe, graduating with the class of 1872. He was next stationed successively at Plattsburgh barracks, and Forts Jefferson and Barrancas, and in July, 1880, was assigned to the command of Battery A, Governor's Island, New York harbor, and thence transferred to San Francisco harbor, where he served until ordered to Battery G at Fort Monroe, 1882. He suggested and organized the department of ballistics at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, and was made the first instructor, Dec. 19, 1882, which position he held until the school suspended operations in the spring of 1898 on account of the war with Spain. He was also senior instructor in practical artillery exercises, class of 1884; in engineering, class of 1888; in electricity and defensive torpedoes, classes of 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890; and in signalling, 1884–88. He prepared the first text-book on ballistics for the use of the school, embracing all the best modern methods employed in Europe, which was published in September, 1883 (2d ed., 1885; 3d ed., 1886), and was the first treatise on exterior ballistics published in the United States. He is also the author of: *Ballistic Machines* (1885); *Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics* (1890; 3d ed., 1900); *Handbook of Problems in Direct Fire* (1890; rev. ed., 1900); *Interior Ballistics* (1890; rev. ed., 1894); *Ballistic Tables for Direct, Curved and High-Angle Fire* (1891); *Ballistics for the Instruction of Artillery Gunners* (1893); *Ballistic Problems in Indirect and Curved Fire* (1899), and many important tables, essays, reports, papers and contributions on artillery subjects to American and foreign professional journals and to "Johnson's Cyclopædia." His works on ballistics were accepted as authoritative by artillerists in America and Europe.

INGALLS, John James, senator, was born in Middleton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833; son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls; grandson of Theodore and Ruth (Flint) Ingalls; and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who, with his brother Francis, came with Endicott from England in 1629 and founded Lynn, Mass.; and of Aquilla Chase, who settled in New Hampshire in 1630. When fourteen years old he contributed both in prose and verse to the *Carpet Bag*, to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, to the Boston *Transcript* and to the local papers of Haverhill, where he was brought up and prepared for college. He was graduated at Williams in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He removed to Sumner, Kan., in October, 1858, where he joined the Free-soil party, and the next year was a delegate to the Wyandotte constitutional convention. He was secretary of the territorial council in 1860; secretary of the state senate in 1861; state senator from Atchison county in 1862, and was defeated in 1863, and again in 1864, for election as lieutenant-governor. He was married, in 1861, to Anna Cheeseborough, of New York city. In 1872 he refused nomination for representative in congress. He joined the state militia and held the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and judge advocate, 1863–65. He edited the Atchison *Champion*, aided in founding the *Kansas Magazine*, and became well-known as a writer by his "Blue Grass" and "Catfish Aristocracy," published first in its pages. In 1873 he was a candidate for U.S. senator, as successor to Senator S. C. Pomeroy, and he was almost unanimously elected, after a state senator on the floor had denounced Pomeroy as the giver of a large bribe to secure the state senator's vote. Ingalls took his seat, March 4, 1873, and was twice re-elected, his last term in the senate expiring March 3, 1891. He was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and a member of the judiciary, pensions, quadro-centennial and rules committees. He succeeded John Sherman as president of the U.S. senate *pro tempore*, and served as such from 1887 to 1891. In 1891, in the contest for re-election, he was defeated by William Alfred Peffer, of Topeka, a member of the Populist party. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1884. After leaving the senate he engaged in lecturing and in literature. Suffering from an affliction of the throat he travelled in Arizona and New Mexico in 1899–1900, where, in July, 1900, his wife and sons, Ellsworth and Sheffield, joined him. He died at East Las Vegas, N.M., Aug. 16, 1900.



John J. Ingalls

INGALLS, Rufus, soldier, was born in Denmark, Maine, Aug. 23, 1818; son of Cyrus and Sarah (Barker) Ingalls. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1843, was brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the U.S. rifles. He was promoted lieutenant and transferred to the 1st dragoons in 1845; served in New Mexico, 1845–47, and was in the fights at Embudo, Jan. 29, 1847, and Pueblo de Taos, Feb. 4, 1847. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; captain and assistant-quartermaster, Jan. 12, 1848; was on duty in California, 1848–53; returned to Washington, D.C., 1853; was on the Steptoe expedition which crossed the continent, 1854–55; on the commission to examine the war debt of Washington and Oregon territories, 1857–58, and served on the staff of General Harney while that officer was in command of the Department of Oregon during the San Juan difficulties in July, 1859. He was ordered east, and in April, 1861, was sent with a detachment to reinforce Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor. In July, 1861, he joined the Army of the Potomac and in September of that year was assigned to the staff of

General McClellan with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of staff. On Jan. 12, 1862, he was assigned to the quartermaster's department with the rank of major of staff, and he served as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, 1862–65, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 23, 1863. He was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and there renewed his acquaintance with many of the officers who had joined the Confederacy in 1861 whom he had known at West Point and in Mexico. He was promoted, in the regular service, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, July 28, 1866, and colonel and assistant-quartermaster-general, July 29, 1866. Of his services General Grant said: "If he could have been spared to any of the other departments he would have made his mark as a fighter." He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, U.S. army, for meritorious and distinguished services, and major-general of volunteers and U.S. army in March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. After the war he was on duty in Washington, D.C., to May 4, 1866, when he crossed the continent to Oregon; was chief quartermaster in New York, 1867–76, and subsequently at Chicago and Washington; and on Feb. 23, 1882, was promoted brigadier-general and quartermaster-general of the army. He was retired, at his own request, July 1, 1883, and made his home in Oregon. He removed to New York city in 1891, where he died, Jan. 15, 1893.

INGALLS, Thomas Russell, educator, was born in Salem, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1798; son of Charles and Cynthia (Russell) Ingalls. His father was a native of Methuen, Mass., who settled in Washington county, N.Y., after graduating from Dartmouth, A.B., 1790, A.M., 1783; and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Russell, D.D., of Piermont, N.H. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1822, and resigned from the U.S. army in 1833. He was president of Jefferson college, La., 1833–40; travelled in Europe, 1840–42; returned to Washington county, N.Y., and resided in Greenwich, where he died, July 26, 1864.

INGE, Samuel W., representative, was born in North Carolina. He early removed to Greene county, Ala., and became a lawyer in Livingston. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1844–45; and in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51. While in congress, he fought a duel with Representative Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, at the celebrated duelling ground at Bladensburg, near Washington, neither receiving serious injury. He was appointed by President Pierce U.S. attorney for the district of California in 1853. He died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1867.

INGERSOLL, Charles Jared, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1782; son of Jared and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll, and grandson of Jared Ingersoll, the loyalist stamp-agent. He was liberally educated, studied law in his father's office in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He travelled in Europe with Rufus King, who was at the time U.S. minister to England. He was a representative from Philadelphia in the 13th congress, 1813–15; district attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvana 1815–29; a representative in the state legislature; a member of the state internal improvement convention of 1825, and of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1837; and was a representative in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–49, being chairman of the foreign affairs committee and one of the Democratic leaders. He was appointed in 1847 U.S. minister to France, by President Polk, but the nomination was rejected by the senate. He was a member of the American Philosophical society. He published a few poems and translations from the French, and numerous essays, orations and controversial writings. Among the more important of his early publications are: *A View of the Rights and Wrongs, Power and Policy of the United States of America* (1808), and *Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters, during a late residence in the United States of America* (1810), in both of which he insisted upon American rights and defended the American character against the scurrilous attacks of English writers. In later life he published a *Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain* (4 vols. 1845–52), and a volume of his *Recollections* was issued some years after his death. He had also been engaged upon a *History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States*, but left it too incomplete for publication. A life of him was published by his grandson, William M. Meigs (1897). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1862.

C. J. Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, Charles Lee, scientist, was born at Perry, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1844; son of Francis and Frances (Armstrong) Ingersoll; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Nelson) Ingersoll; and a descendant of Francis Ingersoll, a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted as a private in the 9th

Michigan cavalry in 1862, and served until the close of the civil war, in 1865. In 1872 he entered the State Agricultural college of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1874. In 1875 he pursued a post-graduate course at the same college in agriculture and chemistry, and later occupied the position of farm foreman and manager of student manual labor in the college department. He was awarded the degree of M.S. in 1877, and became professor of agriculture, which position he resigned in 1879 to take the same chair at Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind. He accepted the presidency of the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins, Col., in 1882. While under his supervision the college received special commendation from visiting representatives sent to the United States by the governments of Austria, Australia and other foreign countries to study American educational systems. When in 1888 the state experiment station was organized, President Ingersoll was chosen its director, and his bulletins and reports by their accuracy attracted attention both in Europe and the United States. He was a member of the city board of education at Fort Collins, Col., 1883–86. In January, 1891, he was elected fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts of London, England. In April, 1891, he was called to the professorship of agriculture in the University of Nebraska. In June of that year he was elected dean of the Industrial college and director of the experiment station of that institution. These three positions he filled with distinction until the spring of 1895, when his failing health compelled him to relinquish them. He died at Grand Junction, Col., Dec. 8, 1896.

INGERSOLL, Charles Roberts, governor of Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, 1821; son of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was graduated at Yale in 1840. He visited Europe on the U.S. sloop of war *Preble* as clerk of his uncle, Capt. Ralph Voorhees, remaining abroad two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1845; was representative from New Haven in the state legislature, 1856–58, 1866, and 1871, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Chicago and Baltimore in 1864 and 1872, respectively. He declined nomination as state senator in 1871, and in 1873 was elected governor of Connecticut, and re-elected in 1874, 1875 and 1876, serving, 1873–77, three years and nine months, under the constitutional amendment of 1875. He was a Tilden elector in 1876. He declined re-nomination as governor, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1847, to Virginia, daughter of Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, U.S.N. Yale conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1874.

INGERSOLL, Colin Macrae, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 11, 1819; son of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was a student at Trinity college in the class of 1839, and received his A.B. and A.M. degrees in 1853. He was a clerk of the state senate, 1843, secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, 1847–48, and chargé d'affaires from the time of the resignation of his father as U.S. minister to the arrival of Arthur P. Bagby, his successor, in 1848. He was a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55; and adjutant-general of Connecticut in 1867 and 1871.

INGERSOLL, Colin Macrae, engineer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1, 1858; son of Colin Macrae and Julia (Pratt) Ingersoll, and grandson of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was graduated at Yale, Ph.B., in 1880, after studying in Europe, notably in Geneva, through several vacations. He engaged as an assistant in the engineer department of the Missouri Pacific railroad, 1880–81, and of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, 1881–1900, and in 1900 was elected chief engineer.

INGERSOLL, Ebon Clark, representative, was born in Dresden, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1831; son of the Rev. John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll; grandson of Eben and Margaret (Whitcomb) Ingersoll and of Robert and Agnes Oceanica (Adams) Livingston. His father removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1843, and subsequently to Illinois. In 1854 Ebon Clark established himself in the practice of law at Shawneetown, Ill., in partnership with his brother, Robert Green, who was two years his junior. In 1856 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and in 1857 they removed to Peoria, Ill. He was elected a representative in the 38th congress, in 1864, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, deceased, and was re-elected to the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, serving 1864–71. He was chairman of the committee on District of Columbia. He died in Washington, D.C., May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Edward, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1790; son of the Hon. Jared and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811; studied law with his father and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was married to Catharine, daughter of John Hill Brinton, of Philadelphia. He published: *Digest of Laws of the United States from 1798 to 1820* (1821); *Abridgment of Acts of Congress Now in Force, excluding those of Private and Local Application*; poems, under the pen-name "Horace," in the *Portfolio*, and articles in *Walsh's Gazette*. He died in Florence, Italy, July 7, 1841.

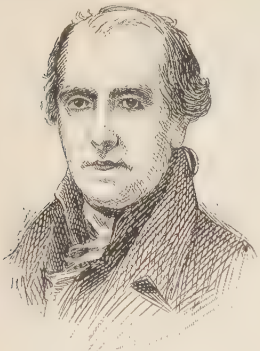
INGERSOLL, Edward, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1817; son of the Hon. Charles Jared and Mary (Wilcox) Ingersoll, and grandson of the Hon. Jared and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; and became a successful law practitioner. He was married to Anna, daughter of Stephen Warren, of Troy, N.Y. He is the author of: *History and Law of Habeas Corpus and Grand Juries* (1849); *Personal Liberty and Martial Law* (1862); and edited: Hale's *Pleas of the Crown; Addison on Contracts*, and *Saunders on Uses and Trusts.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1893.

INGERSOLL, Ernest, naturalist, was born in Monroe, Mich., March 13, 1852; son of Timothy Dwight and Eliza (Parkinson) Ingersoll, and grandson of Theodore and Lydia (Brewer) Ingersoll, descendants of the early Ingersolls and Brewers of Massachusetts, who emigrated to the Western Reserve of Ohio from Lee, Mass., by way of Ogden, N.Y., about 1834. He was largely self-instructed in natural history by personal investigation, but acquired a partial collegiate education at Oberlin college, and was curator of the college museum during the latter part of the term of his attendance. He then became a special student at Harvard in the museum of comparative zoölogy, devoting his time largely to the study of birds. He spent the summer of 1873 with Louis Agassiz, at Penikese, and was naturalist and collector with Hayden in his geological and geographical survey in the western territories, 1873–79. While thus engaged he was correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, contributing scientific descriptive articles, in 1874, and during his second trip, in 1877, performing a similar service for the New York *Herald.* He was later a member of the U.S. fish commission and special agent for the tenth census in obtaining data as to the oyster industry of the United States, writing an elaborate report. In 1883 he visited California and the Puget Sound region in the interest of *Harper's Magazine*; in 1887 became editor of the publications of the Canadian Pacific railway, with Montreal, Canada, as his headquarters, and in 1899 began lecturing on natural history and travel. He is the author of a large number of magazine articles, and of: *A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of American Birds* (1879); *Birds' Nesting* (1881); *Oyster Industries of the United States* 1881); *Friends Worth Knowing* (1881); *Knocking 'round the Rockies* (1882); *The Crest of the Continent* (1883); *Country Cousins* (1884); *The Ice Queen* (1885); *The Silver Caves* (1886); *Down East Latch-Strings* (1887); *A Week in New York* (1892); *Guide to Western Canada* (1894); *The Book of the Ocean* (1898); *Nature's Calendar* (1900); besides numerous serial stories for the young, and guide-books for American cities and routes of travel.

Ernest Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, Jared, colonial agent, was born in Milford, Conn., June 3, 1722; son of Jonathan Ingersoll, and grandson of John Ingersoll, who was born in England in 1615 and came to America. John Ingersoll lived in Salem, Mass., for a time, but was in Hartford, Conn., in 1644, in Northampton, Mass., in 1655, and settled about 1665 in Westfield, Mass., and probably lived there until his death, on Sept. 3, 1684. Jared Ingersoll was graduated at Yale college in 1742, and became a distinguished lawyer in Connecticut. He was married to Hannah Whiting. In 1759 he was sent to England as agent for the colony of Connecticut, and to him is due the preservation of Colonel Barre's famous burst of eloquence in reply to Charles Townshend. He opposed the passage of the stamp act, but accepted, with Franklin's advice, the appointment of stamp-master-general for the New England colonies. Upon his return to America with his commission, he was compelled by a mob to resign the office and to cheer three times for "Liberty and Property." The story is that he said, "The cause is not worth dying for." After this he moved to Philadelphia, and was appointed admiralty judge of the middle district. He returned to New Haven, and died there in August, 1781.

INGERSOLL, Jared, delegate, was born in Connecticut, Oct. 24, 1749; son of Jared (q.v.) and Hannah (Whiting) Ingersoll. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769; studied law at the Middle Temple, London, and literature in the best schools of England. He was married to Elizabeth Pettit. When the American Revolution became a fact, he espoused the cause of the colonists and left England for France, where he spent nearly two years in Paris, an intimate friend of Franklin, Izard, Pringle and other noted Americans at the French capital. He returned to Philadelphia after the beginning of the war, practised law, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–81. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and a signer of that instrument, Sept. 17, 1787. He was city solicitor of Philadelphia, attorney-general of Pennsylvania at two different periods, and district attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania. He declined the position of chief justice of the U.S. circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in 1801. In 1812 he was the candidate of the Federalist party for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with De Witt Clinton for President, and received 86 electoral votes against 131 for Elbridge Gerry. He was president judge of the district court of Philadelphia county at the time of his death. He received the degree of LL.D from the College of New Jersey, 1821. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1822.



Jared Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, Joseph Reed, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1786; son of Jared (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was a representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37, and in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–49. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee, favored protection and defended the Clay tariff measure of 1842. President Fillmore appointed him U.S. minister to England in 1852, to succeed Abbot Lawrence, and in 1853 he was succeeded by James Buchanan, Democrat. He then retired from public life, devoting himself to literature. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1836, and from Bowdoin in 1845, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1845. Besides translations of the Latin tracts, he is the author of: *De Navibus et Naulo* and *De Assecuratione* (1809); *Secession a Folly and a Crime* (1861); *Memoir of Samuel Breck* (1863). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1868.

INGERSOLL, Ralph Isaacs, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8, 1789; son of Jonathan and Grace (Isaacs) Ingersoll; grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, of Ridgefield, Conn., and a descendant of John Webster, an early colonial governor of Connecticut. His grand-uncle was Judge Jared Ingersoll, agent of the colony in England, and his father, Jonathan, was for many years a judge of the highest courts of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale in 1808, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and practised in New Haven. He represented his native city in the state legislature, 1820–25, and his congressional district in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1825–33. He declined re-election in 1833 and an appointment as U.S. senator by the governor, and in 1846 was appointed by President Polk U.S. minister to Russia. He resigned the office in 1848, leaving his son, Colin Macrae, as chargé d'affaires to the close of his official term, and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession at New Haven. He was married to Margaret Van den Heuvel, of New York city. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 26, 1872.

R. G. Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and lecturer, was born in Dresden, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1833; son of John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll, and grandson of Eben and Margaret (Whitcomb) Ingersoll, and of Robert and Agnes Oceanica (Adams) Livingston. His father was a Congregational minister with liberal views, and the son was educated in his native town, and after 1843 in Wisconsin and Illinois. He taught school for a time in Tennessee; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and with his elder brother, Ebon Clark Ingersoll, opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and in 1860 Robert was the Democratic candidate for representative in the 37th congress, but was defeated. He was married in 1862 to Eva A., daughter of Benjamin Parker, and they had two daughters. He was elected colonel of the 11th Illinois volunteer cavalry in 1862, and served in the 1st brigade, Gen. N. B. Buford, 3d division, Gen. C. S. Hamilton, Army of the Mississippi, and was present at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862. He was at Lexington when that place was captured by Forrest, Dec. 16, 1862, and with Major Kerr, of his regiment, he was captured and afterward paroled, but he did not resume military service, returning to the practice of law. In the fall of 1863 he changed his political faith and joined the Republican party. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby attorney-general for Illinois, and in 1868 he was prominently spoken of for governor of the state. He declined an appointment as U.S. minister to Germany offered by President Hayes in 1877. In the Republican national convention of 1876 he presented the name of James G. Blaine as a candidate for President of the United States, in an eloquent speech that attracted wide attention.

He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1878, and in 1882 he was counsel for Senator Dorsey, accused of complicity in the Star-Route frauds. He removed to New York city in 1885. Colonel Ingersoll was especially well known as a lecturer, and for many years before his death his income from this source alone is estimated to have been about $100,000 annually, from which he spent generous sums in charity. He was an avowed agnostic, and his lectures, while brilliant, were strongly iconoclastic. His last years were devoted almost entirely to speaking against popular religious beliefs, his lecture subjects including: *The Bible*, *Voltaire*, *Superstition*, *The Devil*, *Liberty*, and *What Shall We Do to be Saved?* His published works include: *The Gods* (1878); *Ghosts* (1879); *Some Mistakes of Moses* (1879); *Lectures Complete* (1883); *Prose Poems and Selections* (1884), and numerous pamphlets and tracts. He died at the home of his son-in-law, at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., July 21, 1899.

INGHAM, Charles Cromwell, artist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1797. He studied art at the academy in Dublin, and before he was twenty years old he painted "Death of Cleopatra," for which he obtained a prize. In 1817 he settled in New York city, where he took a front rank among artists. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in that city, and was its vice-president, 1845–50. He also assisted in the organization of the original New York Sketch club. His paintings were much admired, and his subjects included: *The White Plume*, *The Laughing Girl*, *Day Dreams* and *The Flower Girl*. He painted portraits of many of the famous society beauties of his time and of men of prominence, including Lafayette, DeWitt Clinton and Gulian C. Verplanck. He died in New York city, Dec. 10, 1863.

INGHAM, Samuel, representative, was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 5, 1793. He attended school in Vermont, was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1815, and opened an office in Saybrook in 1817. He was a representative in the state legislature; served as speaker through three sessions; was state's attorney for Middlesex county, 1827–35, and again in 1843–44; probate judge, 1829–33; state agent to prosecute claims against the United States, 1837; representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39; judge of the county court, 1849–53; unsuccessful candidate before the state legislature for U.S. senator in 1854, and was commissioner of customs, 1857–61. He died in Essex, Conn., Nov. 10, 1881.

INGHAM, Samuel Delucenna, cabinet officer, was born near New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 16, 1779; son of Dr. Jonathan and Ann (Welding) Ingham; grandson of Jonas Ingham, and a descendant of Jonas, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1723 and settled on the farm in Bucks county, Pa., which remained in the possession of the family till 1849. He was apprenticed to a paper maker on the Pennypack, near Philadelphia, and later established a paper mill on his father's farm. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature for three years; secretary of the commonwealth; prothonotary of one of the state courts, and an Anti-Federalist representative from Pennsylvania in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–18, and again in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1821–29. He was prominent in the councils of his party; opposed the congressional caucus, and in 1824 was falsely charged with writing the celebrated Kremer letter, claiming that a bargain had been made between Adams and Clay by which Clay's votes were to be cast for Adams, and Clay was to become secretary of state. Upon the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency in 1829, Representative Ingham was appointed secretary of the U.S. treasury in his cabinet, which office he resigned, April 19, 1831, and he retired to private life, becoming interested in developing the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. He was married, first to Rebecca Dood, of Bloomfield, N.J., and secondly, to Deborah Kay, daughter of Clement Hall, of Salem, N.J., and their son, William A. Ingham, resided in Philadelphia in 1900. He died in Trenton, N.J., June 5, 1860.

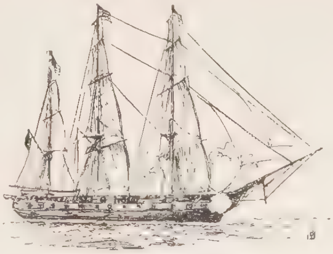
INGLIS, Charles, first colonial bishop of the Church of England in America, was born in Ireland in 1734. He immigrated to America upon reaching manhood and conducted a free school at Lancaster, Pa., which he gave up in 1759, having, in December, 1758, been licensed by the Bishop of London and appointed missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was stationed at Dover, Del., 1759–65. He was assistant minister of Trinity church, New York city, 1765–76. In 1775 the publication of his pamphlet replying to Paine's "Common Sense," offended the "Sons of Liberty," and they seized and burned the edition. Washington requested him to omit the prayers for the king and royal family as contained in the "Book of Common Prayer," which he refused to do. When the Declaration of Independence was signed he closed his church, and in August, 1776, retired to Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., which place was in possession of the British. When Washington's army retreated from New York, he reopened Trinity church as its rector, 1777, and continued the service till the city was evacuated by the British army in 1783. He then went to Halifax, N.S., and in 1787 visited England, where he was consecrated the first bishop of Nova Scotia, with jurisdiction over the North American provinces, serving 1787–1816. He was appointed one of the governors of King's college (Columbia) in 1770 and retired in 1777. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from King's college in 1767, and that of S.T.D. elsewhere. He published: *Essay on Infant Baptism; A Vindication of the Bishop of Llandaff's Sermon* and two editions of his reply to Paine's "Common Sense." His son John was also bishop of Nova Scotia and a member of the council of 1825, and John's son, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, was a major-general by brevet in the British army. Bishop Inglis died in Halifax, N.S., Feb. 24, 1816.

INGLIS, David, clergyman, was born in Greenlaw, Scotland, June 8, 1825. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in arts in 1841 and in theology in 1845. He was licensed to preach and in 1846 emigrated to America. He held pastorates in Dutch Reformed churches in New York city, Bedford, N.Y., Montreal, 1853–54, and Hamilton, Canada, 1854–71. He was professor of systematic theology in Knox college, Toronto, 1871–72, and pastor of the Brooklyn Heights Reformed church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872–77. He was a delegate of the Reformed church to the Presbyterian council at Edinburgh in 1877. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Olivet in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1874. His chief book was *Systematic Theology in its Relation to Modern Thought* (1876). He prepared a course of *Vedder Lectures*, which he did not live to deliver. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1877.

INGLIS, John Auchincloss, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1813; son of the Rev. James Inglis. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1829, studied law and practised in Cheraw, S.C., and subsequently in the state capital. He became judge of the court of common pleas and general sessions; was raised to the bench of the supreme court of appeals and became one of the four chancellors of the state. He presided over the secession convention of South Carolina in 1860 and drafted the ordinance adopted, Dec. 20, 1860. His house and library were burned in the destruction of Columbia by Sherman's army, Feb. 17, 1865. He practised law in Baltimore, Md., 1868–74; was professor in the law department of the University of Maryland, and in 1874 was appointed judge of the orphans' court and elected to the office in 1875. The board of trade of Baltimore made him a judge of the new court of arbitration in 1878. He was a ruling elder in the church of which his father had been pastor, 1802–20. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1878.

INGRAHAM, Daniel Phœnix, jurist, was born in New York city, April 22, 1800; son of Nathaniel Gibbs and Elizabeth (Phœnix) Ingraham; grandson of John Ingraham and of Daniel Phœnix; and a descendant of John Ingraham, who resided in Newport, R.I., about 1700. He graduated from Columbia college in 1817; studied law in the office of Richard Riker, recorder of the city of New York, 1817–21, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. He was assistant alderman of the city of New York in 1835, and alderman, 1836–38. He was appointed by Governor Marcy judge of the court of common pleas of the city of New York in 1838 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John T. Irving; was re-appointed in 1843, and in 1846, the position having become elective, he was returned to the office by popular vote. He was re-elected in 1851, and was first judge of the court, 1853–57. In November, 1857, he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, and was re-elected in 1865. He was the first presiding justice of the supreme court of the first department, 1870–74, when, being over seventy years of age, he was not eligible for re-election. He devoted much of his leisure time to historical and geographical research. He was a member of the New York Historical society and of the American Geographical society and for many years one of the elders of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York city. He was married, Jan. 25, 1838, to Mary Hart, daughter of George Landon, of Guilford, Conn. Judge Ingraham received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers, 1859, and from Columbia, 1860. He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1881.

INGRAHAM, Duncan Nathaniel, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 6, 1802; son of Nathaniel Ingraham, who served on the *Bon Homme Richard* under John Paul Jones in the engagement with the *Serapis;* and nephew of Lieut. Joseph Ingraham, U.S.N., lost at sea in the *Pickering*. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in June, 1812; was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818; commander, May 24, 1828, and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was assigned to the command of the U.S. sloop of war *St. Louis* in 1852, and ordered to the Mediterranean. While in the harbor of Smyrna, which was at this time the anchorage of five well-armed Austrian war vessels, he demanded the release from the Austrian war ship *Hussar* of an avowed American citizen, one Martin Koszta, a native of Hungary, held a political prisoner by the Austrian government. When the demand was refused, Commander Ingraham ranged his ship alongside the *Hussar*, called his men to quarters, shotted his guns, and sent word: "If


U.S.S. ST. LOUIS

within three hours the prisoner is not delivered up, I shall fire upon you." By mutual agreement made within the time, Koszta was passed to the care of the French consul pending an appeal to Washington and Vienna. A few days after the incident the Austrian government released the prisoner on condition that he would return to the United States, which he did. The conduct of Commander Ingraham was approved by the U.S. government, and on Aug. 4, 1854, congress by joint resolution requested the President to present him with a medal. He was made chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography in the navy department in March, 1856, and in 1861, while in command of the *Richmond*, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, he resigned his commission, returned to the United States, and entered the Confederate navy as chief of ordnance construction and repair. He rose to the rank of commodore. He broke the Federal blockade of Charleston, S.C., in 1863, and after the war resided in Charleston. At the time of his death he was the last survivor of those who entered the U.S. navy in 1812. He was married to Harriet, daughter of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina. He died in Charleston, Oct. 16, 1891.

INGRAHAM, George Landon, jurist, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1847; son of Judge Daniel Phœnix (q.v.) and Mary (Landon) Ingraham. He was graduated from the law school of Columbia college, New York, LL.B., 1869, and in May, 1869, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York. In November, 1882, he was elected a judge of the superior court of the city of New York, and was assigned to act as a justice of the supreme court, Jan. 1, 1887. In May, 1891, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice John R. Brady, and was elected for the full term in November, 1891. On Jan. 1, 1896, he was designated as one of the seven original members of the appellate division of the supreme court for the first judicial department of New York. He was married, Dec. 4, 1873, to Georgina, daughter of George W. Lent, of New York, and their son, Daniel Phœnix Ingraham, born Oct. 23, 1874, was graduated from Harvard in 1898.

INGRAHAM, John Phillips Thurston, clergyman, was born in Hallowell, Maine, Aug. 29, 1817; son of James Milk and Elizabeth (Thurston) Ingraham; grandson of Joseph Holt Ingraham, a prominent citizen and benefactor of Portland, Maine, and a younger brother of Joseph Holt Ingraham, clergyman and educator. His first ancestor in America was Edward Ingraham, who settled in York, Maine, in 1600. John P. T. Ingraham visited St. Louis, Mo., in early manhood, where, at Kemper college, he finished his classical studies. Thence he removed to Wisconsin, and studied theology at Nashotah seminary, where he was graduated in 1847, and ordained deacon and priest the same year. He was rector of St. James' church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1847–61; employed by the U.S. sanitary commission at Nashville, Tenn., 1861–64; rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1864–68; of St. John's church, St. Louis, Mo., 1868–81, and in 1881 became rector of Grace church, St. Louis. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Racine college in 1875.

INGRAHAM, Joseph Holt, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 25, 1809; son of James Milk and Elizabeth (Thurston) Ingraham; grandson of Joseph Holt Ingraham, and a descendant of Edward Ingraham, a descendant of Sir Arthur Ingraham, knight, in the reign of James I. When quite a youth he enlisted as a sailor in one of his grandfather's ships sailing between New England and the West Indies, and when stopping in South America he took part in a local revolution. He returned to the United States, where he finished his academic and collegiate education at Bowdoin college, Maine, and became professor of languages in Jefferson college, Miss. He contributed stories of adventure to the local papers before he was twenty, and published his first book, "The Southwest, by a Yankee," in 1835, following it by "Lafayette, or the Pirate of the Gulf," and other books of adventure that had an immense sale for the time. He was married in 1837 to Mary E. Brookes, daughter of a wealthy Mississippi planter, and granddaughter of Col. William Ivey, of Mississippi. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1855 at Nashville, Tenn., and conducted St. Thomas' hall, a school for boys, at Holly Springs, Miss., and was rector of Christ church there. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1859. He is the author of: *The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City* (1855); *The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage* (1859); *The Throne of David, from the Consecration of the Shepherd of Bethlehem to the Rebellion of Prince Absalom* (1860). He died at Holly Springs, Nov. 18, 1860.

INMAN, Henry, painter, was born in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1801. His parents were natives of England, and his older brother, William, 1797–1874, was a commodore in the U.S. navy and senior officer of his rank at the time of his death, and his younger brother, John, 1805–1850, was a well-known journalist. Henry was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military academy, and was about to enter the academy in 1816, when he visited the studio of John Wesley Jarvis, and that painter induced him to study the art. After a seven years' apprenticeship he had reached his majority, and set up a studio of his own, in which

H Inman

he acquired renown as a painter of miniature and life-size portraits. His two early portraits that brought him fame were those of Chief-Justice Marshall and Bishop White. In 1825 he joined the Association of Artists, and on the establishment of the National Academy of Design he was elected its vice-president, which office he held until he removed to Mount Holly, N.J., near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1832. He returned to New York city in 1834, where he was so pressed with work that he was unable to fill his orders for portraits. In 1844 he accepted a commission from his friends in that city to visit England and paint portraits of Macaulay, Wordsworth, Chalmers and Lord Cottenham. This consumed one year and gained him a host of friends in England, who offered him flattering inducements to make that country his home. He returned, however, to New York in 1845. He introduced the art of lithography in the United States in 1828, and was one of the early crayon portrait artists. He had two sons, John O'Brien, who became a well-known painter, and Henry (q.v.). His portrait of William Wordsworth is the property of the University of Pennsylvania; his William Penn hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and his William H. Seward, De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren are in the New York city hall. He also painted from life William Wirt, Nicholas Biddle, Horace Binney, Fitz Green Halleck, John James Audubon, Bishops Moore, White and De Lancey, and many prominent private citizens of New York. Besides his portraits he painted historical and genre subjects, including: *The Boyhood of Washington*, *Rip Van Winkle Awaking from his Dream*, *Sterne's Maria*, *Mumble the Peg*, *Trout Fishing*; and landscapes: *Dismal Swamp*, *Rydal Falls, England*, and *An October Afternoon.* At the time of his death he was commissioned by congress to paint one of the panels of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, and had outlined *Daniel Boone in the Woods of Kentucky.* He died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1846.

INMAN, Henry, author, was born in New York city, July 30, 1837; son of Henry Inman, N.A. His father was president of the National Academy of Design, and his brother, John O'Brien Inman, was also a well-known painter. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and went west, where he was an Indian fighter in the company of Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and in the service of the U.S. army in the Indian campaigns of 1857–61. He returned home in 1861 and was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George Sykes. He was severely wounded before Richmond; was brevetted for gallantry in action and promoted to the rank of major. During the great Indian winter campaign of 1868–69 he won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He resigned from the army in 1869 and devoted himself to literature. He is the author of: *The Old Santa Fé Trail: A Story of a Great Highway* (1897); *The Ranch on the Oxhide* (1898); *The Great Salt Lake Trail* (with W. F. Cody 1898); *Tales of the Trail* (1898); *A Pioneer from Kentucky: An Idyl of the Baton Rouge* (1898); *The Delahoyles; Boy Life on the Old Santa Fé Trail* (1899); and compiled *Buffalo Jones' Forty Years of Adventure* (1899). He died in Topeka, Kan., Nov. 13, 1899.

INMAN, William, naval officer, was born in Utica, N.Y., in 1797. He entered the navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812, and served on the lakes during the war of 1812. He was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818; commander, May 24, 1838, and captain, June 2, 1850. He assisted in the capture of a pirate ship in 1823; served on the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1844–46; and in 1851 commanded the frigate *Susquehanna*, of the East India squadron. He commanded the squadron on the African coast that recaptured and landed at Liberia over 3500 slaves, 1859–61. He was promoted commodore and retired on April 4, 1867, and was senior officer of his rank in 1874. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 23, 1874.

INNES, Hary, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1752; eldest son of the Rev. Robert and Catharine (Richards) Innes. His father emigrated from Scotland to Virginia before the middle of the eighteenth century, and his mother was a native of Virginia. He studied law under Hugh Rose, Esq., and practised his profession in Virginia until the beginning of the Revolution. In 1776 he was employed by the committee of public safety in Virginia to superintend the working of lead mines to supply the patriot army with ammunition; and in 1779 he was appointed a commissioner to determine claims to unpatented lands in the Abingdon district. He was married in early manhood to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James and Sarah (Tate) Calloway, of Bedford county, Va. He was justice of the supreme court of Virginia in 1783 and attorney-general for the district of Kentucky 1785–87. He was U.S. district judge for Kentucky, 1787–1816, and declined the office of chief justice on the admission of the state in 1792. He favored a separate agreement with Spain as to the navigation of the Mississippi river, but with other prominent patriots he repelled the advances made by Spanish agents to induce the Kentuckians to accept Spanish protection. Efforts to impeach him were made in 1808, but congress refused to act. He died in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20, 1816.

Geo. Inness

INNESS, George, landscape painter, was born in Newburg, N.Y., May 1, 1825; son of John W. and Clara (Baldwin) Inness; grandson of John Inness, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors. From early boyhood he was afflicted with epilepsy, which prevented regular study. He removed to Newark, N.J., when very young and there mastered the rudiments of drawing and painting. His only regular instructor was Régis Gignoux, in whose studio in New York city he studied for one month in 1845. He visited Rome and Florence, and in 1850, while in Paris, painted "St. Peter's at Rome," which he sold in England. He also painted a smaller picture of the same subject, which he sold to a citizen of New York travelling in Europe. This picture was later seen by Mr. George Williams, of Williams & Stevens, art dealers in New York, who commissioned Inness to paint the same subject on a larger canvas for $250. The picture was exhibited on Broadway and was sold to an Englishman for $1500. Mr. Inness lived and painted abroad for a number of years in order to find a more ready market for his pictures. Upon returning to America he lived for a time in a suburb of Boston, Mass., then at Eagleswood, N.J., 1862–67; and in New York city, 1867–71. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1868. He was again in Italy, 1871–75, and thereafter made his home in Montclair, N.J. He was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He was pronounced by some critics to have been "America's greatest landscape painter." His more notable works include: *A View from the Delectable Mountains; The Delaware Water Gap* (1853); *The New Jerusalem and River of Life* (1864); *The Valley of the Shadow of Death* (1864); *The Sign of Promise* (1865); *Light Triumphant* (1865); *Joy after the Storm; Peace and Plenty* (1865); *A Passing Storm; The Mountain Storm; The After Glow; Autumn; Twilight; Summer Sunshine and Shadow*, and *American Sunset*. Many of these were among the American paintings exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1867 and in the exposition of 1878 he was represented by *St. Peter's from the Tiber* and *View Near Medford, Mass.* His later pictures include: *Under the Green Wood; A Summer Morning; A Day in June; Sunset on the Sea Shore; Durham Meadows; Florida Morning* (1894). He died at Bridge-of-Allan, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1894.

INNESS, George, Jr., animal painter, was born in Paris, France, Jan. 5, 1854; son of George and Elizabeth (Hart) Inness. He was a pupil of his father in Rome, Italy, 1870–74, and of Bonnat, in Paris, in 1875. He lived in Boston, Mass., 1876–78, and in New York, where he occupied a studio with his father, 1878–94. He resided in Montclair, N.J., after 1880, and had a studio in Paris, 1895–99. His first pictures were exhibited at the National Academy of Design. His works: *The Ford* and *Patience* were at the Academy in 1877; *At the Brook* and *The Pride of the Dairy* in 1878; *Pasture at Chemung, Monarch at the Head* and *Returning to Work* in 1886; *After the Combat* and *A Mild Day* in 1887.

IRBY, John Laurens Manning, senator, was born in Laurens, S.C., Sept. 10, 1854; son of James H. and Henrietta (Earle) Irby; grandson of Capt. William and Eliza (Thompson) Irby, and a descendant of Capt. William Irby, of Loudoun county, Va. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the Laurensville academy, the College of New Jersey and the University of Virginia. He then studied law, was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1876, and practised his profession for three years, after which he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the South Carolina militia in 1877; was a representative in the state legislature, 1886–90, and was unanimously elected speaker in 1890. In the national campaign of that year he was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and on December 11 of the same year he was elected U.S. senator, receiving 105 of the votes of the joint houses of the legislature, 42 votes being given to Wade Hampton and 10 to M. L. Donaldson. He took his seat, March 4, 1891, and served a full term, retiring March 3, 1897. He was chairman of the committee on transportation routes and a member of the civil service, coast defence, mines and mining, and post offices and post roads committees. After retiring from the senate he practised law at Laurens, S.C., where he died, after a protracted illness, Dec. 9, 1900.

IRBY, Richard, author, was born in Nottaway county, Va., Sept. 28, 1825; son of Edmund and Frances Briggs (Lucas) Irby; grandson of William and Jane (Edmunds) Irby, and a descendant of Edmund Irby (1685–1733), the first of the name known in America, who married Ann Blunt, and was a planter of Prince George county, Va.

Richard Irby was graduated from Randolph-Macon college in 1844; engaged in farming in his native county, 1845–67; was an iron manufacturer in Richmond, Va., 1867–78; general agent for the bureau of immigration of Virginia, 1879–86; secretary of the Virginia Bible society, 1882–86, and secretary and treasurer of Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va., from 1886. He was married, Oct. 1, 1846, to Frances Virginia Fitzgerald, of Florida. He was elected a trustee of Randolph-Macon college in 1854, and in 1900 was senior member of the board. He is the author of: *History of Nottaway Grays* (1878); *History of Randolph-Macon College* (1898); *Bird Notes and other Sketches* (1900), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

IREDELL, James, associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, was born in Lewes, England, Oct. 5, 1751; son of Francis and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell. In 1767 he was sent by his father, an English merchant, to North Carolina, where he was appointed comptroller of customs of the port of Edenton, Feb. 29, 1768. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1770. He was married, July 18, 1773, to Hannah, sister of Samuel Johnston, a well-known lawyer of North Carolina, with whom he had studied law. When the colonies declared their independence he joined the patriots and resigned his office under the crown. He was appointed by the provincial congress of North Carolina a commissioner to revise the laws of the province, and in November, 1777, Gov. Richard Caswell made him one of the three judges of the supreme court of the state, and he was appointed attorney-general, July 8, 1779, but resigned the same year when Abner Nash succeeded to the governorship. He was a leader of the Federalists in North Carolina, and in the state convention at Hillsborough, July 21, 1788, he made a vigorous effort to secure the adoption of the Federal constitution. President Washington appointed him an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, Feb. 10, 1790. He was a charter trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789–90. Iredell county, N.C., was named in his honor. Under a commission from the state legislature in 1787, proposed by W. R. Davie, he prepared and published a digest of the statutes of the state as *Iredell's Revisal* (1789). See *Life and Correspondence of James Iredell*, by his son-in-law, Griffith J. McRee (1857). He died in Edenton, N.C., Oct. 20, 1799.

IREDELL, James, governor of North Carolina, was born in Edenton, N.C., Nov. 2, 1788; son of James and Hannah (Johnston) Iredell, and grandson of Francis and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1806, and A.M., 1809. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1812 was captain of a company of volunteers and went to the defence of Norfolk, Va. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1816–27, and speaker, 1817 and 1819. He was judge of the superior court from March to May, 1819, when he resigned. He was governor of North Carolina in 1827–28, resigning in December, 1828, to accept a seat in the U.S. senate, made vacant by the resignation of Senator Nathaniel Macon, and he served as a senator till March 4, 1831. He practised law in Raleigh, N.C.; was reporter of the decisions of the state supreme court, and a commissioner to revise the laws of the state. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1813–53, and president of the board, 1827–28. He prepared and published: *Revised Statutes of 1836–37* (1837); *Supreme Court Reports* 13 vols., and *Reports in Equity*, 8 vols. (1841–52); *Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators*, and *Digest of all the Reported Cases in the Courts of North Carolina, 1778 to 1845* (1839–46). He died in Edenton, N.C., April 13, 1853.

Jno Ireland

IRELAND, John, governor of Texas, was born in Hart county, Ky., Jan. 1, 1827; son of Patrick and Rachel (Newton) Ireland. He was brought up on a farm and was educated at the "old-field school." When not eighteen years old he was made a candidate for sheriff of Hart county, and having his disabilities removed by special act of the legislature was elected to that office. He studied law at Mumfordsville, Ky., and in less than six months was admitted to the bar. He at once removed to Seguin, Guadalupe county, Texas, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. When the civil war broke out he advocated secession, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and was promoted successively to the ranks of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, serving in the trans-Mississippi campaigns. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1866, and in the same year was elected district judge, but was removed in 1867 by military authorities. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1872, a state senator in 1873, and was appointed associate judge of the state supreme court in 1875. He was elected governor of Texas in 1882 by a majority of 48,000, and in 1884 by a majority of 98,000, serving, 1883–87. At the close of his second term he retired to private life at Seguin, declining further official honors. He was twice married: first, in 1854, to Mrs. Matilda Wicks Faircloth, and secondly, in 1857, to Anna Penn. But one child, the daughter of his first wife, survived him, and she became the wife of Evan Shelby Carpenter, of Seguin. Governor Ireland died at San Antonio, Texas, after a brief illness, and was buried in the state cemetery at Austin, with military, civic and Masonic ceremonies. The date of his death is March 5, 1896.

John Ireland

IRELAND, John, R.C. archbishop, was born in Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838. His parents emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in St. Paul, Minn. Here John was educated at the Cathedral school. In September, 1853, he entered the "Petit Seminaire" of Meximieux, France, and completed an eight years' course in four years. In 1857 he commenced his theological course at the Grand Seminaire at Hyères, and was graduated in 1861. He returned to America and received ordination at the hands of Bishop Thomas L. Grace, in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21, 1861. He was appointed chaplain of the 5th Minnesota volunteers, and went with the regiment to the front. After a service of two years, during which time he took an active part in several battles, notably Corinth and Iuka, he returned to St. Paul and was appointed rector of the Cathedral of St. Paul. He was also appointed secretary of the diocese. He held both these positions until his consecration as titular bishop of Maronea and coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas L. Grace, Dec. 1, 1875. He organized the first total abstinence society in Minnesota, in 1869, and founded a regular system of temperance societies in connection with the various parishes. In 1870 he was the accredited representative of Bishop Grace at the Vatican council in Rome. The death of the Rt. Rev. James Michael O'Gorman, vicar apostolic of Nebraska, July 4, 1874, led to Father Ireland's appointment as his successor in February, 1875. Bishop Grace appealed to Rome for the cancellation of the appointment, and asked that Father Ireland be made his coadjutor. He was consecrated at the cathedral by Bishop Grace, assisted by Bishops Seidenbush and Heiss, Dec. 21, 1875, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, of Rochester, Minn., afterward Bishop of Sioux Falls, Dak. He at once undertook the colonization of the northwest through the National Colonization association, of which he was a director. In 1876 he made large purchases of land in Minnesota, and settled thereon over 900 Catholic colonists, and in 1877 he bought 50,000 acres from the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, which he sold to settlers. In this last purchase he was involved in some litigation, which was not settled until January, 1899, when his rights were maintained by the courts. He succeeded to the see of St. Paul on the resignation of Bishop Grace, July 31, 1884, and on May 15, 1888, he was promoted archbishop, his diocese having been raised to a metropolitan see, May 4, 1888. He was president of the Minnesota State Historical society for several years. In the troubles with Spain, in April, 1898, Archbishop Ireland went to Washington and used his best endeavors to avert a declaration of war by the United States. He then expressed himself as follows: "I have labored for peace, but if the will of the nation is for war, I pray that victory alight on the banners of my country."

IRELAND, Joseph Norton, dramatic author, was born in New York city, April 24, 1817; son of Joseph and Sophia (Jones) Ireland; grandson of John and Hannah (Norton) Ireland, and a descendant of Thomas Ireland, of Hempstead, L.I., who was one of the original proprietors by patent from Governor Kieft, November, 1644, and by purchase from the Indians. He received an excellent education and became a successful merchant in New York. He retired from business in 1853, and made Bridgeport, Conn., his home. He published: *Fifty Years of a Play-Goer's Journal; or Annals of the New York Stage, 1798–1848* (2 parts, 1860); *Records of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860* (2 vols., 1866); *Some account of the Ireland Family originally of Long Island, N.Y., 1644–1880* (1880); *Mrs. Duff* (1882); *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (monographs, 1886); *Thomas Abthorpe Cooper; a Memoir of his Professional Life* (1888). He died at Bridgeport, Dec. 29, 1898.

IRISH, John Powell, journalist, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1843; son of Frederick M. and Elizabeth A. (Robinson) Irish; grandson of Jonathan Irish; and a descendant of John Irish, soldier under Myles Standish, a settler of Duxborough in Plymouth colony; and of the Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland. He was educated in the common schools of his native city; was a grammar school master; became editor and proprietor of the *State Press* there in 1864; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress from Iowa, 1868 and 1872; a member of the Iowa legislature, 1868–72; a regent of the Iowa State university; trustee of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home; Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa in 1877; and candidate for representative in congress from California in 1890. He edited the *Oakland Times and Alta California*, San Francisco, 1882–91, and was appointed naval officer of customs at San Francisco in 1894. He made a specialty of the care and training of the adult blind, and became president of the state institution for that class in Oakland, Cal. He was married, in 1875, to Annie Fletcher.

IRVIN, James, representative, was born at Linden Hall, Centre county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1800; son of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin. He received a fair elementary education, and in 1814 engaged as a clerk in his father's store and mill. He was married in 1822 to Julianna, daughter of Senator Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, and granddaughter of Andrew and Jean (Scott) Gregg, and of Gen. James Potter, who served in the Revolution. Soon after his marriage he became a merchant and grain dealer at Oak Hall, and in 1832 he became interested with his father and brother, Dr. William Irvin, in establishing and operating charcoal blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, forges, and grist-mills at Milesburg and Bellefonte, Centre county, which proved very profitable. He represented his district in the 27th and 28th congresses, 1841–45, and was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1847. He gave generous sums of money and 200 acres of land to the Pennsylvania Agricultural college, of which he was a founder. He lost his fortune in the crisis of 1857, and accepted the appointment of naval storekeeper in Philadelphia. He died at Hecla, Pa., Nov. 28, 1862.

IRVIN, William, U.S. consul, was born at Linden Hall, Centre county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1805; son of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin. His grandfather, John Irvin, with two brothers, William and Gion, came from county Tyrone, Ireland, to Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., in 1786, and crossed the mountains to the "new country" of Penn's valley, where they all became thriving farmers, mill owners and miners. He was prepared for college at Canonsburg, Pa., and entered Dickinson college in the class of 1825, but did not complete the course. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical college in 1828, and at the Homeopathic Medical college of Philadelphia in 1851. In 1833 he engaged with his brother James in the iron business at Milesburg, Pa., and the firm failed in 1857. He practised as a homeopathic physician at Bellefonte, Pa., 1851–54; engaged actively in the charcoal-iron business, 1854–62; was a clerk in treasury department, Washington, D.C., 1862–64, meantime devoting much time to hospital work about Washington, under the Pennsylvania sanitary commission; and was U.S. consul at Amoy, China, 1864–65. He was married, in 1836, to Martha M., daughter of Roland and Jean (Gregg) Curtin; granddaughter of Senator Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, and a descendant of General Potter, the first white man to see Penn's valley. She was a sister of Governor Andrew Curtin, and their son and only child, Roland Clare Irvin, entered the U.S. Naval academy in 1860, was ordered in active service in September, 1863, and resigned, Sept. 26, 1866, after having attained the rank of master, to take charge of his father's estate. Consul Irvin died of Asiatic cholera, contracted while a volunteer physician in the hospitals, at Amoy, China, Sept. 9, 1865.

IRVIN, William W., representative, was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1778; son of the Rev. William Irvin, trustee of Augusta academy and Liberty Hall, 1776–82. He was educated in Virginia; removed to the Northwest Territory; studied law at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio; was admitted to the bar, and represented Fairfield county in the 5th and 6th general assemblies of Ohio, 1806–08; was judge of the supreme court of the state, 1808–15; a representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th general assemblies, 1825–28, serving as speaker, 1825–26; a representative from the ninth district in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and the defeated candidate for the 23d congress in 1832. He died in Lancaster, Ohio, April 19, 1842.

IRVINE, James, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1735; son of George Irvine, a native of the north of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia. He joined the provincial regiment, and was made ensign in Captain Atlee's company in 1760. On Dec. 30, 1763, he was promoted captain, and in 1764 saw active service under Colonel Bouquet against the Indians of the Northwest Territory. He was a delegate to the Provincial conference at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1775, and was made a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania battalion. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 25, 1775, and colonel of the 9th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, Oct. 25, 1776. He served in the Canada campaign of 1776; was transferred to the 2d regiment, and resigned June 1, 1777, when a question of rank arose. He was made brigadier-general of militia, Aug. 26, 1777, commanding the 2d brigade. He occupied the extreme right of the American line at the battle of Germantown, and was wounded and made prisoner at Chestnut Hill, Dec. 5, 1777. He was exchanged, June 1, 1781; was appointed commander of Fort Pitt by congress, Oct. 11, 1781, and commissioned major-general, May 27, 1782. He commanded the Pennsylvania militia, 1782–93; was a member of the supreme executive council, 1782–85; was vice-president of the state, 1784–85; a member of the general assembly, 1785–86; state senator, 1795–99, and an original trustee of Dickinson college. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1819.

IRVINE, James, educator, was born in Jackson, Washington county, N.Y., in 1793. He entered Union college, May 1, 1817, and was graduated, A.B., in 1819. He studied theology with Dr. Banks in Philadelphia, was licensed in September, 1822, by the Miami presbytery, and ordained, July 7, 1824, by the Cambridge presbytery. He was professor of mathematics in the Ohio university at Athens, 1819–22, and its president, 1822–23, continuing to hold the chair of mathematics. Owing to ill-health, he was granted leave of absence in 1823, and never returned to the university. He was pastor at West Hebron, Washington county, N.Y., 1824–31, and of the Second church, New York city, 1831–35. He died in New York city, Nov. 25, 1835.

IRVINE, Julia Josephine (Thomas), educator, was born in Salem, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1848; youngest daughter of Dr. Owen and Mary Frame (Myers) Thomas (q.v.); granddaughter of John and Hannah (Stanton) Thomas, and of Samuel and Mary (Frame) Myers; and a descendant of Patrick Thomas, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The Thomas family was Welsh, the Stanton, English. Both families settled early in the eighteenth century in North Carolina. The Myers family was Dutch, the Frame, Irish. Both settled in Maryland. John Thomas and Samuel Myers were Quakers, who removed with their families to Ohio, to bring up their children in a free state. Her early years were passed in Fort Wayne and Richmond, Ind., where her mother was a practising physician. She declined to receive help from her parents and worked her way through college, attending Antioch college, Ohio, four years, 1867–71, two of the years being preparatory, and was graduated from Cornell university, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1876. She was awarded the Greek prize at the intercollegiate contest in 1875. She was married in 1875 to Charles J. Irvine, of Chicago, Ill., who died in 1886. After removing to New York and teaching there from 1882 to 1887, she studied at Leipzig, Bologna and Athens, 1887–90. In 1890 she became professor of Greek in Wellesley college, was made acting president of the college in 1894, and in 1895 became president. She withdrew from the offices of president and professor in June, 1899, and was succeeded in the former office by Caroline Hazard. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon her by Brown university in June, 1895.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

IRVINE, William, soldier, was born in county Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1741. He was of Scotch ancestry and was educated at Enniskillen, and at Dublin university. He was a physician and surgeon and joined the royal navy during the war with France, but resigned his commission as surgeon before the close of the war in order to emigrate to America. He located in Carlisle, Pa., in 1764, when he practised his profession and became identified with the cause of the colonists. He was made a delegate to the Provincial convention that met at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and in that body favored a Continental congress. When armed resistance took form he determined to join the army. He was made colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania line, which he had recruited, and led the regiment in the expedition against Canada, where he fought in the battle of Three Rivers, June 16, 1776; was taken prisoner, and was not exchanged till April 21, 1778. He was a member of the court-martial that convicted Gen. Charles Lee in 1778; the same year was given command of 2d Pennsylvania line, and on May 12, 1779, of the 2d brigade which, under Lord Sterling and General Wayne, took part in the unsuccessful expeditions against Staten Island and Bull's Ferry in 1780. He succeeded Gen. James Irvine to the command of the troops at Fort Pitt, where he was stationed, 1781–83. He was agent for the distribution of public lands to the soldiers, 1785–86, and secured a lake front for the state of Pennsylvania by the purchase of land on Lake Erie. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1786–88, and a representative in the 3d congress, 1793–95. Failing to secure peaceful compliance with the law on the part of the insurrectionists of western Pennsylvania, he was made commander of the Pennsylvania militia, and by show of force succeeded in restoring or-

Wm Irvine

der. He was superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia, 1801–04, by appointment of President Jefferson, and was president of the state branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. His brother, Capt. Andrew, was an officer of the Revolutionary army throughout the war and died in Carlisle, Pa., May 4, 1789; another brother, Dr. Matthew, was surgeon in General Lee's division of the Revolutionary army. He was married to Anne Callendar, and their son, Callender, was a captain of artillery and engineers, U.S.A., 1798–1801, and succeeded his father as superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia; another son, Col. William N., served in the U.S. army, 1803–15, and another son, Capt. Armstrong, was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1811; served through the war of 1812; was captain in the regiment of his brother, Col. William N., was aide to General Ripley in 1816, and died at Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 15, 1817. See *The Washington-Irvine Letters* by C. W. Butterfield (1882). General Irvine died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1804.

IRVINE, William, pioneer, was born in Virginia about 1750. With his brother, Capt. Christopher, he went to Kentucky, where, in the fall of 1781, they built Irvine's Station, near Richmond, Ky., before Madison county was organized, and participated in most of the encounters with the Indians of that region, including the engagement at Little Mountain under Captain Estill in 1782. William was badly wounded in this encounter and Christopher was subsequently killed by the Indians in northern Ohio in 1786. William was clerk of the quarter session and county courts of Madison county on its organization in 1786, and subsequently clerk of the quarter session and circuit court of Washington county. He was a representative in the Virginia house of burgesses subsequently to 1777; a trustee of Boonesborough in 1787; a delegate to the several conventions held at Danville for the purpose of introducing Kentucky into the Union; a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Kentucky in 1799; a Jefferson presidential elector in 1805; an elector at large on the Madison ticket in 1812, and an elector on the Monroe ticket in 1816. He died at Irvine's Station, Ky., in 1820.

IRVING, John Beaufain, painter, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 26, 1825. He was educated at the College of Charleston and was in charge of the family estate till 1847, when he removed to New York city to study painting, but returned to Charleston the same year greatly discouraged at his progress. He was a pupil of Leutze at Düsseldorf, 1851–55, and returned to Charleston in 1855, where he occasionally painted portraits. He lost his fortune by the civil war, and in 1865 removed to New York city, where he opened a studio and painted genre pictures with notable success. He was less successful in treating historical subjects. In 1869 he was elected an associate National Academician and in 1872 a full Academician. Among his more noteworthy works are: *Sir Thomas More Taking Leave of His Daughter on the Way to his Execution* (1854); *The Spinster* (1867); *The Disclosure* (1867); *Wine-Tasters* (1869); *Portrait of Mrs. August Belmont* (1871); *The End of the Game* (1872); *A Musketeer of the Seventeenth Century* (1874); *The Bookworm* (1874); *Cardinal Wolsey and his Friends* (1875); *Off the Track* (1875); *A Banquet at Hampton Court in the Sixteenth Century* (1877); *Connoisseurs* (1877); *The Last Rally* (1877); *Cardinal Richelieu and Julie in the Garden of the Tuileries* (1877). He died in New York city, April 20, 1877.

IRVINE, John Duer, geologist, was born in Madison, Wis., Aug. 18, 1874; son of Prof. Roland Duer and Abbey Louise (McCulloh) Irving. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1896; was a fellow in geology there, 1897–99, and a member of the U.S. geological survey, 1899–1900. He is the author of: *Stratigraphical Relations of Brown's Park Beds of Utah* (1896); *Contact Phenomena of Palisades Diabase* (1898); *A Contribution to the Geology of the Northern Black Hills* (1899).

IRVING, John Treat, jurist, was born in New York city, March 26, 1778; son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and a descendant of William de Irwyn, of Drum Castle, Aberdeen, who was armor-bearer to Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. His father was a native of Kirkwall, the capital of the Orkney Islands, and was a navigator, trading between New York and Falmouth, England. His mother, Sarah Sanders, was a native of Falmouth and a woman of rare beauty and charm of character. They settled in New York city in 1763. John Treat Irving was graduated at Columbia college in 1798; was admitted to the bar; was a member of the state assembly, 1816–17 and 1819–20, and a judge of the court of common pleas, serving as first judge, 1821–38. In his earlier years he contributed political articles to the *Chronicle*, edited by his brother Washington. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1818–28, and a vestryman of Trinity church, New York. He was married, April 28, 1806, to Abby Spicer, daughter of Gabriel and Sarah (Wall) Furman. His son, John Treat Irving, and his grandson, Cortlandt Irving, were members of the New York bar in 1900. He died in New York city, March 15, 1838.

IRVING, John Treat, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1812; son of John Treat and Abby Spicer (Furman) Irving, and grandson of

William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving and of Gabriel and Sarah (Wall) Furman. He was graduated at Columbia in 1829, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised in New York city. He was married, June 5, 1838, to Helen, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, of New York city. He wrote for the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, 1842–43, over the pen name "John Quod." He is the author of: *Sketches in an Expedition to the Pawnee Tribes* (2 vols., 1835); *Hawk Chief* (1836); *The Attorney and Harry Harson* (about 1839); *The Van Gelder Papers and Other Sketches* (1887). His son, Cortlandt Irving, was graduated at Columbia, LL.B., in 1865, and practised his profession in connection with his father.

IRVING, Levin Thomas Handy, jurist, was born in Somerset county, Md., April 8, 1828; son of Dr. Handy Harris and Peggy Ker (Handy) Irving, and grandson of Dr. Levin and Leah (Handy) Irving and of William and Betsy (Ker) Handy. He was prepared for college at Washington academy and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850. He read law with his uncle, William Washington Handy, of Princess Anne, Md., and practised in Somerset county, Md., 1849–56; in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–57, and in Somerset county, Md., as a member of the firm of Jones & Irving, 1857–67. He was associate judge of the first judicial circuit, 1867–79; chief justice of the first judicial circuit and judge of the Maryland court of appeals by appointment of Gov. J. L. Carroll, 1879, and by unanimous election, 1879–92. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1879. He was married, Nov. 15, 1865, to Florence, daughter of Thomas Teackle and Elizabeth (Teackle) Upshur, of Northampton county, Va. He died in Princess Anne, Md., Aug. 24, 1892.

IRVING, Peter, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 30, 1771; son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and brother of William, John Treat, Ebenezer and Washington Irving. He was graduated at Columbia, M.D. in 1794. He founded the *Morning Chronicle*, a Democratic newspaper supporting Aaron Burr for the Presidency, in October, 1802, and among the contributors to its columns were his brothers, Washington and John Treat Irving, James Kirke Paulding, William A. Duer and other well-known literary men of the time. He visited Europe in 1807, and during his absence his father died. On his return to New York he planned the publication of *Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York*, which he began and which was developed and carried through by his brother Washington. He engaged in business with his brothers, Ebenezer and Washington, as P. & E. Irving, and had charge of the business in Liverpool, England, 1809–18. After the firm failed in 1818 he suffered much from ill-health. He remained abroad till 1836, and while in England he wrote *Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale* (1820). He died in New York city, June 27, 1838.

IRVING, Pierre Munro, literator, was born in New York city, in 1803; son of William and —— (Paulding) Irving, and grandson of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1821, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1824, and as a counsellor in 1827. He was travelling in Spain in 1826, when he met his uncle Washington, who prevailed upon him to take charge of "Life of Columbus," then going to press in London. This work he accomplished to the satisfaction of his uncle, who made him his literary assistant and the manager of his business affairs. Before his death Washington Irving appointed Pierre Munro his biographer, and in 1862–63 he carried out the wishes of his uncle by publishing *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*. He also edited his *Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies* (1866). He was married to Helen, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Richard and Ann (Irving) Dodge. She died in New York city, March 5, 1885. He died in New York city, Feb. 11, 1876.

IRVING, Roland Duer, geologist, was born in New York city, April 27, 1847; son of the Rev. Pierre Paris and Anna (Duer) Irving, and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, who settled in New York city in 1763. He was graduated at Columbia, M.E., 1867, A.M., 1870, Ph.D., 1879. He was assistant on the Ohio geological survey, 1869–70; professor of geology, mining and metallurgy in the University of Wisconsin, 1870–88. He was assistant state geologist of Wisconsin, 1873–79; U.S. census expert, 1880–82, and U.S. geologist in charge of the survey of the Lake Superior division, 1882–88. He published: *Geology of Central Wisconsin* (1877); *Lake Superior Region* (1880); *Crystalline Rocks of the Wisconsin Valley* (1882); *Mineralogy and Lithology of Wisconsin* (1883), and reports of the U.S. geological survey (1883–86). He died in Madison, Wis., May 30, 1888.

IRVING, Theodore, educator, was born in New York city, May 9, 1809; son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Kip) Irving, and nephew of William, Peter, John Treat and Washington Irving. He joined his uncle Washington in Spain in 1826, and remained three years abroad, where he studied the modern languages. On returning to New York city he studied law. He was professor of history, modern languages and belles-lettres at Hobart college, 1837–47, and of belles-lettres at the New York free academy (College of the City of New York), 1848–52. He was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1854, and was rector of Christ church, Bay Ridge, L.I.; of

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Washington Irving

St. Andrew's, Richmond, S.I.; of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S.I., and took charge, as rector, of a school for young ladies in New York city in 1874. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1837, and that of LL.D. from Union in 1851. He is the author of: *The Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto* (1835); *The Fountain of Living Waters* (1854); *Tiny Footfalls* (1869); *More than Conqueror* (1873). He died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1880.

Washington Irving

IRVING, Washington, author, was born in New York city, April 3, 1783; the youngest son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and grandson of Magnus and Catharine (Williamson) Irving and of John and Anne (Kent) Sanders. His father was a native of the island of Shapinsay, Scotland, a descendant of William de Irwyn, secretary and armor-bearer to Robert Bruce, and during the latter part of the French war was employed on board of a British armed packet ship plying between Falmouth, England, and New York city. While at Falmouth he met, and on May 18, 1761, was married, to Sarah Sanders, the granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Kent, an English curate, of Cornwall, England. In July, 1763, the newly-married couple came to New York, where William Irving established himself in business as a merchant. When the British army occupied the city he was obliged, by his opposition to the ruling authorities of the city, to leave his business and take refuge with his family at Rahway, N.J., where he remained two years. On his return to the city his business was ruined, and his family ill from malarial fevers contracted in New Jersey. He at once re-established business with such success as to be able to purchase for £2000 an estate on William street, where Washington was born, the youngest of eleven children. When President Washington visited New York to be inaugurated in 1789, he chanced to meet the six-year-old boy on the street, and on learning that the child was his namesake, he blessed him. This benediction Washington Irving believed attended him through life. His home training was of the Puritan order, and he afterward confessed that he had been led to believe that everything pleasant was wicked. His mischievous propensities were a source of anxiety to his father and mother, and the latter, to whom he was much attached, would at times, in the midst of one of his effusions of wit and drollery, look at him with half-mournful admiration and exclaim, "Oh, Washington, if you were only good!" Reading was with him a passion from early childhood. Among his favorites, a translation of "Orlando Furioso," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Sindbad the Sailor" aroused in him a longing for the sea, which his father took care did not ripen into action. He was sent, in 1787, to a school kept by Mrs. Ann Kilmaster, and was transferred in 1789 to a school for both sexes kept by Benjamin Romaine, a soldier in the Revolution. He next attended Josiah A. Henderson's school in John street, in the spring of 1797, and in the following December another conducted by Jonathan Fiske, with whom he studied Latin. This was his nearest approach to a classical education. Besides Latin, he took lessons in music, and furtively in dancing, to which his father, who was a somewhat stern Presbyterian, was averse. In 1799, at the age of sixteen, he began the study of law in the office of Henry Masterton, where he remained for two years, but made little headway in mastering the technicalities of the law. A trip up the Hudson in 1800 was his first voyage of any importance, and a little later in life he first wrote of the beauties of this river. He entered the law office of Brockholst Livingston in 1801, and in 1802 continued his law clerkship with Josiah Ogden Hoffman. About this time, under the pen-name "Jonathan Oldstyle," he commenced a series of humorous contributions to the *Chronicle*, of which his brother Peter was proprietor and editor. In 1804 he evinced tendencies to pulmonary consumption and was sent abroad at his brother's expense. He sailed for Bordeaux, May 19, 1804, and was so weak that he had to be helped on shipboard. He travelled in France, Italy, Sicily, Germany and England, and on crossing from Genoa to Messina the vessel in which he was a passenger was captured by a privateer, searched, stripped of its valuables and allowed to proceed on its way. In Rome he made the acquaintance of Washington Allston, who almost persuaded him to become an artist. He had an eye for color and believed that he might have succeeded in landscape painting. On his return to New York after an absence of two years he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar, Nov. 21, 1806, and settled in practice at No. 3 Wall street, sharing the office of his brother John. He was retained by the defence in the trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond, Va., in 1807. Shortly after this, with James K. Paulding and his brother, William Irving, he established a fortnightly magazine called *Salmagundi*. The first number appeared Jan. 27, 1807, and the magazine was continued through twenty numbers, receiving favorable criticism, and was reprinted in London in 1811. After his father's death, Oct. 25, 1807, he resided with his mother until 1811, when he took up his lodgings with his friend, Henry Brevoort. Irving devoted himself more and more to literary work, and in conjunction with his brother William began the "History of New York" in 1807. In 1809, in the death of his fiancée, Matilda Hoffman, daughter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Washington Irving received a blow from the effects of which he never recovered. Her Bible and prayer book were always with him, and her picture, a lock of her hair, and a letter written to some woman friend, in which he told of his love for Miss Hoffman and of his hopes of making her his wife, were found among his private papers after his death. He published "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York" in 1809, which gave offence to some New Yorkers, but was read and praised by Americans and Englishmen. Before its appearance its publication was advertised in a unique manner by three notices in the New York *Evening Post*, the first asking for information about an old gentleman by the name of Knickerbocker who had disappeared from the Columbia hotel in Mulberry street, the second purporting to come from some one who had seen a man answering the description, resting by the wayside in Kingsbridge, N.Y., and the third was a letter signed by the proprietor of the hotel, acknowledging the aid the *Evening Post* had given him in his five days' search for the old gentleman about which nothing satisfactory had yet been heard. He also advertised in this notice that a MS. had been found in the room, in Knickerbocker's handwriting, and that the proprietor intended to dispose of it to pay for the board and lodging of the missing man. The work was a great success, eliciting a letter of appreciation from Sir Walter Scott, and netted Irving the sum of $3000. He retired from the law in 1810, and became a silent partner in the firm of P. & E. Irving, merchants. By the terms of the partnership the profits were divided into fifths, the two active partners receiving each two-fifths and Washington one-fifth. In the event of his marriage, however, the profits were to be divided into thirds. He served as an agent for the firm in Washington, D.C., in 1810–11. In 1811–12 he arranged for a new edition of his "History of New York," and became editor of a periodical published in Philadelphia, Pa., called *The Select Reviews*, changing the name to *The Analectic Magazine*. He also contributed to the magazines throughout the years 1810–14, book reviews and biographical articles on leading military and naval men. He offered his services to Governor Tompkins of New York, after the capture of Washington, D.C., by the British, and was made his aide and secretary with the rank of colonel in 1814, serving four months. He was sent to Sacket Harbor to consult with General Brown, commanding the regulars and militia, and with powers if necessary to order out more militia. He then returned to New York and decided to go to Washington and apply for a position in the regular army. He was, however, detained in Philadelphia attending to the affairs of *The Analectic Magazine* until news came of the victory at New Orleans and of the treaty of peace. In May, 1815, he sailed for Europe, intending only a short sojourn, but he remained abroad seventeen years. He visited his brother Peter, at Liverpool, and then went to Birmingham, where his sister, Mrs. Van Wart, had a pleasant home, and a number of young children. He also made the acquaintance of Thomas Campbell, Kean, the actor, Sir Walter Scott, the elder Disraeli, John Murray and Mr. Jeffrey. Soon after his arrival in England, the business of the Irving brothers absorbed all his time and attention. Peter, who managed the business in Liverpool, was ill, and the firm's financial standing was in a precarious condition. The death of his mother in 1817 determined him to remain another year abroad, and when the firm of P. Irving & Co. went into bankruptcy, Jan. 27, 1818, he decided to devote himself to literature in London. The failure of the firm was a great blow to him, and during the investigation of the affairs by the commissioners, he sought relief in studying the German language. In August, 1818, he settled in London, determined to earn a living with his pen, and in October, 1818, he refused the office of chief clerk in the U.S. navy department at Washington, which had been secured for him by Commodore Decatur. His literary work enabled him to be the mainstay of the family. He declined the editorship of a periodical in Edinburgh, and one in London, in 1818; refused to contribute to the London *Quarterly*, an anti-American review, and in May, 1819, published in America the first number of "The Sketch Book," by "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent." The appearance of the first number, which contained the prospectus, the author's account of himself, and "The Voyage," "Roscoe," "The Wife," and "Rip Van Winkle," created a sensation in literary circles in America, which soon spread to England. In September, 1820, the series were completed. Irving found it difficult to procure a publisher in England, and at last, at his own expense, made arrangements for its publication with an obscure printer, John Miller, who failed at about the time the book was ready for sale. This hindered the sale and left him with a large number of copies on his hands. Sir Walter Scott soon after visited London, and induced Murray to publish the book, and this friendly act secured Irving's success and popularity in Great Britain. He entered upon a round of gayety, and he was a welcome guest in the best London houses and a constant attendant in Murray's drawing-room. He went to Paris in August, 1820, where his social duties seriously interfered with his work. There he made the acquaintance of Thomas Moore, which ripened into friendship. In the meantime "The Sketch Book" was making a great name for him in England. Lord Byron admired the author, and once said to an American: "'The Sketch Book,' I know it by heart," and to Moore: "His writings are my delight." Irving returned to England in 1821, and being something of an invalid that year, saw little of London society. He published "Bracebridge Hall," in London, in 1822, and in July of that year started on a tour of Germany. At Dresden he was cordially received, not only by the foreign residents, but at the court of King Frederick Augustus and Queen Amalia. He there became intimate with an English family named Foster, and conceived for their daughter, Miss Emily, something more than friendship. It is believed that had Miss Foster been fancy free Irving would have offered himself as a suitor, but because his case was hopeless he left Dresden in July, 1823, and made his way to Paris. The "Tales of a Traveller" appeared in London in 1824. In February, 1826, he went to Spain and settled at Madrid, where Longfellow visited him, and where Irving wrote or gathered the material for the "Life of Columbus," which was published in London in 1828, and in that year he visited Granada, Seville and Palos. He then settled in Seville, and on learning that an American abridgment of his "Life of Columbus" was soon to be issued, he resolutely set to work to defeat the plans of the American publishers, and in nineteen days completed a condensation of the work into about five hundred pages. This appeared in New York in 1829. He published the "Conquest of Granada" in London in 1829, and received a diploma from the Royal Academy of History at Madrid the same year. He intended to return to New York in that year, but was appointed U.S. secretary of legation to the court of St. James, London, by President Jackson in July, 1829, while he was still a resident of the Alhambra. He took up his diplomatic duties in London and resumed his social intercourse. He received a gold medal from the Royal Society of Literature of London in April, 1830, was made chargé d'affaires at London in June, 1831, and retired from the U.S. legation in September, 1831, after three years' service. He visited his friends and relatives in Birmingham, Sheffield, Hardwick Hall and Newstead Abbey; obtained a publisher for and edited the English edition of Bryant's "Poems," and set sail for America, arriving in New York in May, 1832, where he received a flattering reception. Public dinners were tendered him in his native city and in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and were declined at the two latter places. He visited Washington, the White Mountains, Springfield, Saratoga and Trenton Falls during the summer, and made a journey to the far west in the fall of 1832. He then returned to New York, but it was two years before he settled down to literary work. He published a series of sketches under the title of "Crayon Miscellany," which appeared first in numbers like those of "The Sketch Book." The first article, "A Tour of the Prairies," appeared in 1835, and was followed in that year by "Abbotsford," "Newstead Abbey" and "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." In 1835 he purchased a home two miles south of Tarrytown, on the east bank of the Hudson, the site of the castle of the Van Tassels, and situated in the neighborhood of Sleepy Hollow. This became known as "Sunnyside." Irving called it "Wolfert's Roost" (or Rest), and transformed the Dutch cottage into a summer residence for his relatives and a home for his old age. In 1836, with his brother Peter, he moved into this cottage, where he assiduously applied himself to his work. In 1838 Irving was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party, mayor of New York city, and shortly after was invited by President Van Buren to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of the navy. Both of these offices were declined, as was a nomination for representative in congress by the Jackson party in 1834. After the death of his brothers John and Peter in 1838, he engaged on "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," which he abandoned to William H. Prescott on learning that he had started on the subject. In March, 1839, he became a contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, from which he received the sum of $2000 a year for monthly contributions. He had decided upon writing "The Life of Washington," when he

was induced to accept the appointment of U.S. minister to Spain, made in February, 1842, by President Tyler at the suggestion of Daniel Webster and with the recommendation of Henry Clay. He presided at the dinner given to Charles Dickens in New York in February, 1842, and on April 10, 1842, embarked for Spain. He made a short stay in London, where he was presented to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and made a flying visit to France. He reached Madrid in July, 1842, and at once prepared to devote himself to his "Life of Washington," but diplomatic affairs and his own illness interrupted his plans. The early Carlist revolution made his position peculiarly difficult, and while he acquitted himself with honor, he did not distinguish himself. He went to France for three months in September, 1843, for the purpose of procuring medical attendance, but was obliged to return without having received any benefit. He resided at Barcelona, to where the court of Spain adjourned for the summer, in June, 1844, and in July again went to France. He returned to Madrid in November, 1844, made another visit to Paris and London in the fall of 1845, and in December resigned his office. He was obliged to fulfil the duties, however, until the arrival of Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, the newly-appointed minister, in July, 1846. He returned to the United States, and reached Sunnyside in September, 1846, where he spent the remainder of his days, save for brief visits to Washington, D.C., and to Virginia, and occasional visits to New York city. The quietness and leisure of his home life were favorable to literary work, and he devoted himself to a revision of a complete edition of his works, published in 1848 by G. P. Putnam, of New York. In 1848 he announced his membership with the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he had been confirmed in early boyhood, unknown to his parents. In 1848–49 he was occupied, as executor of the will of John Jacob Astor, with the settlement of the Astor estate, and he took a prominent part in organizing the Astor library. He was in character genial, modest, humorous and extremely sensitive, especially to the criticisms of his own countrymen. He was of medium height and somewhat stout; his eyes were dark gray, with delicate eyebrows, and his head was handsome and shapely. He was called the father of American letters. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1835–42; a member of the American Philosophical society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the Real Academy of History at Madrid, and an honorary member of the Institute of History and Geography at Brazil. Busts were erected to his memory in Central park, New York city, and Prospect park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; the Washington Irving association was formed in his honor at Tarrytown in 1883, and "Irvingiana, a Memorial of Washington Irving," was published in 1860. He received from Columbia the honorary degree of A.M. in 1821, and that of LL.D. in 1829; from Oxford, England that of D.C.L. in 1831, and from Harvard that of LL.D. in 1832. In selecting names for the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, twenty-three names were suggested as eligible for a place in "Class A, Authors and Editors," and the ninety-seven electors gave Emerson eighty-seven votes, Longfellow eighty-five votes, Irving eighty-three votes and Hawthorne seventy-three votes, none of the other names in the class receiving the necessary fifty-one votes. Following is a complete list of his published books: *The Literary Picture Gallery* (edited, 1808); *Salmagundi; or, the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and Others* (with J. K. Paulding and William Irving, 2 vols., 1807–08); *A History of New York, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker* (2 vols., 1809); *Biographical Sketch of Campbell the Poet* (1810); *Sketch-Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.* (7 parts, 1819–20); *Bracebridge Hall; or, the Humourists* (2 vols., 1822); *Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent.* (1824); *Tales of a Traveller* (4 parts, 1824); *History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus* (3 vols., 1828); *The Life and Voyages of Columbus* (abridged, 1829); *A Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the MSS. of Fray Antonio Agapida* (2 vols., 1829); *Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus* (1831); *The Alhambra* (2 vols., 1832); *Crayon Miscellanies* (3 vols., 1835); *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey* (1835); *Tour on the Prairies* (1835); *Legends of the Conquest of Spain* (1835); *Astoria* (2 vols., 1836); *The Rocky Mountains; or, Scenes, Incidents and Adventures in the Far West. Digested from the Journal of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville* (2 vols., 1837), afterward published as *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A.; Biography and Poetical Remains of Margaret Miller Davidson* (1841); *The Life of Oliver Goldsmith* (2 vols., 1840); *Legend of Rip Van Winkle* (1848); *Oliver Goldsmith: A Biography* (1849); *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* (1849); *A Book of the Hudson, collected from the Various Works of Diedrich Knickerbocker* (1849); *Mahomet and his Successors* (2 vols., 1849); *Dolph Heyliger* (1851); *Wolfert's Roost* (1855); *Life of Washington* (Vol. I., 1855; Vols. II. and III., 1856; Vol. IV., 1857; Vol. V., 1859). His *Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected* were edited by Pierre M. Irving (2 vols., 1866).

See *Life of Washington Irving*, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving (4 vols., 1862–63); *Bryant's Address before the New York Historical Society* (1860); *Longfellow's Address before the Massachusetts Historical Society* (1860); *Washington Irving*, by David J. Hill (1879); *Life of Irving*, by Charles Dudley Warner, in *American Men of Letters* series (1881). Washington Irving died at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1859.

IRVING, William, representative, was born in New York city, Aug. 15, 1766; son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving. He was employed in his father's store and learned the business of a general trader. In 1787 he left home to trade with the Indians in furs, making his trading posts on the Mohawk river, at Johnstown and Caughnawaga, N.Y. In 1793 he returned to New York city and was married to a sister of James Kirke Paulding, U.S. secretary of the navy and one of the editors of *Salmagundi.* He became a contributor to that work as "from the mill of Pindar Cockloft." He suggested the letters of "Mustapha," which were elaborated by his brother Washington. He was a representative in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1813–19, serving from Jan. 22, 1814, to April 20, 1818. He was a member of the committee on commerce and manufactures and an influential representative of the commercial metropolis. At the close of the first session of the 15th congress he resigned on account of failing health. His contributions to *Salmagundi* gave him a place among American humorists, and had he cultivated his talent in that direction and published his poetical and other writings in book form, his place would have been acknowledged. He encouraged his brother Washington, seventeen years his junior, in his literary ambition, and gave him the means to travel, and especially to make his visit to Europe in 1804, which determined his health as well as his literary career. William Irving died in New York city, Nov. 9, 1821.

IRWIN, Agnes, educator, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1841; daughter of William Wallace and Sophia (Bache) Irwin; granddaughter of Richard and Sophia (Dallas) Bache and of John and Agnes (Farquhar) Irwin. Her father was a representative in the 27th congress from Pittsburg, Pa., 1841–43, and chargé d'affaires of the United States to Denmark, 1843–47, and her mother was the daughter of Richard Bache, who was grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and married Sophia, daughter of Alexander J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury and of war. Miss Irwin was educated in Washington and first taught in the school of Mrs. Hoffman, of New York city; then conducted a private school in Philadelphia, Pa., and was elected dean of Radcliffe college, Cambridge, Mass., in 1894. She was named by Governor Wolcott a commissioner from Massachusetts to the Paris exposition of 1900. She received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

IRWIN, Jared, governor of Georgia, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., in 1750. He early removed to Burke county, Ga.; took an active part in the Revolutionary war and later commanded a company of Georgia militia against the Creek Indians on the frontier. He moved to Washington county in 1778; was elected to the convention to frame the state constitution, 1789; was a member of the first legislature that met after independence was secured, 1790; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1795; governor of Georgia, 1796; president of the state convention of 1798 that revised the constitution; again governor, 1806–09, and served almost continuously as state senator and president of the senate until his death. While he was governor in 1796 he signed the bill revoking the notorious "Yazoo act." He spent almost thirty years in public service and attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia. He died at Union Hill, Washington county, Ga., March 1, 1818.

U.S.S. WABASH.

IRWIN, John, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, April 15, 1832. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Sept. 9, 1847; was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in 1853; was promoted passed midshipman, June 10, 1853; master, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, May 15, 1875; commodore, March 4, 1886, and rear-admiral, May 19, 1891. He served on the frigate *Wabash* at the battle of Port Royal in the civil war, and took an active part in the capture of forts at Hatteras Inlet, and of Forts Walker, Beauregard and Pulaski. He was later on duty in California; commanded the Asiatic squadron; was retired, April 15, 1894, on attaining the age of sixty-two, and served as prize commissioner of South Carolina in the war with Spain, 1898.

IRWIN, John Nichol, diplomatist, was born in Ohio, Dec. 25, 1847; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Nichol) Irwin. He was educated in the public schools of Keokuk, Iowa, and at Miami university, Ohio; enlisted as a private in the 45th Iowa volunteer infantry in 1864, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1867. He was mayor of Keokuk, receiving the support of both parties. He was appointed governor of Idaho Territory by President Arthur in 1883, and of Arizona Territory by President Harrison in 1890. He was appointed by President McKinley U.S. minister to Portugal, April 18, 1899, to succeed Lawrence Townsend, transferred to the embassy of Brussels.

IRWIN, Thomas, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1785; son of Col. Matthew Irwin (1740-1800), a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1767; took up his residence in Philadelphia, and at the beginning of the Revolution entered the patriot army as captain, and was one of the sixty citizens of Philadelphia to donate money for the support of the army at Valley Forge. He became recorder of Philadelphia in 1785, and master of rolls for the state in 1790. Thomas Irwin's mother was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, whose grandfather, John Mifflin, in company with William Penn, came from England to Delaware in 1682. Thomas was educated at Franklin college, Pennsylvania, but was not graduated owing to his father's death and the straitened circumstances in which he was left. He became editor of the Philadelphia *Repository* in 1804, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. The same year he was appointed to the Indian department at Natchitoches, La., where for two years he practised law. Ill health caused his temporary removal in 1810 to Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, 1824-26, and at that time prepared the bill for the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. He was a Democratic representative in the 21st congress, 1829-31, and in 1830 was chosen judge of the western district of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death, in Pittsburg, Pa., May 14, 1870.

IRWIN, William, governor of California, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1827; son of David Irwin, a native of Ohio and a farmer. He was graduated from Marietta college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; and after teaching at Port Gibson, Miss., 1848-49, was tutor at Marietta, 1849-51. From there he went to Chicago, studied law, 1851-53, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He settled in Siskiyou county, Cal., and became a miner and lumberman. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1861-65; was editor of the *Yreka Union*, 1865-75; was a member of the state senate, 1869-75, being for a time president *pro tempore* of the senate; was lieutenant-governor of the state, 1873-75, governor, 1875-79, and president of the state board of harbor commissioners, 1883-86. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marietta in 1876. He was married, Dec. 21, 1865, to Elizabeth Cassidy. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1886.

IRWIN, William Wallace, representative, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1803; son of John and Agnes (Farquhar) Irwin; grandson of John and Agnes (Wallace) Irwin, and a descendant of John Irwin, who, with two brothers, came to Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century, landing in Philadelphia, and finally settling in Cumberland county, Pa. William's father settled at Fort Duquesne about the time its name was changed to Fort Pitt, and owned land in what became the heart of the city of Pittsburg. William Wallace Irwin was educated at a private school in Pittsburg and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and became a lawyer, practising in his native place. He was married, in February, 1839, to Sophia, daughter of Richard and Sophia (Dallas) Bache, granddaughter of Alexander J. Dallas, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Irwin was a representative in the 27th congress, and U.S. chargé d'affaires to Denmark, by appointment of President Tyler, 1843-47. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15, 1856.

ISAACS, Abram Samuel, educator, was born in New York city, Aug. 30, 1852; son of the Rev. Samuel Myer (q.v.) and Jane (Symmons) Isaacs, and brother of Myer Samuel Isaacs (q.v.). He was graduated at the University of the City of New York (afterward New York university), A.B., 1871, A.M., 1873, and Ph.D., 1878. He was a student at the Jewish Theological seminary, Breslau, Germany, and at the University of Breslau, 1874-77. He assumed the editorship of the *Jewish Messenger* in 1878, and was professor of Hebrew and Biblical Aramaic in the University of the City of New York, 1885-94, and of German language and literature, 1889-96, when he was made professor of German literature in the post-graduate seminary of the university. In 1896 he was appointed rabbi of Barnert Memorial temple, Paterson, N.J. He was married, April 23, 1890, to Lily Lee, daughter of J. D. Harby. He is the author of: *A Modern Hebrew Poet* (1878); *Stories from the Rabbis* (1893), and a biographical sketch of his father in the *Magazine of American History* (1891), besides articles in the *Forum*, *Andover Review*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *North American Review*, *Arena*, *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Century*.

ISAACS, Myer Samuel, jurist, was born in New York city, May 8, 1841; son of the Rev. Samuel Myer and Jane (Symmons) Isaacs, who came to America in 1839. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A.B. and class valedictorian in 1859, A.M. in 1862, LL.M. in 1896. He was graduated from the university law department in 1862, when he established himself in the practice of law in New York city. He was editor of the *Jewish Messen-*

ger, 1857–76; judge of the marine court, New York city, 1880; lecturer in the University law department, 1887–97; director and vice-president of the Real Estate exchange, New York city, 1886-90; director of the Prison association and of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, 1892; president of the board of delegates of American Israelites, 1876–80, and its secretary, 1859–76; president of the Hebrew Free School association, 1882–92; president of the Educational alliance, 1893–95, and president of the Baron de Hirsch fund, 1890–1900, and of the Woodbine Land and Improvement company, 1898–1900. He was elected a trustee of the Columbia bank in 1888, and of the American Savings bank in 1890; a member of the Civil Service Reform association; the Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Academy of Science; the New York, the American and the State bar associations; the City club; the Republican club, and the executive committee of the New York bar association, 1898–99. He was married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Maria, daughter of Barnet L. Solomon, who died in March, 1889. Of their three sons, Julien Myer was graduated from the New York university, B.S., 1893, LL.B., 1896, and was admitted to the bar in 1896; Louis Montefiore (New York university, A.B., 1897, Columbia, LL.B., 1897), also became a lawyer; and Stanley Myer entered Columbia university in 1899. Of their three daughters, Minnie Hart became secretary of the Kindergarten society, and chairman of the committee on Sabbath-schools, Jewish Women's council; Alice Maria became tutor in botany at the Normal college, New York, in 1894; was president of the Barnard Botanical club, 1896–99, and treasurer of the Alumnæ Settlement, 1896–1900; and Estelle Miriam, A.B., Normal college, 1895, was superintendent of the Hebrew Charities Sabbath-school, 1897–99.

Myer S Isaacs

ISAACS, Samuel Myer, theologian, was born in Leeuwarden, Holland, Jan. 4, 1804. He went with his parents to London in 1814, and in 1839 came to America to take charge of a New York synagogue on Elm street, which divided itself in 1845, and a new congregation, known as the Gates of Prayer, was organized, to which he ministered during the remainder of his life. He was an earnest philanthropist and a leader in building up Jewish charities in New York, prominent among them being the Mount Sinai hospital, the Hebrew Free Schools and the North American Relief Society for Palestine. He established in 1857 the *Jewish Messenger*, which he edited, 1857–78. He was one of the officiants at the exercises in memory of Abraham Lincoln in April, 1865. At the time of his death he was the oldest Jewish minister in the United States. He died in New York city, May 19, 1878.

IVERSON, Alfred, senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 3, 1798. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1820, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Columbus, Ga. He served three terms as a representative in the state legislature and one term in the state senate, and was a judge of the superior court for the Columbus circuit for seven years. He was presidential elector in 1844; a representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49; was elected to the U.S. senate, taking his seat, Dec. 3, 1855, and resigned, Jan. 28, 1861. He was chairman of the committee on claims and a member of the committee on military affairs. He served in the Confederate army as colonel of the 20th North Carolina regiment; was promoted brigadier-general in November, 1862; commanded a brigade in D. H. Hill's division at Chancellorsville, in Rodes's division at Gettysburg and under Wheeler at Atlanta and Macon, Ga. He died in Macon, March 4, 1873.

IVES, Charles Linnæus, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1831; son of Nathan Beers and Sarah (Badger) Ives; grandson of Eli Ives. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1852, and from Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1854. He practised in New Haven, 1856–68, and was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Yale, 1868–73. He resigned his chair on account of ill-health, accepted the professorship of the diseases of the nervous system in the University Medical College of New York, and went to Europe to make a special study of that subject. Owing to a continued failure of his health, he never entered upon that position. He published: *Prophylaxis of Phthisis Pulmonalis: The Therapeutic Value of Mercury and its Preparations; The Bible Doctrine of the Soul.* He died at Burlington, N.J., March 21, 1879.

IVES, Eli, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 7, 1779; son of Dr. Levi and Lydia (Auger) Ives, and a descendant of William Ives, who came from England to America and was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1802. He was rector of the Hopkins Grammar school, 1799–1801, and at the same time studied medicine with his father and with Dr. Æneas Munson, and also attended the lectures of Doctors Bush and Wooster in Philadelphia, Pa. He commenced to practise medicine in company with his father in 1801, and had the degree of M.D. conferred upon him by the Connecticut Medical society in 1811. He helped to secure the establishment of the medical department of Yale college in 1813, and was adjunct professor of materia medica there, 1813–20; professor, 1820–29; professor of the theory and practice of physic, 1829–52; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1852–53, and professor emeritus, 1853–61. He was married, Sept. 17, 1805, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Nathan and Mary (Phelps) Beers, and their son Levi, M.D., Yale, 1838, died in 1891. Professor Ives established and was for many years president of the State Horticultural and Pomological societies, and was also president of the American Medical association and a contributor to the *Journal of Science*. He died in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 8, 1861.

IVES, Halsey Cooley, art educator, was born at Montour Falls, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1846; son of Hiram Du Bois and Terressa (McDowell) Ives, and grandson of John and Lola Jane Ives and of John and Jane (Brink) McDowell, of English and Scotch ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Schuyler county and technical schools of South Kensington, England, and as a pupil of Alexander Piatowsky. He was a member of the faculty of Washington university, 1875–95, and in 1879 became director of the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts. He was elected a member of the National Sculpture society, an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Chicago Art institute, and associate of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis. He was U.S. commissioner to art expositions in Paris and Brussels, and chief of the art department of the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. He was created a knight of the order of Danebrog of Denmark in 1894 by order of King Christian IX.; of the order of Vasa of Sweden by King Oscar in 1895, and received marks of distinction from the French, German and Japanese governments.

IVES, Levi Silliman, second bishop of North Carolina and 25th in succession to the American episcopate, was born in Meriden, Conn., Sept. 16, 1797. He removed with his parents to Turin, Lewis county, N.Y., where he lived until 1812, when he entered the Lowville academy. He served one year in the war of 1812, and in 1816 entered Hamilton college, intending to become a Presbyterian minister, but ill-health prevented his finishing the college course. In 1819 he was baptized and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church, and he studied theology with Bishop Hobart, of New York, whose daughter Rebecca he married in 1822. He was made a deacon in 1822 and a priest in 1823. He was rector at Batavia, N.Y.; of Trinity church, Philadelphia; Christ church, Lancaster, Pa., 1827, and Christ church, New York city, 1828–31. In 1831 he was elected bishop of North Carolina, and was consecrated, September 22, by Bishops White and H. U. and B. T. Onderdonk. He went to the extreme in advocating ritualistic worship and in teaching the slaves, which gave offence to the churchmen of his diocese. He visited Rome and made a formal submission to the pope, Dec. 25, 1852, and at the next general convention of the Episcopal church he was deposed from his bishopric. He returned to the United States, was made professor of rhetoric in St. Joseph's Theological seminary, New York city, and a lecturer on that subject in the convents of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity. He became president of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and in 1828 founded the Catholic male protectory and the House of the Angels, a home for orphans, and was president of both until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1834. His published works include: *Catechism; Manual of Devotion; Humility a Ministerial Qualification* (1840); *The Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship* (1844); *Sermons on the Obedience of Faith* (1849); *The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism* (1854). He died in New York, Oct. 13, 1876.

Levi Silliman Ives

IVES, Moses Brown, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Providence, R.I., July 21, 1794; son of Thomes Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives, and grandson of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1812, A.M. 1815; studied at the Litchfield Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He then engaged with Brown & Ives, and upon the death of his father in 1835 succeeded him in business and in many of his positions of trust, including the presidency of the Providence bank. He was one of the founders of the Providence Athenæum, and contributed liberally to its permanent endowment. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1822–57, and treasurer of the corporation, 1825–57. He was a founder and treasurer of Butler Hospital for the Insane, and a constant and generous donor to both the university and the hospital. He married, April 17, 1833, Anne Allen, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, and they had two children, Thomas Poynton and Hope Brown Ives. Mr. Ives died at his country home, Potowomut Neck, Warwick, R.I., Aug. 7, 1857.

IVES, Robert Hale, merchant, was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 16, 1798; son of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819. He entered the counting-house of Brown & Ives; and travelled in Europe, 1824–26, with his cousin, John Carter Brown. He was married in 1827 to Harriet Bowen, daughter of Thomas Amory, of Boston, Mass. In 1832 he became a partner in the firm of Brown & Ives, being the youngest member. He devoted himself to the development of the cotton industries and erected the Lonsdale mills, of which he was treasurer for many years. He was an original trustee of Butler Hospital for the Insane, in 1844, a patron of the institution, and secretary of the corporation, 1844–75; a founder of the Rhode Island hospital, established in 1863, contributing over $60,000 to its funds and serving as its first president. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1838–75, a liberal patron of the institution, and treasurer of the corporation, 1857–66. He was a Whig in politics, and a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, June 16, 1852. In the civil strife of 1842 he was a member of the "Law and Order" party, and in the civil war of 1861–65 he gave liberally of his means. He died in Providence, R.I., July 6, 1875.

IVES, Thomas Poynton, merchant, was born in Beverly, Mass., April 9, 1769. His parents died when he was a child, and relatives in Boston took him to that city, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1782 he was received as a clerk in the house of Nicholas Brown & Co., of Providence, R.I., and soon after the death of Mr. Nicholas Brown, May 29, 1791, he became a partner with Nicholas Brown, Jr., in the new firm of Brown & Ives. He was president of the Providence bank for twenty-four years; of the Providence Institution of Savings fifteen years, and a trustee of Brown university forty-three years. He married, in 1792, Hope, the only surviving daughter of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown, and their son, Moses Brown Ives, succeeded to his father's business. Mr. Ives died in Providence, May, 1835.

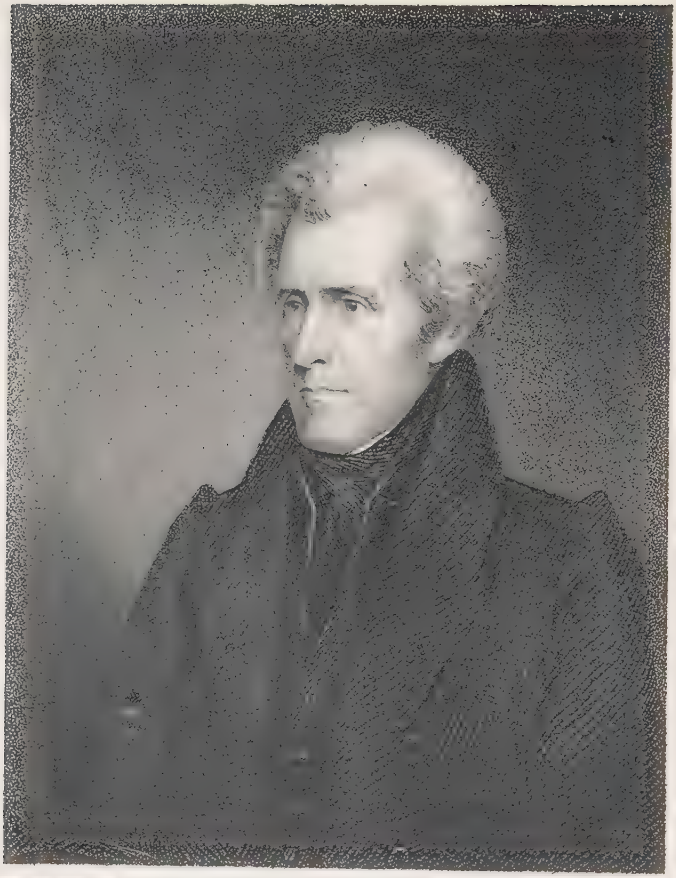
IVES, Thomas Poynton, naval officer, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 17, 1834; son of Moses Brown and Anne Allen (Dorr) Ives. He studied under Reuben A. Guild, 1847–50, and under James B. Angell, 1850–52, and was graduated at Brown university, Ph.D., in 1854. At the death of his father, in 1857, he became a member of the firm of Brown & Ives. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the government and presented his yacht *Hope* to the navy department, refusing any compensation for his services as an officer in the navy. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the revenue service in 1861, serving on blockade duty in Chesapeake bay. The same year his offer to build a vessel at his own expense and present it to the government, providing he would be commissioned its chief officer, was refused. He was commissioned assistant adjutant-general of the state of Rhode Island, with the rank of captain, in November, 1861, and resigned his commission in the revenue service to accept the command of General Burnside's flag-ship *Picket*, Jan. 11, 1862. He was engaged in the attacks on Forts Clark and Hatteras and at Roanoke Island, N.C. He was promoted acting master and stationed at Aquia Creek, Sept. 3, 1862; acting volunteer lieutenant for gallant conduct, May 26, 1863, and lieutenant-commander, Nov. 7, 1864. He was married, Oct. 19, 1865, to Elizabeth Cabot, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, U.S. minister to Austria. He bequeathed $50,000 to the Rhode Island hospital, $10,000 to the Providence Athenæum and $5000 to the Providence Dispensary. He died at Havre, France, Nov. 17, 1865.

IVISON, Henry, publisher, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1808. He immigrated to the United States with his father in 1820, and was apprenticed to William Williams, of Utica, N.Y., at that time the largest bookseller west of Albany. In 1830 he established a bookstore in Auburn, N.Y., to meet the requirements of the professors and students of the Auburn Theological seminary. He removed to New York city in 1846 and became a partner of Mark H. Newman, a successful school-book publisher. The firm published a series of reading books adapted to children of different ages, which was the first series of graded school readers published in America. In 1814 the firm became Newman & Ivison, and on the death of Mr. Newman, Mr. Ivison bought out the entire interest of the concern and took into partnership H. F. Phinney. The firm had a list of over 300 school-books. Upon the retirement of Mr. Phinney in 1866, the firm name was changed to Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. Mr. Ivison retired from business in 1880. He died in New York city, Nov. 26, 1884.

IZARD, George, governor of Arkansas Territory, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1776; son of Ralph (q. v.) and Alice (De Lancey) Izard. He was brought to America by his parents in 1780, and was prepared for college in South Carolina. He was graduated at the College of Pennsylvania in 1792; studied military science in England and on the continent, 1792–94; entered the U.S. army as lieutenant in the engineer corps, serving 1794–96; served as lieutenant in the engineer corps of the French army at Metz, as a student, 1796–97; was captain in the engineer corps, U.S.A., 1799–1802, and captain U.S. artillery, 1802–03, when he resigned his commission. He was secretary of legation at the court of Lisbon, Portugal, through the request of Thomas Sumter, U. S. minister, 1809–11. He re-entered the U.S. army in 1812 as colonel of the 2d artillery, and was made a brigadier-general in 1813 and major-general in 1814. He commanded the Department of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in 1812; the 3d military district, with New York as headquarters, 1813; a brigade under Gen. Wade Hampton at Chateaugay river, Lake Champlain, N.Y., in October, 1813, and in the retreat of Hampton's army was commended for the skill with which he handled his brigade. On May 4, 1814, he took command of the Division of the Right, with headquarters at Plattsburg, N.Y. He had in August about 7000 raw recruits, which he drilled and had under so good discipline as to make the place safe against the British army of 30,000 men under Prevost, all regulars and veterans of European wars. He was ordered to Sacket Harbor and Niagara with 4000 of his men and marched them 400 miles over bad roads and joined Gen. Jacob Brown. With their combined forces they crossed the Niagara river and found General Drummond entrenched behind the Chippewa. He offered battle on the plain, which was declined, and fearing the approach of winter and being weak in artillery, he declined to attack the entrenched army. After destroying Fort Erie, he evacuated the peninsula and his action was approved by the war department and by the President, while Generals Armstrong and Ingersoll criticised his military judgment. He resigned from the army in 1815, and on March 4, 1825, President Adams appointed him governor of Arkansas Territory, which office he held till his death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1807. He was married to Elizabeth Carter, daughter of James Parke Farley, of "Antigua," Va., and widow, first of John Banister, of Virginia, and secondly of Thomas Lee Shippen, of Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Official Correspondence with the War Department, 1814–15* (1816). He died in Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 22, 1828.

IZARD, Ralph, statesman, was born at "The Elms," near Charleston, S.C., in 1742; son of Henry and Margaret (Johnson) Izard; grandson of Ralph and Magdalene Elizabeth (Chastaigner) Izard and of Governor Robert Johnson, of South Carolina, and great-grandson of Ralph Izard, who came to America from England during the reign of Queen Anne, and was the founder of the South Carolina branch of the family; and also great-grandson of Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson. Ralph Izard was early sent to England and placed at school at Hackney, finishing his education at Christ college, Cambridge. Returning to America, he took possession of his estate in South Carolina, but spent much of his time in New York, where he met his future wife, Alice, daughter of Peter De Lancey, of Westchester, N.Y., and niece of James De Lancey, lieutenant-governor of the province. He was married in 1767, and in 1771 returned to England and resided in London. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he made several attempts to intercede with the king in behalf of the colonists, but without success. In 1777 he removed with his family to France, and soon after was appointed by congress commissioner to the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Considering it inexpedient to proceed to the court of Tuscany, he continued his residence in Paris, where he supported Arthur Lee in opposition to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane. When Commodore Gillon was sent from South Carolina to Europe to purchase frigates, and for that purpose to obtain a loan, he could not effect the object on the security of the state government alone. Mr. Izard then pledged his whole estate, and the vessels were secured. Through alleged misrepresentations, the Continental congress, in 1779, passed resolutions to recall Mr. Izard, and he returned to the United States in July, 1780, and reported at Washington's headquarters. He influenced Washington to send General Greene to take command of the southern army, for which service he received the thanks of the governor of South Carolina. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1782–83, and U.S. senator, 1789–95. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate from May 31, 1794, to Feb. 20, 1795, serving in the first and second sessions of the 3d congress. He was a founder of the College of Charleston and a trustee of that institution, 1791–1804. Of his children, George (q.v.) became governor of Arkansas Territory; Ralph was a lieutenant in the U.S. navy, and served with distinction in the war with Tripoli; and Henry was married to Emma, daughter of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. See *Correspondence of Mr. Ralph Izard, of South Carolina, from the Year 1774 to 1804, with a Short Memoir* (1844), by his daughter, Anne Izard Deas. He died at South Bay, near Charleston, S.C., May 30, 1804.

Rd. Izard.



Andrew Jackson

J.

JACK, Summers Melville, representative, was born in Summersville, Pa., July 18, 1852; son of Lowry and Cornelia (Baldwin) Jack; grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Collin) Jack, and of Alonzo and Eliza (Carrier) Baldwin, and a descendant of John Baldwin, who came from England with the New Haven company in 1639 and settled at Milford, Conn. He was educated at the Indiana normal school, Pa.; studied law with Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was district attorney of Indiana county, 1884–90; a trustee of Indiana normal school, 1886–1900, and a Republican representative from the twenty-first district in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

JACKSON, Abner, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., Nov. 4, 1811; son of David and Sarah (Brownlee) Jackson. He entered Washington college, Pa., in 1832, leaving at the close of the freshman year to enter Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated in 1837. He was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry by Bishop Brownell, Sept. 2, 1838; was a tutor at Trinity, 1837–38; librarian in the college, 1837–49; adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1838–40; instructor in chemistry, 1839–52, and was the first to occupy the chair of ethics and metaphysics, 1840–58. He was president of Hobart college, N.Y., and professor of the evidences of Christianity, 1858–67, and then resigned to accept the presidency of Trinity college, which office he held, together with his former chair of ethics and metaphysics, until his death. He spent the summers of 1872–73 in Europe, studying architecture and preparing plans for the proposed new college buildings. He was twice married: first to Emily, daughter of Governor William W. Ellsworth (q. v.), and secondly to Mary Wray Cobb, of Schenectady, N.Y. His eldest daughter by his first marriage, Emily Elizabeth, became the wife of Philip Norborne Nicholas, son of John Nicholas, of Geneva, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Trinity in 1858 and from Hobart in 1859, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1866. He died in Hartford, Conn., April 19, 1874.

A Jackson

JACKSON, Abraham Valentine Williams, educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 9, 1862; son of David Sherwood and Elizabeth Sandford (Williams) Jackson; grandson of Henry and Katherine (Sherwood) Jackson and of Dr. Abraham Valentine and Emeline (Davis) Williams, and a descendant of the Valentine family of Westchester county, N.Y. The Jacksons were of English ancestry. Both sides served in the American Revolution. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1883, at the head of his class; A.M., 1884, and remained there as a fellow in letters, 1883–86; instructor in Anglo-Saxon and Iranian languages, 1886–91; adjunct professor of the English language, 1891–95, and professor of the Indo-Iranian languages after 1895. He was a university student at Halle, Germany, 1887–89. He received from Columbia the degrees of L.H.D. in 1885 and Ph.D. in 1886. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society, the American Philological society, and the Deutsche Morgenlaendische Gesellschaft; and was appointed a trustee of the board of education of Yonkers, N.Y., in 1898. He is the author of: *Hymn of Zoroaster, Yasna XXXI.* (1887); *An Avesta Grammar in Comparison with Sanskrit* (1892); *An Avestan Reader* (1893); *Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran* (1899), and several lectures, as well as contributions to the magazines and periodicals at home and abroad.

JACKSON, Andrew, seventh President of the United States, was born at the George McKenney homestead in Mecklenberg county, N.C., March 15, 1767; son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Jackson, of Twelve Mile creek, a branch of the Catawba river in Union county, N.C.; and grandson of Hugh Jackson, a linen draper, who was a sufferer in the siege of Carrickfergus, Ireland, in 1760. Andrew and Elizabeth Jackson, with their two sons, Hugh and Robert, immigrated to America from Carrickfergus in 1765, landed at Charleston, S.C., and settled in the Waxhaw neighborhood on the Catawba river, the settlement being partly in North Carolina and partly in South Carolina. Andrew died in January, 1767, and his widow, with her sons, Hugh, Robert and Andrew, removed in the summer of 1767 to the home of her sister, the wife of James Crawford, who lived in the same settlement, but in South Carolina. Here "Andy," as he was familiarly called, was brought up and attended the "old field" school, and subsequently the academy kept by Dr. Humphries. He also attended Queens college, Charlotte, N.C., for a short time. In these schools he learned to read and write, and mastered the elements of arithmetic. His oldest brother, Hugh, joined the patriot army and after the battle of Stono, S.C. in which he took part, was taken sick and died. His mother, on May 29, 1780, when Tarleton surprised the Waxhaw settlement and killed 113 and wounded 150 of the patriot soldiers who opposed him, ministered to the dead and dying, and Robert and Andrew there first saw the horrors of actual war. At the battle of Hanging Rock they rode with Col. William Richardson Davie and received from him their first lessons in military tactics. When Cornwallis entered Waxhaw settlement in September, 1780, Mrs. Jackson took her two boys to Charlotte, returning to their home the next year. In the series of sanguinary conflicts between the patriot army and the Tories and British soldiers, Andrew and Robert were often called out to stand guard, and Andrew Jackson there imbibed his bitter prejudice against the mother country. The two brothers were captured and carried to Camden, S.C., where they were robbed of their clothing and nearly starved. While confined in the stockade, Andrew, by looking through a knot hole, witnessed the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 24, 1781, and saw the army of General Greene driven from the place. His mother soon after effected an exchange of prisoners with the British general, thus rescuing her two sons and five of her neighbors in exchange for thirteen British soldiers, and she carried her boys, stricken with the yellow jaundice, forty miles through the lonely forest to Waxhaw, where Robert died, and Andrew, after several months' nursing, recovered. When his mother could leave him she set out on horseback to Charleston, one hundred sixty miles distant, to succor and try to save the starving patriots confined in the prison ships, among whom were several of her own kin, and after distributing to them the dainties carried in her saddle bags, she took the ship fever and died at the house of William Barton, a relative. Andrew was thus left an orphan when fourteen years old, his two brothers and his brave mother martyrs to the cause of freedom, through British cruelty as practised in the war of the Revolution. When he recovered from his protracted illness he worked as a saddler, and soon became interested with the young men, refugees from Charleston, in horse-racing, gambling, cock-fighting and drinking. When Charleston was evacuated, his companions returned to their homes and Andrew soon followed them to the southern metropolis, riding a fine horse, his only worldly possession except a small sum of money. He staked his horse against $200 at a game of dice, and won, and taking the money he paid his debts and immediately returned to his home, resolved never again to throw dice for a wager. He conducted a school at Waxhaw Church for two years, and studied law with Spruce McCay in Salisbury, N.C., 1785–88, after an unsuccessful application to enter the law office of Col. Waightstill Avery at Morganton in 1784. While at Salisbury, where he boarded at the Rowan house, he indulged freely his passion for horse-racing, hunting and cock-fighting. He completed his preparation for the bar under Col. John Stokes, was licensed to practise in the courts of North Carolina in 1787, and lived for a short time in Martinsville, Guilford county, N.C., where he was a constable and assisted in a store in 1788. He became solicitor for the western district of North Carolina and journeyed to Nashville by way of Jonesboro, then the chief settlement in the western district, a town founded ten years before, and when Jackson arrived there in 1788, boasting a new court-house. He reached Nashville, then the outpost of civilization, near the end of October, 1788, and in April following Washington was inaugurated President of the United States. Jackson found a home with the widow of Col. John Donelson, a North Carolina pioneer settler of the place, who lived in a block-house, the largest in the settlement, and here he met Rachel (Donelson) Robards, the married daughter of his hostess. His business as a lawyer and public prosecutor became immediately lucrative and extensive, and he attended every court held in the state, and was the first lawyer to practise in many of the counties, reaching the distant points on horseback through forests beset by savages. He was married to Mrs. Robards at Natchez, Miss., in the fall of 1791, returned to Nashville with her, and they lived in the neighborhood of her mother's home. Captain Robards had procured an act leading to a divorce from his wife from the legislature of Virginia, in the winter of 1790–91, but the legislature had not completed the divorce, referring it to the courts. Neither Mrs. Robards nor Mr. Jackson knew that the legislature had not absolutely granted the divorce till after their marriage, and on obtaining knowledge of the act of the court of Mercer county, on Sept. 27, 1793, a licence was obtained, and the marriage ceremony was performed a second time at Nashville, in January, 1794, and their social standing was in no way affected by the incident. On Oct. 10, 1791, he was elected a trustee of Davidson academy, afterward the University of Nashville, in place of Col. William Polk, removed, and served till 1805. While attending court at Jonesboro, he peremptorily challenged Col. Waightstill Avery, while the two were trying a case in court, and after giving the case to the jury, they met in a hollow field north of the court-house, after sundown. Following the code, both fired, but neither was hurt, and they shook hands satisfied, and were afterward, as they had been before, friends. Subsequently, while justice of the supreme court, Jackson had a harmless exchange of shot in the streets of Jonesboro, without the benefit of the code, with Gov. John Sevier, who, after refusing Jackson's challenge, sarcastically mentioned his marriage with Mrs. Robards in Natchez. He was solicitor-general of the territory of Tennessee; a delegate from Davidson county to the constitutional convention that met at Knoxville, Jan. 11, 1796, to frame a state constitution, and a member of the committee to draft the instrument. In the fall of 1796 he was elected the sole representative from the new state of Tennessee in the 4th congress, and rode horseback eight hundred miles to Philadelphia, where congress was to meet for its second session, Dec. 5, 1796, reaching the city on December 1. In February, 1797, the Bank of England suspended specie payment, and did not resume it for twenty-two years, and this caused a general financial depression. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1797, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Cocke, and he soon after resigned and was succeeded by Daniel Smith. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state from 1798 until he resigned, July 24, 1804, but no record of his decisions has been preserved. Tradition gives them as having been short, and generally right. He was elected major-general of the state militia over John Sevier in 1801. About 1804 he sold his house and farm on Hunter's Hill, and also 25,000 acres of wild land, paid all his debts, and removed with his wife and slaves to the farm afterward known as the "Hermitage," and built a square, two-story block-house of three rooms, carrying on the plantation and raising horses. He also engaged extensively in general merchandising, in partnership with John Coffee and John Hutchings, as Jackson, Coffee & Hutchings, at Clover Bottom, seven miles from Nashville and four miles from his new home. On May 29, 1806, he fought a duel with Charles Dickinson, and killed his antagonist. He received a wound that he carefully concealed until after Dickinson became unconscious, which confined him to his house for over a month, and finally cost him his life. On May 29, 1805, a year after the death of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr visited General Jackson at his house, where he was a guest for five days. Burr was received in Nashville with distinction, and at a public dinner, General Jackson gave the toast: "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute." On his return from New Orleans, Burr stopped at Jackson's house for eight days and in writing home speaks of his host as "once a lawyer, after a judge, now a planter." Burr was visited by Generals Robertson and Overton, Maj. W. P. Anderson and other leading public men of Nashville. On Nov. 3, 1806, in his capacity as a business man, Jackson received from Burr an order to build, at Clover Bottom, on Stone's river, five large boats, and to purchase provisions as cargo for transportation, when the boats were completed. Burr sent with the order $3500 in Kentucky bank notes. At the same time Patten Anderson was actively engaged in raising a company of young men to accompany the flotilla down the river, and his expenses were paid by the firm out of this money. Early in November a friend of Jackson's suggested the possibility of a conspiracy on the part of Burr, and Jackson wrote Burr demanding to know the truth of the rumors then afloat. He also warned Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, at New Orleans, of his fears of "plans on foot inimical to the Union." He also wrote to President Jefferson offering the services of his division of the state militia in case of need. Then followed Burr's arrest in Kentucky, his defence by Henry Clay and his triumphant acquittal. On December 14 Burr revisited Nashville and called at the house of General Jackson, but found his former host absent, and on going to Clover Bottom took lodgings at a tavern. After a few days General Jackson and General Overton called and informed Burr of their suspicions of his unlawful purpose, which Burr disclaimed, expressed his regrets for their want of faith in his loyalty and declared his friendliness to the government. In a few days he departed with his boats down the river. On Jan. 1, 1807, General Jackson received from the President and Secretary Dearborn orders to hold his militia in readiness to march, and General Jackson at once warned Captain Bissell at Fort Massac, on the Ohio, and on Jan. 10, had two companies ready, which he reviewed in the public square amid the applause of the populace. In a few days the excitement had passed, and General Jackson ordered the militia disbanded. Jackson was suspected by some of having a part in the conspiracy, but these calumnies were quickly refuted by his friend, George W. Campbell, representative in congress, whose private correspondence with Jackson was shown to the President and led Mr. Jefferson to declare General Jackson "faithful." Subsequently Jackson became con-

Home on Hunter's Hill.

vinced that Burr intended no treason, and when summoned as a witness to the trial in Richmond, Va., at a public meeting in Capitol square, he publicly denounced Jefferson as a persecutor of Burr. His championship of Burr offended Secretary of State Madison, and at the Burr trial Jackson was not called on to testify. In the next Presidential contest Jackson announced his preference to Monroe rather than Madison. About the year 1809 he adopted a twin son of Savern Donelson, Mrs. Jackson's brother, and the child received his fosterfather's name and inherited his estate. A few years later another nephew of Mrs. Jackson, Andrew Jackson Donelson, also became an inmate of the "Hermitage." On June 12, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain and General Jackson, on June 25, offered, through the governor, his own services and those of his division of twenty-five hundred state militia, but the troops were not called for by the general government till after Hull's defeat in Canada. On Oct. 21, 1812, when New Orleans was threatened, the governor of Tennessee was requested to dispatch 1500 men to the reinforcement of General Wilkinson. On December 10 the volunteers, numbering 2000 and upwards, reported to General Jackson at Nashville. On Jan. 7, 1814, the infantry embarked on a flotilla, and were carried down the Cumberland to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and down the Mississippi to Natchez. The cavalry marched across the country to Natchez, where, on February 15, they were joined by General Jackson and the infantry. Here, by orders from General Wilkinson, they encamped, and toward the end of March General Jackson received an order from the war department, dated Feb. 6, 1813, signed by the new secretary of war, John Armstrong, dismissing him from public service. Jackson at once determined to march his men the five hundred miles back to their homes in Tennessee before disbanding them, and so wrote to the authorities at Washington, to Governor Blount and to General Wilkinson. He accomplished the journey in less than a month. It was during this march that the name "Old Hickory" was evolved. After a hard day's march one of the soldiers spoke of the general as "tough;" next it was "tough as hickory," and finally "Old Hickory." On reaching the border of Tennessee he offered the services of his force to conduct an invasion of Canada, but his offer was not accepted, and on May 22, 1813, the army drew up in the public square of Nashville and the men were dismissed. The government refused to honor General Jackson's drafts for transportation, and not till Colonel Benton, who commanded a regiment under General Jackson, went to Washington and threatened the administration with the loss of the support of the state of Tennessee was the general relieved of the financial responsibility he had incurred in escorting his soldiers home instead of obeying the government orders and leaving them in the broken camp at Natchez. While Colonel Benton was in Washington, General Jackson acted as second to his friend, Capt. William Carroll in a duel with Jesse, brother of Colonel Benton, and this act of personal friendship brought about a feud with the Bentons that resulted in a lively altercation between Colonel Benton and General Jackson, in which Jesse Benton, Col. John Coffee and Stokely Hays also took part. They met in a hotel in Nashville, Sept. 3, 1813, and Jackson was shot in the arm and was disabled for nearly a month. Colonel Benton soon after left Tennessee and settled in Missouri, and the next time he met Jackson, in 1823, they were both U.S. senators. On Sept. 25, 1813, while still on his sick bed, General Jackson, in response to the call of Governor Blount, began the organization of the troops of West Tennessee for service in the southwest after the massacre at Fort Mims, there being a pressing demand for putting down the Indians who threatened Mobile. General Cocke was at the same time organizing the volunteers from East Tennessee, rendezvous at Knoxville. Jackson's force gathered at Fayetteville, and Colonel Coffee, with his cavalry, reached Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, Oct. 4, 1813, and General Jackson joined the infantry at Fayetteville, October 7, where he learned from dispatches from Colonel Coffee that the Creeks had marched north and were making their way to the borders of Georgia and Tennessee. On October 11 he put his force in motion and marched toward Huntsville, making the thirty miles in five hours. Here they joined Colonel Coffee's command, encamped on the bluff. On the 19th they broke camp and marched over the mountains twenty-two miles to Fort Deposit, Thompson's creek, hoping to intercept General Cocke on his way from East Tennessee with his divisions and provisions for the entire army. Here he waited for

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six days, meantime writing to the governors of Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, to Generals Cocke, White and Flourney, and to the Indian agents and to friendly Indian chiefs for provisions for his famishing army. Colonel Coffee had kept his mounted men busy, marching 200 miles in twelve days, and collected 400 bushels of corn with which he returned to the Tennessee. They left Fort Deposit, October 25, and Jackson marched into the enemy's country, gathering supplies as he went and burning the Indian villages. On Nov. 3, 1813, General Coffee attacked the Indian camp, Talluschatches, thirteen miles from Jackson's camp, and killed 186 braves, besides many of the squaws and children, taking eighty-four of the non-combatants prisoners. Not one of the warriors escaped to tell the news. General Jackson, in sending the news to Governor Blount, said: "We have retaliated for the destruction of Fort Mims." After the battle an infant Indian was found on the field alive in the arms of its dead mother. This boy General Jackson caused to be nourished, and he brought him up in his own family, giving him the name Lincoyer. He was educated with the planters' sons and lived to be seventeen years old, when he died of phthisis. On Nov. 8, 1813, General Jackson, with eight hundred horsemen and twelve hundred infantry, crossed the Coosa river and fought the battle of Talladega for the purpose of releasing one hundred fifty-four friendly Creeks. In the engagement, which was directed on the part of the Creeks by Bill Scott, two hundred ninety-nine of the savages were killed, and of Jackson's attacking force fifteen were killed and eighty-six wounded. The delay of General Cocke in furnishing supplies was entirely due to want of transportation, as water in the streams was too low to float the boats. The suffering of his own troops in camp awaiting these supplies was as great as that of Jackson, who was seventy-five miles distant at Fort Strother. While Jackson was making terms of peace with the Hillibee towns, General White, by order of General Cocke, attacked them and killed sixty warriors, burned the town and captured two hundred fifty women and children. This unfortunate affair, for which he was not responsible, embittered the Indians against Jackson, who accused him of perfidy, and they fought him with renewed fury. His troops, half starved, began to threaten mutiny, and it required his greatest efforts to keep the insubordinates down. On Dec. 10, 1813, their one year's service expired, and notwithstanding they had received a full supply of commissary stores, they determined to return home. General Cocke's division, now at Fort Strother, was likewise disaffected. Jackson urged that the men had been at home pursuing their own vocations for at least half the time, and had not been in actual service over six months. In this dilemma Jackson ordered General Cocke to march the disaffected troops back to the settlements and then to dismiss them, and recruit a new force to serve six months. He entreated the soldiers to re-enlist in the new army in vain, and General Coffee's division of cavalry marched home almost in a body, rioting and wasting as they went. Governor Blount ordered a new levy of 2500 men for three months' service, and General Cocke was directed to obey Jackson's orders and recruit a new division in East Tennessee. On Jan. 15, 1814, Jackson had at Fort Strother nine hundred raw recruits and several hundred friendly Indians. With this force he conducted raids into the Indian country with varied success, ending with the battle with the Oakfuskas on the 22d–24th of January, 1814, in which two hundred savages were killed, and of Jackson's army eighteen were killed and seventy wounded. Before the end of February, Jackson had an army of 5000 men within an hour's march of Fort Strother, but it was far into March before needed provisions for an active campaign arrived. The decisive battle against the Creeks, and the one in which the power of the American Indian was broken, was fought by General Jackson at Tohopeka or Horseshoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa river, where nearly nine hundred Indian warriors were killed and five hundred squaws and children made prisoners. In this battle Ensign Sam Houston was wounded while leading his platoon. Not an Indian asked for quarter nor would accept it, and the last to succumb were driven from their fortress to death by fire kindled in the underbrush. The remnant who escaped made their way to Florida, but the chief remained to tell the tale of carnage, to show his scars, and to intercede for the starving women and children. This was Weathersford, the friend of Tecumseh, the chief of the war party in southern Alabama, the leader of the efforts of wiser counsel to stay the massacre of Fort Mims, and the daring rider who leaped with his horse and escaped over the bluffs into the Alabama. He entered Jackson's tent, presented his captor with a newly-slain deer, drank a glass of brandy, and received the terms on which the Creeks could obtain peace and protection. On April 20, 1814, Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, assumed command of Fort Jackson, the South Carolina troops relieved those from Tennessee, and the next day Jackson's army returned home. On April 26 General Jackson went from Fort William to Nashville, where he called upon Governor Blount and announced the end of the war and the speedy return of the army. On May 31, 1814, Andrew Jackson was appointed major-general in the U.S.

army, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Henry Harrison, and he was assigned to the command of the Army of the South. The legislature of Mississippi Territory voted him a sword. On July 10, 1814, he assumed command at Fort Jackson, met the Creek Indians, and after much diplomacy negotiated terms of peace known as the treaty of Fort Jackson. He was detained at Fort Jackson an entire month, when he went to Mobile, arriving at the place, then a village of one hundred fifty houses, late in August, 1814. He immediately took possession of Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, where Major Laurence, with one hundred sixty men of the 2d U.S. infantry, garrisoned the fort, which was armed with two 24-pounders, six 12-pounders and twelve small pieces. On Sept. 12, 1814, the fort was invested by a land force of marines and Indians numbering about two hundred, commanded by Colonel Nichols, supported by a British fleet of four vessels with eighty guns, commanded by Captain Percy. On the 13th fire was opened by the investing land force with a howitzer, and on the 15th the battle was fought, resulting in a loss to the British of thirty-two killed and forty wounded and the *Hermes* wrecked on the shore, while the garrison lost four killed and ten wounded. Then followed the invasion of Florida, at that time Spanish territory. On November 3, with 3000 men and rations for eight days, he left Mobile; reached Pensacola on the 6th; took possession of the town on the 7th; the British fled on the 8th, and on the 11th Jackson with his army was back in Mobile. It was not till Nov. 25, 1814, that General Coffee reached Mobile with an army of 2800 men, and on the 26th Jackson took command of the reinforced army of 4000 men, of which 1000 were regulars and the balance raw militia and Indians. On November 22 he left Mobile with his staff, and arrived in New Orleans Dec. 3, 1814, where he was met by Gen. W. C. C. Claiborne, Commodore Patterson, U.S.N., Nicholas Girod, mayor of New Orleans, and Edward Livingston and John R. Gregnes, representing the New Orleans bar. When the formalities of his reception were over, he at once reviewed the uniformed militia, which had been hastily made up of merchants, lawyers, clerks and planters' sons. He made Edward Livingston his aide-de-camp and interpreter, the language spoken in the city being French. The approach to the city by Lake Borgne was defended by a fleet of six gunboats, carrying twenty-three guns and manned by one hundred eighty-two men under Lieut. Thomas ap Catesby Jones. The land force was made up of two half-filled regiments of regulars lately recruited; a battalion of uniformed volunteers; two regiments of state militia insufficiently armed and equipped and without training or discipline, and a battalion of free colored men, in all less than 2000 men. In the river were the schooner *Carolina* and the ship *Louisiana*, neither of them in commission. The army left at Mobile was *en route*, commanded by General Coffee, and General Carroll was floating swiftly down the Mississippi with a volunteer force of Tennesseeans whom he was drilling daily on the roofs of the decks of his fleet of transports, and Generals Thomas and Adair were on their way down the Mississippi with 2000 Kentuckians, unarmed and with insufficient clothing, blankets and camp equipage. The British force included a fleet of fifty armed vessels of the best class in the British navy, while more on the way from Bordeaux, Pensacola and England, were expected at any moment; and on these ships were four regiments who had fought at Bladensburg and burned the capitol at Washington; four regiments from England, direct from the Peninsular battle fields; two regiments of negro troops from the West Indies, and 1500 marines: 8900 men in all, fully armed and equipped, besides nearly 10,000 sailors who could be landed in an emergency. On December 14 the English flotilla advanced on the little crafts of Lieutenant Jones in Lake Borgne drawn up across the channel anchored by the stern with springs to the cables, and the unequal fight was soon over, the current running out and the absence of wind preventing any escape. The Americans were taken on board by the British and their wounded cared for. Martial law was declared in New Orleans, December 16, which restored order and confidence, and on Sunday, the 18th, Jackson removed the troops then in the city, and Edward Livingston read his addresses "To the Embodied Militia," "To the Battalion of Uniform Companies," and "To the Men of Color." On the 19th General Coffee arrived with eight hundred men, and the same day Colonel Hinds, with a regiment of Mississippi dragoons who had marched two hundred thirty miles in four days. On December 22 General Carroll arrived with his regiment of Tennesseeans and a supply of muskets, and on the same day 1600 British troops landed at the mouth of the Bayou Bienvenue, only eight miles from New Orleans. General Jackson lost no time in going out to meet the enemy, and the same afternoon 2131 American troops advanced to the Rodriguez canal, six miles below the city and two miles from the landing place of the British troops. Commodore Patterson was ordered to drop down the river with the *Carolina*, and Captain Henly and Captain Butler of Jackson's staff alone remained in command of the city. On December 23, at 7.30 P.M., the *Carolina* opened a broadside over the plain and other broadsides followed in rapid succession. Jackson opened his attack with deliberation, and the night battle followed, which lasted one and a half hours, when the enemy fell behind their intrenchments with a loss of forty-six killed, one hundred sixty-seven wounded, and sixty-four taken prisoners. The Americans lost twenty-four killed, one hundred five wounded, and seventy-four missing. On the 24th the American line was established behind the Rodriguez canal and intrenched. When earth became scarce, cotton bales were substituted, and a line of defence a mile long was built and two small pieces of cannon placed in position on the highway the first day, and by the 27th the defensive works were complete. Meanwhile the *Carolina's* and *Louisiana's* guns commanded the plain, and when a "redcoat" appeared, opened fire. On the 28th General Pakenham made a reconnoissance of the American position which cost him fifty killed and wounded, while the Americans lost nine killed and eight wounded. The fire from the *Louisiana* was the immediate cause of Pakenham's withdrawal. An artillery duel of January 1 cost the British thirty killed and forty wounded, and the Americans eleven killed and twenty-three wounded, most of the Americans being idle spectators. The artillery fire caused the cotton bales to bound out of place and catch on fire, and they were all removed and replaced by the black spongy soil of the delta which received the balls without concussion. On January 4 the two regiments from Kentucky arrived, and the British force was reinforced by 1700 fresh troops from England. On Jan. 8, 1815, the battle of New Orleans was fought and won by General Jackson, and not sure of complete submission on the part of the enemy, he proposed on the 9th to move on the retreating British force and cut them off from their transports and force a surrender, but an informal council of his officers opposed the movement. Col. Edward Livingston and General Adair thought the risk too great and the advantage to be gained too small, and Jackson did not persist. He contented himself with annoying the retiring enemy with a vigorous cannonade from the forts and ships by day and by hunting parties after dark. The attack on Fort St. Philip by the British fleet in order to gain the passage of the Mississippi continued from January 8 to the 17th, and the unsuccessful fleet withdrew on Jan. 18, 1815. At the same time the British army began its silent retreat under the cover of the darkness of the night, and the next morning, Jan. 19, 1815, the American army first discovered the absence of their foe, and on the 27th every vestige of a British sail had disappeared from their sight. It was not till Monday, March 13, 1815, that General Jackson was officially informed of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and hostilities were publicly declared to be at an end. In the interim, during the reign of martial law, Jackson had caused the arrest of the avowed writer of an offensive newspaper article, and also the judge of the court before whom the journalist had been summoned to appear, and when these men were released by Jackson they caused him to appear before the court to purge himself of contempt. He appeared as a private citizen, but refused to answer the interrogatories of the court, and he was fined the sum of $1000, which he paid. He left New Orleans, April 6, 1815, with his wife and adopted son, who had reached the city a few days after the announcement of peace. His progress homeward was one of triumph, and crowds greeted him at every cross-roads and landing. He spent the summer at the Hermitage and in October made the journey to the national capital on horseback. His welcome on his arrival at Lynchburg, Nov. 7, 1815, was extremely enthusiastic, the entire populace partaking in the ovation. At a grand banquet at which Jefferson was present, Jackson offered the toast: "James Monroe, late Secretary of War." He reached Washington, Nov. 17, and the next morning called upon President Madison and his cabinet. At the close of the war with Great Britain the army had been reduced to 10,000 men and Jacob Brown had been made commander of the Northern division and Andrew Jackson of the division of the South, and his visit to Washington was to consult with Mr. Crawford, secretary of war, as to the posts and stations to be maintained. His stay in Washington was a continuous round of festivity. He returned home early in 1816, visited New Orleans in March and after holding a grand review in that city returned to the Hermitage by way of the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw settlements, having talks with the respective chiefs and settling old disputes, as well as purchasing lands in Tennessee held by the Chickasaws by doubtful claim. In the presidential campaign of 1816 he supported James Monroe and after his election carried on an extended correspondence in reference to the men to be his cabinet advisers. Then followed his notable personal controversies and correspondence with Gen. Winfield Scott and General Adair. In the Seminole war the general forgot his personal quarrels, and his advice to President Monroe was so to conduct the campaign against the Indians as to empower General Gaines, the American commander, to follow the fugitive Seminole into Spanish territory and to enforce his surrender from Spanish protection. On Dec. 26, 1817, he was ordered by Secretary of War Calhoun to take personal command of the U.S.

forces and to proceed to Fort Scott. The express bearing these orders reached the Hermitage, Jan. 11, 1818, and on January 31 two regiments of mounted men, recruited in Tennessee in twenty days, were at Fayetteville under Colonel Hayne, ready to take up their march to Fort Jackson and thence to Fort Scott, where General Jackson had preceded them, recruiting on his way 2000 Creek warriors under command of Brigadier-General M'Intosh, the half-breed chief who had commanded the friendly Indians at the Horse-Shoe in 1811. He also gathered nine hundred Georgia volunteers and on March 9, 1817, reached Fort Scott to find there no prisoners, a starving garrison and no news from General Gaines or Colonel Hayne. His only alternative was to take up the line of march and gather the needed provisions as they might. On reaching Negro Fort on Prospect Bluff, his aide, Lieutenant Gadsden, built a fortification, which his chief named Fort Gadsden, and his force obtaining no news of supplies promised from New Orleans, he put his troops on half-rations, determined until the completion of the fort to subsist on the enemy in their own country. Meantime Colonel Hayne and General Gaines reached the main army. On March 25, General Jackson wrote to the governor of Pensacola not to interrupt the passage of transports on pain of declaration of hostilities with his Catholic majesty, reciting that both governments were interested in the punishment of the savages. The same day Colonel Gibson, U.S.A., and Captain McKeever, U.S.N., arrived with the flotilla of provisions, and the next day Jackson moved his army toward St. Marks, and reached the place April 6. He then sent Lieutenant Gadsden to the governor with a letter explaining his purpose and object to be "to chastise a savage foe, who combined with a lawless band of negro brigands who had been for some time past carrying on a cruel and unprovoked war against the citizens of the United States." He also announced his determination to garrison the fort with American troops until the close of the present war in order to prevent its being made a place of refuge for the enemy, and at the same time he provided protection to Spanish rights and property. On April 7, Captain Twiggs took forcible possession of the fort, lowering the Spanish flag and raising the Stars and Stripes. Alexander Arbuthnot, an Indian trader whom Jackson had sought, was found within the fort, an inmate of the governor's own quarters, and Twiggs caused his arrest just as he was mounting his horse to escape. The two leaders of the Seminoles, Francis, the prophet or Hellis Hojo, and Chief Himollemico, who had tortured Lieutenant Scott, had been captured by Captain McKeever, and were promptly hanged, by order of General Jackson. On April 17, 1818, Jackson's army encamped on the banks of the Sewanee river, but the foe had escaped from the town and Jackson burned the place, which comprised about three hundred houses. Robert C. Ambrister blundered into the American camp, seeking to meet the Indians, and was arrested with his attendant, Peter B. Cook, and two negro servants, and on the person of one of the servants was found a letter from Arbuthnot to his son warning the Indians of the presence of Jackson's army. The Seminole war was ended, and on April 20 the Georgia troops marched homeward. On the 24th General McIntosh and his brigade of Indians were dismissed, and on the 25th General Jackson returned with his Tennessee troops and the regulars to Fort St. Marks, where he convened a military court for the trial of Ambrister and Arbuthnot, April 26, 1818. On the 28th the court brought in a verdict of guilty and they were sentenced to be shot. The case of Arbuthnot was reconsidered, and the sentence was changed to fifty stripes on his bare back and confinement by ball and chain to hard labor for twelve months. General Jackson disapproved the reconsideration in the case of Arbuthnot, and arbitrarily changed his first sentence from being shot to being hanged; his son, John James Arbuthnot, to be furnished a passage to Pensacola by the first vessel. On April 29 the sentences were carried out. Jackson left Fort St. Marks, April 28; reached Fort Gadsden, May 2; started northward, and was received at Nashville with all the honors of a military hero. In the administrative councils at Washington the President, with all his cabinet except Secretary of State Adams, felt that General Jackson in taking Pensacola had transcended his orders, but Mr. Adams's arguments in his defence reassured the people of the United States and went far toward conciliating the Spanish government. It had the effect of averting war with Spain, and received the endorsement of Jefferson. Secretary Calhoun proposed a court of inquiry, but it was not held. Early in January, 1819, General Jackson set out for Washington, and reached that place, January 27, and awaited the deliberations of congress on his campaign in Florida. The debate had begun, January 12, and Mr. Clay had made a bitter speech, which was the beginning of a long feud between the two statesmen. Col. R. M. Johnson replied to Mr. Clay, and on February 2, one week before the close of the long debate, Representative George Poindexter, of Mississippi, made his able defence of Jackson, which he fortified by papers and documents. Representative William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, condemned the course of General Jackson. On February 8 the vote of the committee of the whole was taken, and General

Jackson's action was sustained on every point by an average vote of 98 to 55. On Feb. 11, 1819, he left Washington and visited Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and at the latter place was presented by the common council with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and he was everywhere hailed as the savior of the south. On Feb. 22, 1819, Secretary Adams and the Spanish minister signed the treaty of the session of Florida to the United States, and after delays, vexatious to the administration, it was ratified, October, 1820, and on Feb. 22, 1821, the ratification was confirmed by the congress of the United States, with four votes against it in the senate and thirty in the house. The army was reduced to a peace footing against the advice of General Jackson, and on May 31, 1821, he resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed by President Monroe governor of Florida Territory. He took up his residence with his family at Pensacola, and organized the territorial government and planned for a period of great commercial prosperity, in which he was disappointed. He found the climate and conditions of his surroundings in Florida uncongenial to his family, and he resolved to resign and return to the Hermitage, where he arrived, Nov. 3, 1821. In 1822 he was appointed U.S. senator from Tennessee to succeed Senator Williams, whose term expired, March 4, 1823. At a meeting held in Philadelphia to name delegates to the state convention to be held at Harrisburg, George M. Dallas proposed the name of Andrew Jackson for President. At the convention held at Harrisburg, Pa., March 4, 1824, after the regular caucus of the Democratic representatives in congress had nominated Crawford and Gallatin, Andrew Jackson was nominated a candidate for President, with John C. Calhoun for Vice-President, only one delegate, Jonathan Roberts, voted against him. In the election in November, 1824, he received 155,872 popular and 99 electoral votes, and was the choice of eleven states; against 105,320 popular and 84 electoral votes for John Quincy Adams and Nathan Sanford, and the choice of seven states, and 46,587 popular and 37 electoral votes for Henry Clay and Nathaniel Macon, the choice of three states. There being no constitutional choice, the house of representatives elected John Quincy Adams President, and John C. Calhoun, Vice-President. In the U.S. senate Jackson advocated a judicious tariff, and favored internal improvements and paying Lafayette for his services to the nation. In 1825 he was nominated by the legislature of Tennessee as a candidate for President in 1828; in May, 1826, the nomination was endorsed at a public meeting in Philadelphia, and in November, 1826, in Georgia. In 1825 he resigned his seat in the U.S. senate, and in October, 1825, the legislature elected Hugh Lawson White his successor. On Jan. 8, 1828, he visited New Orleans, and the occasion was made national, as many of the distant states sent delegations to the celebration held on the battle-field of 1815, and without a formal national convention he was by state legislatures and mass meetings nominated for the Presidency, his platform being: opposition to the administration of John Quincy Adams. The campaign was one of excessive bitterness and personality, and not only the character of General Jackson, but even those of his wife and mother were assailed. The election resulted in Jackson's receiving 647,231 popular and 178 electoral votes, to 509,097 popular and 83 electoral votes for John Quincy Adams. John C. Calhoun for vice-president received 171 electoral votes, William Smith, of South Carolina, 7 electoral votes from Georgia, and Richard Rush, the candidate on Mr. Adams's ticket, received 83 electoral votes. Thirteen states gave their undivided vote for Jackson; seven states gave Adams and Rush their undivided vote; New York gave Adams and Rush 16, and Jackson and Calhoun 20 votes; Maine gave one electoral vote to Jackson; Maryland gave six votes to Adams and five to Jackson, and Georgia, while giving its undivided vote to Jackson, gave seven electoral votes to William Smith for vice-president, the only scattered votes in the electoral college. Tennessee gave Adams and Rush less than 3000 votes, and in many of the towns every vote was cast for the Jackson and Calhoun electors. On Dec. 22, 1828, Mrs. Jackson died at the Hermitage, and when the news reached Nashville, a public banquet in Jackson's honor, planned for December 23, the anniversary of the night battle before New Orleans, was in course of preparation. The day was made one of mourning, all the places of business being closed. On Sunday, Jan. 18, 1829, President-elect Jackson left Nashville for Washington, by steamboat, down the Cumberland and up the Ohio to Pittsburg. At all the landings the people turned out *en masse*, notably at Cincinnati and Pittsburg. He reached Washington Feb. 15, 1829, and stopped at the Indian Queen tavern. The populace of the west and south, as well as of the middle states, at once made Washington their Mecca, and by March 4 the city was crowded with guests as never before. In distributing his cabinet appointments, he gave two to the north, two to the west, and two to the south. Martin Van Buren, of New York, was made secretary of state; Samuel G. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, secretary of war; John Branch, of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, attorney-general; and William T. Barry, of Kentucky, postmaster-general. John

Randolph, of Virginia, was made U.S. minister to Russia; Lewis McLane, of Delaware, to England; William C. Rivers, of Virginia, to France, and Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, to Spain. Maj. W. B. Lewis and Gen. Duff Green, of Tennessee, Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, and Amos Kendall, of Massachusetts, were given department positions, and became known as Jackson's "kitchen cabinet." His nephew, Maj. Andrew J. Donelson, became his private secretary. A general removal and substitution of political favorites in all the departments took place, and "to the victor belong the spoils" became the rule of the administration. Congress assembled Dec. 7, 1829, and Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was re-elected speaker, receiving 152 of the 191 votes cast, which indicated the relative support the administration could expect in the house. In his message, President Jackson recommended that all "intermediate agency" in the election of President and Vice-President be removed, and the service of the President be limited to a single term of four or six years, and he proposed in the place of the then existing Bank of the United States, whose charter would expire in 1836, a National bank, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues, planned so as to avoid all constitutional difficulties, while securing all the advantages expected for the existing institution. The senate, however, was slow in confirming the appointments of the President, and several were rejected, including Henry Lee, Mordecai M., Noah and Isaac Hill, and the Jackson supporters in New Hampshire promptly elected Isaac Hill to the U.S. senate. Amos Kendall escaped by the Vice-President's vote. During the session the anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson was celebrated, April 13, 1830, and in response to a demand from the President for a toast, he gave "Our Federal Union: It Must be Preserved," and the Vice-President gave, "The Union: next to our Liberty, the most dear; may we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the states, and distributing equally the benefits and burdens of the Union." This was the parting of the ways and the public announcement by Calhoun of the theory of nullification. On May 31, 1830, congress adjourned. Early in 1830, the cabinet became divided on the subject of the character of Mrs. Eaton, wife of the secretary of war. The President, with Van Buren, Eaton and Barry, were her champions, while Ingham, Branch and Berrien, with the Vice-President, refused to receive her at their social functions. Strained civility, culminating in open rupture and in discontinuance of cabinet councils resulted, and to add to the troubles of the President, he believed the Vice-President to be insincere, and that he had documentary evidence that would sustain this belief. After a short correspondence on May 30, 1830, he declined further communication with Mr. Calhoun, but the public knew nothing of the trouble for nearly a year. When the 21st congress met, Dec. 6, 1830, the President's message announced his war against the Bank of the United States, and in the senate the President was seconded by Thomas H. Benton in a speech which was not answered by the "great moneyed power," as the advocates of the bank were christened by Colonel Benton, but it was read by the people and the bank did not survive the blow then struck. On March 3, 1831, congress adjourned and on April 7, 1831, Secretary of War Eaton resigned his portfolio and his resignation was accepted the next day. On April 11, Secretary of State Van Buren resigned and the President accepted the resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. On April 19, Secretary of the Treasury Ingham offered his resignation as did Secretary of the Navy Branch and both were accepted the next day. On June 15, Attorney-General Berrien handed in his resignation and an entire cabinet had dissolved, an event unprecedented in the history of the United States except at the close of a presidential term. Edward Livingston was called to the state department; Louis McLane was recalled from England and given the portfolio of the treasury and Mr. Van Buren took his place as minister to the court of St. James; Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was made secretary of war after the office was declined by Judge White, then U.S. senator from Tennessee; Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, who had resigned from the U.S. senate to make a place for Isaac Hill, was made secretary of the navy; Roger B. Taney of Maryland succeeded Attorney-General Berrien; and of the old cabinet, Postmaster-General Barry alone remained. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren as U.S. minister to England was rejected by the senate in 1832 and he became the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with President Jackson at the Democratic national convention held at Baltimore, May 26, 1832. The bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States passed, June 11, 1832, and it was

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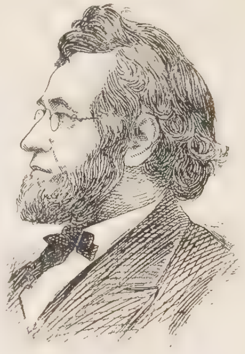
vetoed by the President, July 10, 1832, as a monopoly encouraging foreign investors who were not taxed; excluding competition; and giving to banks privileges denied to individuals; and the people sustained the President. In the election of 1832, Jackson received 687,502 popular and 219 electoral votes and Henry Clay 530,189 popular and 49 electoral votes. Pennsylvania gave her 30 electoral votes to William Wilkins and thus Van Buren received 30 less than Jackson. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky voted for Clay. The 23d congress assembled, Dec. 3, 1832. In it was the greatest array of statesmen who had filled important stations, ever gathered in a single congress in the history of the nation. The house was Democratic, the senate Whig and the opposition of the President to the Bank of the United States was the chief issue, and a financial panic, accompanied by great commercial distress, followed. In 1833 Secretary of State Livingston was appointed U.S. minister to France and Louis McLane of Delaware was appointed his successor in the state department and William J. Duane succeeded to the treasury portfolio. When Mr. Taney's name came before the senate for confirmation as secretary of the treasury, June 23, 1833, in place of Mr. Duane, removed for refusing to withdraw the deposits from the Bank of the United States, it was promptly rejected by a vote of thirty to fifteen, but the appointment of Benjamin F. Butler of New York as attorney-general was confirmed and Levi Woodbury was transferred from the navy department to the treasury, and the navy department went to Mahlon Dickinson of New Jersey. The President appointed Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, former speaker of the house, U.S. minister to England, Mr. Aaron Vail, the chargé d'affaires, having performed the duties of the office since Mr. Van Buren's return in 1832, and when the senate rejected the nomination the President adhered to his purpose till a senate was willing to confirm the nomination in 1836. In 1835, when a vacancy occurred in the bench of the U.S. supreme court, Roger B. Taney was appointed, but the senate refused to consider his name and when Chief-Justice Marshall died in 1835 the President appointed Mr. Taney to the vacant seat, and the senate, now Democratic, promptly confirmed the nomination. Mr. Barry resigned his place as postmaster-general on April 10, and Amos Kendall was appointed. On the return of Mr. Livingston from France and the settlement of the French imbroglio in 1836, General Cass was appointed U. S. minister to France, and Benjamin F. Butler was appointed secretary of war, at the same time continuing to hold the attorney-generalship. In 1835 the last instalment of the national debt was paid, and a banquet was given in Washington in honor of the event. President Jackson attended the funeral of Representative Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, Jan. 30, 1835, the services being held in the rotunda of the capitol. After the services, when the President was descending the east steps of the capitol on his way to his carriage, leaning on the arm of Secretary of State Forsyth, a lunatic named Lawrence snapped a pistol at him. The cap exploded without discharging the pistol, and Jackson with uplifted cane advanced upon his assailant, who with his left hand drew another pistol and attempted to fire it, but the cap again failed to explode, and the man was arrested and confined in an asylum. In the excitement the President charged the attempt on his life to his political enemies, but he apparently had no foundation for the charge. In 1836 Vice-President Van Buren was elected President, Richard M. Johnson Vice-President, and James K. Polk was speaker of the 34th congress, which would expire March 3, 1837. The congress in both its branches was Democratic, and during the first week of the session Colonel Benton forced to a final vote his proposition, made over two years before, to expunge from the journal Mr. Clay's resolution of 1834 which censured President Jackson for removing Secretary Duane and the deposits. This had been made a party measure in several states, and on March 16, 1837, after a debate for thirteen consecutive hours, the motion to expunge passed the senate by a vote of 25 to 19. At the close of his term as President, Andrew Jackson, then seventy years of age, retired to the Hermitage and followed the life of a planter, his adopted son, with his wife and children, being members of the household, and they kept up the old-time hospitality for which the General was celebrated. On Aug. 18, 1840, he sent a letter of protest to the *Nashville Union* in answer to Henry Clay, who in a speech at Nashville had charged Jackson with appointing Edward Livingston, "a defaulter," secretary of state, and Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of New York, knowing that he was an associate of Aaron Burr. Jackson answered the charge by asserting that Clay voted in the senate for the confirmation of Livingston, and associated with Aaron Burr in Lexington, Ky. Late in life he was received in the communion of the Hermitage church, which had been the religious home of his wife for many years. He was elected a ruling elder of the church, but declined the office, quoting the Bible injunction, "Be not hasty in laying on of hands," and adding, "I am too young in the church for such an office." Harvard college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1833, and in June, 1845, the New York Historical society offered a series of resolutions eulogizing General Jackson and "lamenting, in common with our fellow citizens of the Union, his death." The resolutions were seconded by Benjamin F. Butler, supported by Daniel Webster, and carried, only three votes being recorded against them. An equestrian statue of General Jackson was erected by order of congress in Jackson square, Washington, D.C., the first public statue ever erected by order of congress to a citizen of the United States. In 1856 the Hermitage was purchased by the state of Tennessee, intending to offer it to the United States as a site for a military academy. In selecting names to be placed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, in October, 1900, Jackson's in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," received forty-nine votes, two less than necessary to secure a place, and the same number of votes as received by Calhoun. Those selected were in the order of preference: Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay and John Adams. His principal biographers are: John H. Eaton, Philo A. Goodwin, William Cobbett, Amos Kendall, James Porter, William G. Sumner and Oliver Dyer. He died at the Hermitage, Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

JACKSON, Charles, lawyer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1775; son of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson, and of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He was graduated at Harvard at the head of the class of 1793; studied law with Theophilus Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in 1796, practising in Newburyport, 1796–1803, and in Boston in partnership with Samuel Hubbard, 1803–13. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1813–24; member of the state constitutional convention of 1820, of the commission to codify the state laws, 1833, chairman of the commission and author of the second part of the "Revised Statutes." He was an overseer of Harvard, 1816–25; received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1821, and was a fellow, 1825–34. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of: *Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions* (1828). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1855.

JACKSON, Charles, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., March 3, 1797; son of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson, and descended from Stephen Jackson, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1700, who to escape political persecution, came to America about 1724 and settled in Providence, R.I., in 1745, as a "schoolmaster." Charles was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820. He studied law in the office of James Burrill; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practiced in Providence, R.I., 1820–23. Finding his profession not adapted to his enterprise, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. His first attempt at spinning was in a small mill at Scituate in 1823. This was one of the first mills in the United States to use power looms. He founded the town of Jacksonville, R.I.; returned to Providence, R.I., in 1839, and was an active member in the Crompton company for over twenty years. Mr. Jackson was the first to establish the rubber business in Providence, having obtained from Mr. Goodyear a patent, which he afterward sold to Dr. Isaac Hartshorn. He also engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms and established a factory at Bristol, R.I., afterward removing it to Providence, where it was continued under the name of the "Burnside Rifle Works." The business was successful for a time, but the demand for rifles becoming limited, he engaged in the manufacture of locomotives. He was a representative in the state legislature; speaker of the house, 1841–42; member of the Rhode Island constitutional convention in 1843, and governor of the state, 1845–46. One of his first acts upon taking office as governor was the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr (q.v.), who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life upon a charge of treason. He was twice married: first, Nov. 20, 1827, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, who died in Scituate in June, 1832, and secondly, Nov. 24, 1836, to Phœbe, daughter of Joseph Tisdale, of North Kingstown, R.I. Governor Jackson died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 21, 1876.



Chas Jackson

JACKSON, Charles Akerman, portrait painter, was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1857; son of Charles Edward and Caroline Emily (Akerman) Jackson; grandson of William and Laviah (Leach) Jackson and of Charles and Lucy (Metcalf) Akerman. Both his father and his grandfather were born in the "old Jackson house at Christian Shore," Portsmouth, N.H., built in 1604 and still standing in 1901. Charles A. Jackson attended the public schools of Boston, studied music under W. J. D. Leavitt of that city, and was for a few years a church organist. He received careful instruction in art, one of his teachers being John M. Arnold. Having a natural gift for portrait painting, he devoted himself to that branch of art, having studies in Providence, R.I., and Boston, until 1896, after which he located permanently in the latter city. He was married in 1883, and had one son, Howard B. Jackson. He was elected a member of the American Art society in 1897. His sitters include many prominent men, and following is a partial list of his more important portraits: John Ruskin (by permission from Brantwood); William Morris, for the Morris studios, Boston; Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, for Rhode Island Hall, Brown university; Mr. Horace B. Claflin, of New York; the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, for the Y.M.C.U.; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, for the American Baptist Missionary union, Tremont Temple; the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Alonzo D. Quint, for the Congregational Library, Boston; James G. Haynes, ex-president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' association.

JACKSON, Charles Davis, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 15, 1811; son of John and Mary Wendell (Williams) Jackson. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833, and studied at Andover Theological seminary, 1837–38. He was principal of a classical school at Petersburg, Va., and taught at Flushing, L.I., 1838–42. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church as deacon, May 23, 1841, and as priest, March 5, 1842. He was rector of St. Luke's, Rossville, Staten Island, N.Y., 1843–47, and of St. Peter's, Westchester, N.Y., 1847–71. Norwich university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1859. He is the author of papers on popular education and *Suffering Here, Glory Hereafter* (1872). He died at Westchester, N.Y., June 28, 1871.

JACKSON, Charles Loring, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1847; son of Patrick Tracy and Susan Mary (Loring) Jackson; grandson of Patrick Tracy and Lydia (Cabot) Jackson and of Charles Greely and Anna Pierce (Brace) Loring, and a descendant of Edward Jackson, who landed in America about 1638. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and remained there as assistant in chemistry, 1867–71; assistant professor of chemistry, 1871–81; full professor, 1881–94, and Erving professor of chemistry after 1894. He studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen in 1873, and at Berlin under Hofmann in 1874 and 1875, where he began his original investigations. Among his discoveries may be mentioned an extended investigation of substituted benzyl compounds, including a synthesis of anthracene; turmerol, the alcohol that gives to turmeric its taste and smell; a new method of preparing borneol from camphor; a new method for the preparation of the higher sulphonic acids; a study of the nitrohalogen compounds of benzol; the hemiacetals of the quinones; orthobenzoquinone, and the salts of the quinoidisonites-acids of benzol. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His various chemical publications number nearly seventy.

Charles T. Jackson

JACKSON, Charles Thomas, scientist, was born in Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805; son of Charles and Lucy (Cotton) Jackson, and a descendant of Abraham Jackson, one of the early colonists of Plymouth, who was married to the daughter of Nathaniel Morton, secretary of the Plymouth colony and its historian; and also a descendant of the Puritan divine, John Cotton. Charles was graduated from Harvard, M.D., in 1829. In the summer of 1827 he visited Nova Scotia, in company with Francis Alger, for the purpose of collecting minerals and making geological observations of that province, and after his graduation they continued the research. He went to Europe in the fall of 1829, and studied medicine in the University of France, attending lectures on geology and the scientific lectures of the Sorbonne. He traveled through southern Europe in 1831, making scientific research, and returned to the United States in 1832 in the same ship with Samuel F. B. Morse, to whom he communicated his ideas for an electro-magnetic telegraph, which he always alleged made Mr. Morse first acquainted with the subject of applied electricity. He was married Feb. 27, 1834, to Susan Bridge, of Charlestown, Mass. In 1834 he constructed and exhibited a telegraph apparatus similar to the one which he asserted he had described to Mr. Morse, and to the model patented by Morse in 1835. He practised medicine in Boston, but abandoned it for the more congenial profession of chemist and mineralogist. He opened the first laboratory in the United States for instruction and research in analytical chemistry, was state geologist of Maine in 1836, and made a survey of the public lands owned by the state of Massachusetts and situated in Maine, 1836–39. He made a geographical and agricultural exploration of the state of Rhode Island in 1839, was appointed state geologist of New Hampshire in September, 1839, and U.S. geologist to report on the public lands in the Lake Superior region, serving until 1847, when he resigned. He was instrumental in opening up the great copper region of Lake Superior and developed the emery mines in Chester, Mass., the first to be worked successfully outside of the Grecian archipelago. He claimed the discovery of the production of anæsthesia by ether in the winter of 1841–42. It was not till Oct. 16, 1846, that his discovery was made public through the operation performed by Dr. JohnC. Warren (q.v.) at the Massachusetts General hospital, which at once led to its general use by the profession. Dr. W. T. G. Morton (q.v.), a dentist and pupil of Dr. Jackson, 1844, obtained a patent for its use in November, 1846, and in Europe, in December, 1846. Dr. Jackson and Horace Wells (q.v.) contested Morton's patent. The French Academy of Sciences gave Morton 2500 francs as the first to use it, at the same time awarding Dr. Jackson the Montyon prize of 2500 francs as discoverer. In 1852 a bill was introduced in congress appropriating $100,000 to Morton. Meantime Dr. Jackson had learned through Senator Dawson of Georgia that Dr. Crawford W. Long (q.v.) had used sulphuric ether in surgical operations as early as 1841–42. He went to Georgia and satisfied himself of the priority of Long's discovery, and in 1854 the bill before congress was amended so as to include the names of Jackson, Long, Morton, and Wells. Among Dr. Jackson's other scientific discoveries is a powerful blast-lamp for alkaline fusions. He was a fellow of the American Academy; a member of the Geological Society of France; the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; the Boston Society of Natural History; the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; the Lyceum of Natural History of New York; the Albany Institute; the Natural History Society of Montreal; the Providence Franklin society; the American Society of Naturalists, of which he was chairman, 1845–46, and an honorary member of the Maine Institute of Natural Science. He was made Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; Caviliere dell Ordine dei S.S. Maurizio e dezzaro; Ritter des Rothen Adler; Knight of the Turkish Order of the Mejidich, and received the order of the Red Eagle from the King of Prussia. His was one of the sixteen names submitted in "Class D, Inventors," for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900, and received one vote, three names in the class securing a place: Fulton, Morse and Whitney. He is the author of: *A Description of the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia* (1828; revised 1829); *Three Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine* (1837, 1838 and 1839); *Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands Belonging to the two States of Massachusetts and Maine* (1837-38); *Report on the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island* (1840); *The Geology and Mineralogy of New Hampshire* (1844); *The Copper of the Lake Superior Region* (1849); *Report on the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the Mineral Lands of the United States in the State of Michigan* (1849); *Manual of Etherization* (1861). He was mentally deranged, 1871–80, and died at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 29, 1880.

C. F. Jackson

JACKSON, Claiborne Fox, governor of Missouri, was born in Fleming county, Ky., April 4, 1807. His parents were natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky. They subsequently removed to Missouri, and he was a merchant in Howard county and commanded a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk war, taking part in the decisive battle of Bad Axe, Aug. 1–2, 1832. He retired from business with a fortune, in 1837. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1836–48; speaker of the house for one term; a member of the state convention, 1845, and a state senator, 1848–49. He helped to found the banking system of the state, and was bank commissioner for several years. He was elected governor of the state in August, 1860, and in the national election of that year supported the Douglas ticket. When South Carolina seceded, Governor Jackson declared himself a secessionist, but failed to secure from the Missouri legislature that assembled, Dec. 31, 1860, the passage of such an act. He then determined to use his power as governor to secure possession of the U.S. arsenal at St. Louis, then in command of Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, U.S.A. He sent commissioners to Montgomery, Ala., and they obtained siege guns by order of President Davis, which were shipped from Baton Rouge to St. Louis. Meantime he organized Camp Jackson on the hills overlooking the arsenal, and placed it in command of Gen. D. M. Frost, supported by a small brigade of volunteer militia. When President Lincoln called upon Missouri for her quota to support the government, he replied that in his opinion the requisition was "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical," and that Missouri would not furnish one man "to carry on such an unholy crusade." He shortly after convened the legislature and called for 50,000 volunteers for the defence of the state from invasion. As soon as the siege guns arrived at St. Louis, and before General Frost could begin his attack on the arsenal, Captain Lyon surrounded the camp with 7000 men, and General Frost, having only 635 men, was obliged to surrender. This action led to a succession of riots in the city, in which a large number of unoffending men, women and children were shot down. Volunteers began to flock into the state capital and Governor Jackson commissioned ex-Governor Sterling Price major-general of the militia. The Department of the West was commanded by Gen. William S. Harney, and he reached St. Louis the day after the capture of Camp Jackson and at once made a truce with General Price. On May 31, Harney was superseded by Lyon, who met the governor, June 11, and firmly denied the right of the state to dictate as to the movement of government troops in the state, and on June 13 Lyon, with 2000 men, started for Jefferson City, the state capital. On his arrival, June 14, he found that Governor Jackson's army had fled to Boonville, and on the 17th he attacked them there and drove them out of the place, dispersing all but about three hundred men, who still adhered to the cause of their leader. Governor Jackson then appealed to Gen. Leonidas Polk, at Memphis, for aid, and Polk sent him 12,000 men under General Pillow, who occupied New Madrid, Mo., July 28, 1861. Then followed the battles of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, where General Lyon was killed, and the capture of Lexington, Sept. 20, 1861. Governor Jackson left Lexington, Sept. 29, 1861, and tried to convene the legislature at Neosho, Mo., and Price's army went into winter quarters. Meantime the state convention met at the capitol, deposed Governor Jackson and elected Hamilton R. Gamble in his place, and Jackson then joined the Confederate army with a commission as brigadier-general, but was soon compelled to resign by reason of failing health. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 6, 1862.

JACKSON, Conrad Feger, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 11, 1813. He was an employee of the Pennsylvania & Reading railroad from its beginning until 1861, when he resigned his position to accept the colonelcy of the 9th regiment, Pennsylvania reserve volunteers. He commanded the regiment in the protection of the national capital, and when McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac he was attached to Seymour's 3d brigade, McCall's 3d division, Fitz-John Porter's 5th army corps, taking part in the peninsula campaign, including the desperate seven days' battles, where, when Seymour succeeded to the command of the division, he was made commander of the brigade. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in July, 1862, and was temporarily attached to Reynolds's division, McDowell's 3d army corps, in command of the 3d brigade at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29-30, 1862. He was subsequently transferred to Meade's division, Reynolds's 1st army corps, and while leading a charge in command of the attacking column at Fredericksburg, Va., he fell within the enemy's line and died on the battlefield, Dec. 13, 1862.

JACKSON, David, delegate, was born in Oxford, Pa., about 1747; son of "Farmer" Samuel Jackson, of Oxford, Pa., who came from Virginia. He was among the earliest graduates from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1768, and was an apothecary and physician in Philadelphia, 1768–1801. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he joined the Continental army as paymaster of the 2d batallion of Philadelphia militia, Dec. 3, 1776, and was made quartermaster of the militia in the field, Oct. 23, 1779. He received the appointment of hospital physician and surgeon, Sept. 30, 1780, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781, and was a delegate to the Continental congress from Pennsylvania, 1785–86. He was married to Susan Kemper, and their son, David, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, 1794, died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1808. Dr. David Jackson died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1801.

JACKSON, Dugald Caleb, engineer, was born in Kennett Square, Penn., Feb. 13, 1865; son of Josiah and Mary (Price) Jackson, and grandson of Caleb S. and Mary Ann (Gause) Jackson and of John R. and Catharine (Detweiler) Price. He attended Hill school at Pottstown, Pa., and was graduated from Pennsylvania State college in 1885. He was a fellow in electrical engineering at Cornell university, 1885–86; instructor in electrical engineering there, 1886-87; vice-president and engineer of the Western Engineering company at Lincoln, Neb., 1887–89; assistant chief engineer of the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor company of New York from 1889 till its merging into the Edison General Electric company, when he became engineer of the railway department and chief engineer of its central district, holding the position till 1891. He became consulting engineer for various corporations; was chosen professor of electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1891 and was a member of the International jury at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1890, was its vice-president, 1895–98; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1890; of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1898; of the Western Society of Engineers in 1891, and of the Société Internationale des Électriciens, the Franklin institute, etc. The degree of B.S. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania State college in 1885 and that of C.E. in 1888. He was married, Sept. 24, 1889, to Mabel Augusta, daughter of Alvin F. and Sarah (Jordan) Foss, of New Gloucester, Maine. He is the author of: a *Textbook on Electro-Magnetism and the Construction of Dynamos* (1893); *Electricity and Magnetism* (1895); and joint author of *Alternating Currents and Alternating Current Machinery* (1896); besides numerous contributions to the *Proceedings* of national engineering societies and technical periodicals.

JACKSON, Edward, representative, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va.; son of Col. George Jackson. He was educated at the Clarksburg male academy, became a physician and practised in his native county. He was appointed a representative in the 16th congress, to fill the unexpired term of James Pindall, resigned, and was elected to the 17th congress in 1820 as his own successor, serving, 1820–23. He died in Clarksburg, Va., Sept. 8, 1826.

JACKSON, Edward Payson, author, was born in Erzeroum, Turkey, March 15, 1840; son of the Rev. William C. and Mary Almira (Sawyer) Jackson; and grandson of James and Mary (Rice), Sawyer. His parents were American missionaries in Turkey. He came to the United States in 1845 and was educated at Amherst college, but did not graduate. He served in the civil war in the 45th Massachusetts regiment and as lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts regiment. He was married, March 23, 1865, to Helen Maria Smith, who died March 1, 1896. He became master in the Boston Latin school in 1877. Amherst college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1870. He is the author of: *Mathematical Geography* (1873); *A Demi-God* (1886); *The Earth in Space* (1887); *Character Building* (1891); joint author of *Conduct as a Fine Art*, and contributed essays, poems and stories to current publications.

JACKSON, Elihu Emory, governor of Maryland, was born in Wicomico county, Md., Nov. 3, 1837; son of Hugh and Sallie McB. Jackson, and grandson of Elihu Jackson. His father was a prosperous farmer and had been judge of the orphans' court. Elihu received a country school education, supplemented by private study, and in 1859 opened a country store at Delmar, Del. In 1863 he removed to Salisbury, Md., and established with his father and brothers a business for the manufacture of yellow pine lumber. In 1877 the firm built a large planing mill in Baltimore, and in 1879 another in Washington. He was elected by the Democratic party governor of Maryland, and served, 1888–92. He was married in 1869 to Nannie R., daughter of Dr. William H. Rider, of Salisbury, Md.

JACKSON, Francis, reformer, was born in Newton, Mass., March 7, 1789; son of Maj. Timothy and brother of the Hon. William Jackson. His father, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, died in 181[illegible]. Francis was a resident of Boston and a member of the city government. He is credited with the introduction of various public improvements that aided in the development of the city and in bettering civic affairs. He was an outspoken abolitionist and president of the Boston Anti-Slavery society. When the members of the Female Anti-Slavery society were driven by a mob from their room in Boston, he at once gave them the use of his house as a meeting place, and when William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator* was in debt he assisted the proprietor in bringing out the paper and in encouraging its circulation. He was married to Eliza Copeland, of Quincy, Mass. He is the author of: *History of Newton* (1854). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1861.

JACKSON, Frank Dar, governor of Iowa, was born at Arcade, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1854; son of Hiram W. and Marion (Jenks) Jackson; grandson of Salah and Mary (Orvis) Jackson, and a descendant of Salah Jackson, of Chatham, Conn. He removed to Iowa in boyhood, attended the public schools at Jesup, Iowa, and the Iowa State Agricultural college, and was graduated from the law department of the Iowa State university in 1874. He was secretary of the state senate for two terms, 1882–84; secretary of the state of Iowa for three terms, 1884–89, and governor of Iowa, 1894–96. He was elected president of the Royal Union Life Insurance company at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1889.

JACKSON, George, representative, was born in Lewis county, Va.; eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson, who emigrated from England, settled in Calvert county, Md., in 1748; removed to Moorefields, Hardy county, Va., and thence to Jackson's Fort, afterward Buckhannon, Va. With his father and brother Edward he took part in the war of the Revolution and he gained the rank of colonel. He practised law in Clarksburg, Harrison county; was a representative in the general assembly of Virginia; a representative from Virginia in the 4th, 6th and 7th congresses, 1795–97 and 1799–1803, and after the death of his father, Sept. 27, 1803, he removed to Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, from where he was a state representative, 1809–12, and a state senator, 1817–19. His brother Edward was the grandfather of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson. He had sons, Judge John George (q.v.), Dr. Edward William Luther, father of Judge William Luther (q.v.), and George Washington, father of Col. Alfred H. (q.v.). Col. Jackson died in Zanesville, Ohio.

JACKSON, George Anson, clergyman, was born in North Adams, Mass., March 17, 1846; son of Jerome B. and Lydia A. (Ward) Jackson; grandson of Samuel and Anna (Brown) Jackson, of Fairfield, N.Y., and of Daniel and Lydia (Grover) Ward, and a descendant of Theophilus Jackson, a member of the committee of safety of King's District, N.Y., in 1775, who came from Rhode Island, his ancestors coming from the "English Pale"; of William Ward, born in England in 1597, and settled in Newton, Mass., in 163–, and of Chad Brown (q.v.). He was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1868, A.M., 1887, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1871, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 26, 1872. He was pastor at Leavenworth, Kan., 1872–73; Globe Village, Mass., 1874–78; and Swampscott, Mass., 1878–97, and in 1897 was elected librarian of the General Theological library, Boston, Mass. He was married in 1871 to Belle Donald, of Andover, Mass. He was elected member of the American Historical association and of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He is the author of: *The Apostolic Fathers and the Apologists of the Second Century* (1879); *The Fathers of the Third Century* (1881); *The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers* (1883); *The Post-Nicene Latin Fathers* (1883); *The Son of a Prophet*, historical fiction (1894); *The New Creed Catechism* (1885), and various contributions to periodicals.

JACKSON, George Edwards, educator, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 5, 1828; son of Ephraim and Beulah (Murdock) Jackson; grandson of Edward and Abigail (Smith) Jackson and of Samuel and Beulah (Fuller) Murdock; and a descendant of Edward Jackson, who emigrated from London, England, in 1643, settled in Cambridge, Mass., and represented that town in the general court, 1647–62; and of Robert Murdock, who emigrated from Scotland in 1688 and settled in Plymouth, Mass. He attended a private school at Newton Centre, Mass., and Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855. He was instructor in ancient languages at Alexandria, Va., 1853–55; professor of mathematics at La Grange Female college, Tenn., 1858–59; assistant at the New Haven high school, 1859–64; professor of ancient languages at the City university, St. Louis, 1865–68, and became professor of Latin at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., in 1868. He was elected a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1860; the New Haven Philological society in 1861; the American Philological association in 1883, and of the Archæological Institute of America in 1897. He was married, Aug. 15, 1860, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John and Almira (King) Fisher, of Cambridge, N.Y., and their son, Edward Fisher Jackson, A.B., E.M., A.M., Washington university, Mo., 1883, became head instructor in Latin at Smith academy, St. Louis, Mo.

JACKSON, Giles, soldier, was born in Weston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1733; son of Deacon John and Mary (Chadwick) Jackson, and grandson of John Jackson, an innholder of Cambridge, Mass., 1672–95, whose ancestors came over in the *Defence* in 1635. He was a member of the first Continental congress, that convened first at Stockbridge, Mass., and then at Watertown, Mass., in 1774. He served at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; and his regiment was the first to enter Boston after the evacuation by the British, March 17, 1776. He served at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776; as chief of staff to General Gates at the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 16, 1777, and was at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, where he received commendation for his brave stand. He engrossed the articles of Burgoyne's surrender. He was married first in 1754, to Anna Thomas, of Farmington, Conn., by whom he had fifteen children, and secondly, in 1781, to Sarah (Atwood) Orton, widow of Dr. Thomas Orton, who already had five children and one step-child. By her he had five children, making twenty-six children and step-children, living under one roof at the same time. He died at Tyringham, Mass., May 10, 1810.

JACKSON, Helen Maria Fiske (Hunt), author, was born in Amherst, Mass., Oct. 18, 1831; daughter of Prof. Nathan Welby Fiske, of Amherst college. She was educated at Ipswich Female seminary and at the school of John S. C. Abbott, in New York city. She was married, on Oct. 28, 1852, to Capt. Edward B. Hunt, U.S.A. Her husband died in October, 1863, and she continued to reside in Newport, R.I., and contributed to the periodicals, signing her articles "H. H." Her two children died young, and the death of the last was the incident that led to the writing of her first well-known poem, "Left Over," in 1865. She spent a year (1869–70) in Germany and Italy, and on the failure of her health in 1875 she visited Colorado, and on Oct. 22, 1875, she was married to William S. Jackson, a banker of Colorado Springs and a member of the Society of Friends. In her journeys in the country around her home she became acquainted with

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the needs of the Indians and of the treatment they received from the U.S. government. Her pen recorded these impressions, and their publication led to her appointment in 1883, with Abbott Linney, as a special commissioner to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians of California. While pursuing her investigations she made a study of the history of the early Spanish missions. Her health again declining from her labors, she went to Norway to recuperate. In June, 1884, she received serious injuries from a fall at her home in Colorado Springs, and she was taken to Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter, and in the spring to San Francisco, where she died. Her first grave, the one selected by herself, was near the summit of Cheyenne mountain, four miles from Colorado Springs, but relic-hunting tourists who visited the place in large numbers so desecrated the grave that the body was removed to Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs. Her name was one of the twenty-three in "Class A, Authors and Editors," eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, and received three votes. She is the author of: *In the White Mountains* (1866); *Verses* (1870); *Bits of Travel* (1872); *Bits of Talk about Home Matters* (1873); *The Story of Boon* (1874); *Bits of Talk in Verse and Prose for Young Folks* (1876); *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* (1876); *Hetty's Strange History* (1877); *Bits of Travel at Home* (1878); *Nelly's Silver Mine* (1878); *Letters from a Cat* (1879); *A Century of Dishonor* (1881); *Mammy Tittleback and her Family* (1881); *The Training of Children* (1882); *The Hunter Cats of Connorloa* (1884); *Ramona* (1884); *Zeph* (1885); *Glimpses of Three Coasts* (1886); *Sonnets and Lyrics* (1886); *Between Whiles* (1887); *The Procession of Flowers in Colorado* (1887); and she has been credited with the authorship of the stories published in 1874 under the pen name "Saxe Holm." A complete edition of her poems appeared in 1892. She died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1885.

JACKSON, Henry, educator, was born in Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, England, July 7, 1778. In 1790 he sailed to America and joined his brother James Jackson, then a representative from Georgia in the 1st congress and subsequently governor of Georgia. He was educated at Savannah, Ga., and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D. in 1802. He held the chair of natural philosophy and physics in the University of Georgia, 1811–20, 1822–25 and 1826–27, with the exception of the years 1814–16, when he was secretary of legation at Paris, 1814–15, and chargé d'affaires, 1815–16. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1832–36, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1831. His son, Gen. Henry Rootes Jackson, was a general officer in the Confederate service and U.S. minister to Mexico. Professor Jackson died at his home near Athens, Ga., April 26, 1840.

JACKSON, Henry, clergyman, was born in Providence, R. I., June 16, 1798; son of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson. He prepared for college at the University grammar school, was graduated at Brown university in 1817, and attended Andover Theological seminary, 1818–19. He was licensed to preach in 1820, was ordained a Baptist minister, Nov. 27, 1822, and was pastor of the First Baptist church of Charlestown, Mass., 1821–36, where he was instrumental in establishing the Charlestown female seminary. He was pastor at Hartford, Conn., 1836–38; at New Bedford, Mass., 1839–45; and of the Central Baptist church in Newport, R. I., 1847–63. He was a founder of the Newton Theological institution and a trustee, 1825–63; and a member of the corporation of Brown university, 1822–63, and made bequests to both institutions. Brown conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1854. He published: *Account of the Churches of Rhode Island* (1854); *Anniversary Discourses.* He died suddenly near East Greenwich, R.I., March 2, 1863.

JACKSON, Henry Melville, bishop-coadjutor of Alabama and 156th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Leesburg, Va., July 28, 1849. He was educated at the Virginia Military institute, and at the Theological seminary of the diocese of Virginia. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in June, 1873, and priest by the same bishop in St. John's church, Wytheville, July 15, 1874. He then settled, first in Virginia and then in South Carolina; became rector of Grace church, Richmond, Va., in October, 1876, and in 1890 was elected assistant bishop of Alabama. He was consecrated, Jan. 21, 1891, by Bishops Wilmer, Howe, Peterkin, Thompson and Randolph. He received the degree of D.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1886 and from the University of the South in 1891. He was editor of the *Southern Pulpit.* He died at Roselands, near Montgomery, Ala., May 14, 1900.

JACKSON, Henry Rootes, diplomatist, was born in Athens, Ga., June 24, 1820; son of Prof. Henry Jackson. He was a student at Franklin college and the College of New Jersey; was graduated at Yale in 1839; was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1840, and practised in Savannah. He was U.S. district-attorney for Georgia, appointed by President Tyler in 1843. He recruited the 1st Georgia volunteers for service in the Mexican war and commanded the regiment throughout the campaign. On his return to Savannah he purchased the *Georgian,* which he edited, 1848–49. He was judge of the superior court of the eastern circuit of Georgia, 1850–53; U.S.

chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria, 1853–54, and minister resident, 1854–58. He resigned in July, 1858, and was selected by the government to assist the U.S. district-attorney in prosecuting the owners of the *Wanderer* and other slave traders, which occupied his time for two years. His part in these trials secured for him the disfavor of the people of Georgia and considerably affected his law practice. He was offered the chancellorship of the University of Georgia in 1859 on the resignation of President Alonzo Church, but declined the position. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which met at Charleston, S. C., April 23, and Richmond, Va., June 21, 1860; and was an elector-at-large for Georgia on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. In 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union, he commanded the state forces, having been commissioned major-general by Governor Brown. He was appointed a judge of the Confederate courts and served in this capacity from March till July, 1861. He joined the Confederate army in July, 1861, and was assigned to the army operating against McClellan in western Virginia. He succeeded Gen. Robert Selden Garnett, killed at Carrick's Ford, July 13, 1861, to the command of the army, and made strenuous efforts with his small force of less than 3000 men to overcome the victorious army of General McClellan, but was obliged to fall back. He commanded the Georgia state troops on the coast the latter part of 1861; having accepted the commission of major-general of state troops, and in 1862 he joined the Confederate army under Hood and succeeded Gen. C. H. Stevens in the command of his brigade in Walker's division, Hardie's corps, Johnston's army of Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864. He commanded a brigade in Bate's division, Hood's Army of Tennessee in the battles of Franklin, Tenn. Nov. 30, 1864, and Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864. At Nashville he was taken prisoner with his entire command and was prisoner of war till the close of the war, when he resumed the practice of law at Savannah, Ga. He was appointed U.S. minister to Mexico by President Cleveland, March 23, 1885, but resigned a few months later as he could not sustain the administration in the matter of the seizure of the American vessel *Rebecca*. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education fund, 1875–88; president of the Georgia Historical society, 1875–98; trustee of the University of Georgia, 1863–72; president of the Telfair Art academy, Savannah, and director of the Central Railroad and Banking company, 1894–98. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1848 and LL.D. in 1893 from the University of Georgia. He is the author of: *Talulah and other Poems* (1850) and of several separate poems, including *The Old Red Hills of Georgia*, which he wrote while serving in the Mexican war, 1846–47. He died in Savannah, Ga., May 23, 1898.

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JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, jurist, was born at Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832; son of Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson. He was graduated from the West Tennessee college in 1849; from the University of Virginia in 1854, and from the law department of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1856. He practised law in Jackson, 1856–58, and removed in 1859 to Memphis, Tenn., where he formed a partnership with the Hon. D. M. Currin. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed receiver for West Tennessee of property sequestrated under the Confederate confiscation act, and held the office until the close of the war. When West Tennessee fell into the hands of the Federal forces, he was prevented from joining the army by the necessity of caring for the funds in his custody, no other person being authorized to receive them. After the close of the war he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law in partnership with B. M. Estes. In 1874 he removed to Jackson, where he formed a law partnership with Gen. Alexander W. Campbell. In 1875, and again in 1877, by appointment of the governor, he served on the court of arbitration for West Tennessee, a provisional adjunct to the supreme court, to dispose of cases accumulated during the war. He was also several times appointed to serve as special judge of the supreme court. He was elected a representative to the state legislature on the state credit platform in 1880, and after a prolonged contest was elected to the U.S. senate in January, 1881. He served until April 15, 1886, when, on the death of Judge John Baxter, of the U.S. circuit court for the sixth circuit, he was appointed by President

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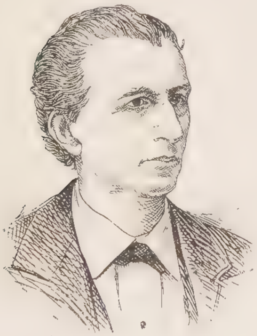
Cleveland, over his protest, to fill the vacancy. His circuit was of great importance, embracing the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. He decided many important cases, involving grave questions of constitutional, maritime, commercial and interstate law. Among his notable opinions were those construing the interstate commerce and the anti-trust acts, both his decisions being affirmed by the U.S. supreme court, which accepted his views in their entirety. On Feb. 4, 1893, President Harrison appointed him associate justice of the U.S. supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. In the short time that he was on the supreme bench he delivered an unusually large number of important opinions. At the time of the first hearing on the constitutionality of the income tax law, April 8, 1895, Justice Jackson was unable to be present because of ill health, and a tie resulted, but on the second hearing on May 6, 1895, he was present and voted in favor of the tax. In the meantime Justice Shiras had reversed his former position and the statute was annulled. Justice Jackson was twice married: first, in 1859, to Sophia Malloy, of Memphis, Tenn., who died in 1873, and secondly, in 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. William G. Harding, of Belle Meade. He died at his home, West Meade, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1895.

JACKSON, Hugh Parks, clergyman, was born near Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, April 18, 1836; son of David and Nancy (Nichol) Jackson; grandson of Robert Jackson (born 1760 in Ireland, and came to America in 1762), and of John and Ann (Woodburn) Nichol, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1789 and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa.; great-grandson of David Jackson, who came to America from Carrickfergus, Ireland, in 1762; and great²-grandson of Dr. Joseph Jackson, who was the grandfather of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. David Jackson was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 3, 1794, and Nancy Nichol in the same county, June 11, 1799. Hugh Parks Jackson was graduated at Miami university in 1759 and studied at the Xenia Theological seminary, Ohio, and also at the Allegheny Theological seminary, Pa. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Xenia, March 28, 1865, and ordained by the Presbytery of Lake, Dec. 19, 1865. He was a sergeant in the Ohio militia during the civil war and pastor of the United Presbyterian churches at Waterford, Pa., 1865-69; Hanover, Ind., 1876–89; Greenfield, Ohio, 1889–92; Kirkwood, Ill., 1892–94, Chariton, Iowa, 1894–98, and Olena, Ill., 1898. He was also a superintendent of schools at Cedarville, Ohio, 1871–75. He is the author of: *History of the Waterford and Carmel Congregations* (1882); *The Jackson Genealogy* (1890).

JACKSON, Isaac Wilber, educator, was born in Cornwall, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1804; son of William and Phœbe (Townsend) Jackson; grandson of Isaac and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson, and of Henry and Anne (Wright) Townsend; great-grandson of William and Katharine (Miller) Jackson; great²-grandson of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson and great³-grandson of Anthony Jackson, of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to Ireland in 1649 and came with his son Isaac from there to America in 1625, settling in London Grove, Chester county, Pa. Both of Isaac Wilber's parents were members of the Society of Friends. He was graduated with high honors from the Albany academy in 1824 and from Union college, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829. He was tutor at Union, 1826–31, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there, 1831–77. He was an enthusiastic floriculturist and maintained a large private garden in which he propagated and perfected rare plants, fruits and flowers. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1853. He was the author of valuable works on mechanics, trigonometry and kindred subjects, and his *Elements of Conic Sections* passed through several editions, as did his *Treatise on Optics.* He died in Schenectady, N.Y., July 28, 1877.

JACKSON, James, governor of Georgia, was born in Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, England, Sept. 21, 1757. In 1772 he decided to join his father's friend, John Wereat, who had emigrated to America and settled in Savannah, Ga. He became a student-of-law in the office of Samuel Farley, and soon joined the patriots in their defence of the rights of the colonists. He served as an officer in the provincial army, rising to the rank of brigadier-general, and was severely wounded at Midway, Ga., Nov. 24, 1778. On the fall of Savannah, Dec. 29, 1778, he escaped to South Carolina, in company with John Milledge, and both officers, then travel-worn and without uniforms, were arrested by the American army as spies, and were about to be hanged when Maj. Peter Devereux, of Georgia, recognized them and vouched for their loyalty. He was present at the battles at Blackstocks, Cowpens and Long Cane, and in the siege of Augusta, where he commanded the garrison after the British were expelled. He was a member of the first state constitutional convention of Georgia in 1777; clerk of the court by election of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1776–77; was elected governor of the state by the provisional congress in 1788, but declined to serve on account of his youth and inexperience in public affairs; was a representative in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789–91, and was defeated for the 2d congress by Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was U.S. senator, 1793–95, resigning in 1795 to take his place as a representative in the Georgia state legislature in order that he might more effectually disclose the Yazoo frauds that he had already exposed in the senate. In the legislature he fought the combined opposition, and caused the passage of the rescinding act ordering the infamous law to be burned, which dramatic proceeding was duly carried out. He was presidential elector in 1797; governor of Georgia, 1798–1801, and U.S. senator, 1801–06. Governor Jackson is credited with fighting two duels, in both of which he killed his antogonist. This is true as to Lieutenant-Governor Wells in 1780. He was an honorary member of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, and a trustee of the University of Georgia. He was married to Mary Charlotte, daughter of William Young, the patriot. His grandson, James Jackson, became chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia. Governor Jackson died in Washington, D.C., March 6, 1806.

JACKSON, James, physician, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 3, 1777; son of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson and of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He was graduated at Harvard college, A.B., 1796; A.M., 1799. He taught a year at Leicester academy, and next became for a short time clerk for his father, who was a government official. He then studied medicine in Salem for two years and afterward in London, England, being at the time a "dresser" at St. Thomas's hospital. He returned to Boston in 1800, and entered Harvard Medical school, receiving the degree of M.B. in 1802, and that of M.D. in 1809. He practised medicine in Boston, 1800–66. He was made a member of the Massachusetts Medical society, 1803, and was for a number of years its president. With Dr. John C. Watson he founded in 1810 the asylum for the insane at Somerville, and proposed the establishment of what was afterward the Massachusetts General hospital, of which latter he was the first physician, 1812–35, and was a founder of the Boston Athenæum and of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal.* He was Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physics in Harvard Medical school, 1812–36, and professor emeritus, 1836–67. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1844–46; was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical society and honorary member of the Royal Chirurgical society, London, England. He is the author of: *On the Brunonian System* (1809); *Remarks on the Medical Effects of Dentition* (1812); *Eulogy on Dr. John Warren* (1815); *Syllabus of Lectures* (1816); *Text-Book of Lectures* (1825–27); *Memoir of James Jackson* (1834); *Letters to a Young Physician* (1855), and numerous papers in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* and in the *Transactions* of the state medical society. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1867.



James Jackson

JACKSON, James, jurist, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1820; son of William H. and Mildred Lewis (Cobb) Jackson, and grandson of Governor James and Mary Charlotte (Young) Jackson. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1837, and was admitted to the Georgia bar at Athens, Ga., in 1839. He was elected clerk of the house of representatives in 1843, and state representative in 1845 and 1847. He was judge of the superior court, 1849–57, and a Democratic representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, remaining there till Georgia seceded. He was judge of the military court of General "Stonewall" Jackson's corps in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and after the war he practiced law at Macon, in partnership with the Hon. Howell Cobb. In 1875 he removed to Atlanta. He was associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, 1875–79, and chief justice, 1879–87. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1864–86; of Emory college; of Wesleyan Female college, and of the Medical College of Atlanta. He was a delegate to every conference of the Methodist Episcopal church after the admission of lay delegates, and was appointed a delegate to the Ecumenical conference, in London, but was prevented from attending. He advocated the union of the northern and southern Methodist churches. He was married, in 1853, to Ada Mitchell, of Milledgeville, Ga., who died in 1867. In 1870 he married Mrs. Mary S. Schoolfield, of St. Louis, Mo., who survived him. One daughter, Mary Lamar Jackson, became a contributor to periodical literature under the pen-name of "Emel Jay." He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1878. He died at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1887.

J Jackson.

JACKSON, James Caleb, author, was born in Manlius, N.Y., March 28, 1811; son of James and Mary Ann (Elderkin) Clark Jackson, and grandson of Col. Giles and Sarah Atwood (Orton) Jackson. He was educated at the Chittenango Polytechnic institute, and became a temperance lecturer in 1827; entered the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society as lecturer, in 1838, and left the field to become corresponding secretary of the society, in 1840–42. He was editor of the *Madison County Abolitionist*, 1842–43, at Cazenovia, N.Y., and formed a partnership with Abel Brown, of Troy, N.Y., and purchased the Albany *Record*, which he edited and managed, 1844–47. In 1847 he founded a hydropathic institute at Skaneateles Lake, N.Y., and in 1858 he founded Our Home Hygienic institute at Dansville, N.Y., which became, as the Jackson sanatorium, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. He is the author of: *The Sexual Organism and Its Healthful Management* (1861); *Consumption: How to Prevent It and How to Cure It* (1862); *How to Treat the Sick Without Medicine* (1870); *American Womanhood: Its Peculiarities and Necessities* (1870); *The Training of Children* (1872); *The Debilities of Our Boys* (1872); *Christ as a Physician* (1875); *Morning Watches* (1882), and a large number of monographs. He died at Dansville, N.Y., July 11, 1895.

JACKSON, James Hathaway, physician, was born in Peterboro, Madison county, N.Y., June 11, 1841; son of Dr. James Caleb and Lucretia Edgerton (Brewster) Jackson. His preparatory education was acquired at Dansville seminary, N.Y., and he was graduated in medicine from Bellevue Hospital medical college in 1876. In 1861 he became connected with Jackson sanatorium, as business manager. In 1876 he became physician-in-chief of the institution, and in 1880, editor of *Laws of Life and Journal of Health*, a monthly journal. He was married, Sept. 13, 1864, to Kate, daughter of the Hon. Emerson and Hannah (Arnold) Johnson, of Sturbridge, Mass. He is the author of numerous articles and pamphlets on health.

JACKSON, James Streshley, soldier, was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 27, 1823. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1844, and in law at Transylvania university, and began practice at Greenupsburg, Ky., in 1845. On May 20, 1846, he fought a duel at Bethlehem, Ind., with Robert Patterson, of Frankfort, Ky., Thomas F. Marshall acting as second for Jackson, while George B. Crittenden acted as second for Patterson. After shots were exchanged the difficulty was settled by the seconds. He helped to raise a company of cavalry, known as Captain Cassius M. Clay's company, for the Mexican war, and serving first as lieutenant and subsequently as captain. On Oct. 4, 1847, while stationed at Port Lavaca, Texas, he fought a duel with Capt. Thomas F. Marshall, both escaping unhurt, and he resigned from the army to avoid a court-martial. He then resumed law practice, at first in Greenupsburg, and afterward in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was a state representative from Christian county, Ky., 1857–59. At a special election, June 20, 1861, he was elected a representative in the 37th congress, as a Unionist. He resigned early in 1862, and organized for the U.S. government the 3d Kentucky cavalry, of which he became colonel. His regiment was defeated in a skirmish with Col. N. B. Forrest, at Sacramento, McLean county, Dec. 27, 1861. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was present at the battles of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, and Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3–4, 1862. He was killed at the battle of Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, Ky., where he commanded a division of 5500 men, Oct. 8, 1862.

JACKSON, John Adams, sculptor, was born in Bath, Maine, Nov. 5, 1822. He became a machinist in Boston, Mass., where he studied mechanical drawing. Developing a talent for sculpture, he studied the art under Suisse in Paris. He did his first professional work in New York city, 1858–60, and made his home in Florence, Italy, 1860–79. His first work as an amateur was a bust of T. Buchanan Read, modelled while he was serving his apprenticeship to a machinist. He also executed busts of Daniel Webster (1851), Adelaide Phillips (1853), and Wendell Phillips (1854). His later works include a large number of ideal figures, groups and medallions, many times repeated. He designed a statue of Dr. Kane, the explorer, for the Kane Monument association in 1860; a group for the Central Park Reservoir gate, N.Y., (1867), and one for the Soldiers' monument, Lynn, Mass., (1874). He died in Tuscany, Italy, Aug. 30, 1879.

JACKSON, John Barnard Swett, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 5, 1806; son of Gen. Henry and Hannah (Swett) Jackson. His father (born in 1747, died Jan. 4, 1809), was colonel of the 14th Massachusetts regiment, 1777–79, of the 9th, 1779–82, the 4th, 1782–92, and was major-general, 1792–96. His mother was a sister of John Barnard Swett, a physician of Newburyport, Mass. His uncles, Charles and Dr. James Jackson, became his guardians on the death of his father, and he was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828, M.D., 1829. He was house apothecary at the Massachusetts General hospital in 1827; continued his medical studies in Paris, London and Edinburgh, and in June, 1831, settled in practice in Boston, Mass. He was married in 1833 to Emily J., daughter of William T. Andrews. He was house physician and surgeon in the Massachusetts General hospital, 1835–39; physician, 1839–64; and consulting physician, 1864–79. He was professor of pathological anatomy at Harvard, 1847–54, and Shattuck professor of morbid anatomy by the provision of the founder of the chair, 1854–79. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; dean of Harvard Medical school, 1853–55, and curator of the Warren Anatomical museum, 1847–79. He visited Europe in 1851 and 1874, and the Barbadoes in 1867; and was a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and curator of the anatomical museum, collected by that society and known as the Jackson Cabinet, for over forty years. He is the author of a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Anatomical Museum of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement* (1847); and a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Warren Anatomical Museum of Harvard* (1870). He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1879.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

JACKSON, John David, surgeon, was born in Danville, Ky., Dec. 12, 1834; son of John and Margaret (Spears) Jackson. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., in 1854; studied medicine at Louisville, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. He was commissoned surgeon in the Confederate army, Sept. 29, 1862; was with the Army of Tennessee, 1862–63, and division surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia attached to Gen. Bushrod Johnson's corps, 1864–65. He visited the medical centers of Europe for professional knowledge; was a member of the state medical society; corresponding member of the Obstetrical society of Boston; honorary member of the California Medical society; first vice-president of the American Medical association and the author of numerous articles on the advanced theories in medical science and of translations from French writers. He died in Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1875.

JACKSON, John George, representative, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va., in 1777; son of Col. George Jackson, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson, who emigrated from Calvert county, Md., to western Virginia in 1750. He was a surveyor of public lands in the territory north of the Ohio river in 1793; a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1797–1801, and 1811–12; and a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1803–11, 1813–17. President Monroe appointed him U.S. judge of the western district of Virginia, and he served 1819–25. He married Polly, sister of Dolly Payne, wife of President Madison, and after her death in 1807, he married the only daughter of Governor Meigs of Ohio. He died at Clarksburg, Va., March 29, 1825.

JACKSON, John Jay, jurist, was born in Parkersburg, Va., Aug. 4, 1824; son of Gen. John Jay and Emma G. (Beeson) Jackson; grandson of Judge John G. Jackson (q.v.) and of the Hon. Jacob Beeson, U.S. district attorney for western Virginia, 1819–23; great-grandson of Col. George Jackson (q.v.) and great^2-grandson of John Jackson, who came from Ireland to Calvert county, Md., about 1748, and removed to Virginia, about 1768. His father was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1818, was a member of the staff of Gen. Andrew Jackson and a member of the Virginia convention of 1861, when he opposed secession. John Jay Jackson, Jr., was prepared for college by the Rev. Festus Hanks, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1846; was prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth in Wirt county, 1848, and in Wirt and Ritchie counties, 1849; a representative in the Virginia legislature 1851–57; and an elector on the Whig ticket, 1852, 1856 and 1860, casting his vote for Bell and Everett in 1860. He was appointed judge of the U.S. district court for the district of western Virginia by President Lincoln, Aug. 3, 1861. He was married, July 8, 1847, to Carrie C. Clime of Parkersburg, Va.

JACKSON, John King, soldier, was born in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 8, 1828. He was graduated at South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., in 1846, and practised law in Augusta, Ga., 1849–61. He recruited the 1st Georgia infantry, helped to fortify the city, and commanded the Augusta volunteer battalion in the state militia. He joined the Confederate army as colonel of the 5th Georgia regiment, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was assigned to the Army of Tennessee and commanded the 3d brigade of Withers's 2d division, Bragg's 2d corps of Gen. A. S. Johnston's army at Pittsburg Landing, April 6–7, 1862. On Dec. 28, 1862, at Stone's River, his brigade formed the reserve in Hardie's corps, being temporarily attached to Breckinridge's division. At the battle of Stone's River, Sept. 19–20, 1863, his brigade held the right of Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, Bragg's Army of Tennessee. He greatly distinguished himself in carrying the heights, and gaining entrance to the Federal fortifications, and on being reinforced, he was able to hold the ground thus gained. In August, 1864, he was given command of the Department of Florida, and at the end of the war returned to the practice of law. He died in Milledgeville, Ga., Feb. 27, 1866.

JACKSON, Jonathan, delegate, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1743; son of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson; grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Salter) Jackson, and great-grandson of Jonathan Jackson. He was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1761, A.M. 1764, and engaged in the mercantile business in Newburyport. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of 1775; a representative in the state legislature, 1777; a delegate to the Continental congress, 17-82; state senator, 1789; U.S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts, under President Washington, 1789–91; treasurer of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1802–06; inspector and later supervisor of internal revenue; president of the state bank for several years; treasurer of Harvard corporation, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1807–10. He was twice married: first Jan. 3, 1767, to Sarah Barnard, and secondly in 1772 to Hannah, daughter of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He is the author of: *Thoughts Upon the Political Situation of the United States* (1788). He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1810.

OLD STATE HOUSE
BOSTON.

JACKSON, Joseph Cooke, soldier, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 5, 1835; son of John P. and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson; grandson of Peter and H. Van der Linda (Brinkerhoff) Jackson and great grandson of James and Mary (Roome) Jackson. He was graduated at Yale A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; at the University of the City of New York LL.B., 1859, and at Harvard LL.B., 1860; and was admitted to practice in New York city in 1860. When Gen. Robert Anderson was assigned to the command of the department of Kentucky, in May, 1861, young Jackson was appointed an aide-de-camp on his staff, and when the commander was relieved from active duty in October, 1861, Lieutenant Jackson joined the 1st New Jersey volunteers as 2d lieutenant. He was shortly after assigned to the staff of Gen. Philip Kearny, and refused the colonelcy of the 61st New York volunteers. He became a member of the staff of Gen. W.B. Franklin in December, 1861, and was with that officer in the seven days' fight before Richmond. For his gallantry he was promoted captain and when Franklin became commander of the 6th corps, Captain Jackson was retained on his staff. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 6th New Jersey volunteers, in December, 1862, and for his gallant action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11–15, 1862, he received the brevet of colonel. His term of enlistment expired soon after, and he was appointed by Secretary Stanton a commissioner of the naval credits, and obtained for New Jersey a credit of 1900 naval enlistments, which completed the quota demanded from the state and stopped a contemplated draft. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was appointed U.S. assistant district attorney for the southern district of New York by President Grant in 1870. He was married Oct. 12, 1864, to Katharine P. Day.

JACKSON, Michael, soldier, was born in Newton, Mass., Dec. 18, 1734; son of Michael and Phœbe (Patten) Jackson; grandson of Edward and Mary Jackson; great-grandson of Sebas and Sarah (Baker) Jackson, and great^2-grandson of Edward Jackson, who came from England about 1643; settled in Cambridge, Mass.; was a deputy to the general court, 1647–64, and a selectman and one of the proprietors of Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay. Michael, Jr., was a lieutenant in the British army during the French and Indian wars, and at the outbreak of the Revolution joined a company of minute-men from Newton as private. When the news of the movement of the British troops toward Lexington reached Newton, in the absence of a single commissioned officer, Michael Jackson was elected temporary captain of the company, and marched his men to Watertown to join the regiment, where he made a stirring speech in favor of immediate action, which led the council of officers to move at once to Lexington. Captain Jackson's company was dispersed by Lord Percy's reserve near Concord village, and rallied again when they were reinforced by a part of the Watertown company, and harassed the retreating British until night-fall. The Newton company were thanked on the field by General Warren for their bravery. Captain Jackson received a commission as major in the Continental army. At Bunker Hill he killed a British officer in a hand-to-hand combat. He was made lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Bond's regiment, and was wounded at Montressor's Island, N.Y. He was subsequently promoted to the command of the 8th regiment of the Massachusetts line, but his wound prevented his further active participation in battle. He resigned at the close of the war and retired to his farm in Newton. He had five brothers and five sons in the patriot army during the Revolution. He was married to Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer Parker. He died at Newton, Mass., April 10, 1801.

JACKSON, Mortimer Melville, jurist, was born at Rensselaerville, N.Y., March 5, 1814; son of Jeremiah and Martha (Keyes) Jackson. Both his parents were of Puritan descent; his father was a farmer, and died while Mortimer was a boy. He was educated at the district school, at Lindley Murray Morris's school, Flushing, L. I., and in the collegiate school of Boreland & Forrest, New York city, where he was graduated and awarded the prize as the best English scholar. He began business life in New York, where he also studied law with David Graham. He was an active member of the Mercantile Library association, becoming director and later vice-president of the association. In 1834 he was a delegate from New York city to the Whig State convention at Syracuse, which nominated William H. Seward for governor. In 1838 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Andrew S. Garr, of New York city, and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, settling at Mineral Point in 1839, where he was admitted to the bar, was a member of the territorial convention of 1840, and helped to organize the Whig party in the territory and to oppose the extension of slavery. He was attorney-general of the territory by appointment of Governor Doty, 1842–47. As chairman of the committee appointed in 1846 to plan for better educational advantages, he wrote the report to the legislature. He was the first circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit of the state during the existence of the court, 1848–53, and was elected chief justice of the court, but declined to serve. He practised law in Madison, Wis., 1853–61, and was the defeated Republican candidate for attorney-general of the state in 1856 and for U.S. senator in 1857. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him U.S. consul at Halifax, N.S., where during the civil war he rendered the country valuable service in causing the seizure of Confederate munitions of war valued at over $2,000,000, and in 1870 in protecting the rights of fishing vessels and in making to the government a valuable and exhaustive report on the fisheries and fishery laws of Canada. He was U.S. consul-general to the British maritime provinces, 1880–82, having declined the post of U.S. consul-general at Melbourne, Australia. In 1882 he resigned and returned to Madison, Wis., alone, his wife having died in Halifax, Aug. 16, 1875. He published a number of articles intended to attract emigration to Michigan and to encourage the development of mineral lands within the territory. He died in Madison, Wis., Oct. 13, 1889.

JACKSON, Nathaniel James, soldier, was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 28, 1818; son of Nathaniel and Johanna (Tad) Jackson, and grandson of Abraham Jackson. He was educated at home and in private schools in Newburyport. He was married to Julia A. Longley, of Millbury, Mass. He became a machinist by trade, and at the breaking out of the civil war he was superintendent of the Hill mills, at Lewiston, Maine. He was a lieutenant in the Lewiston Light infantry, which company, as Company K, he took to join the 1st Maine regiment of three months' men in June, 1861, and was made colonel of the regiment. He served through the civil war as colonel of the 5th Maine regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct, Sept. 24, 1862; assigned to the 2d brigade, 2d division, 12th corps; was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and when able to leave the hospital was given command of Riker's Island, and later of Hart Island, New York harbor. When able to bear arms again he was given command of the 1st division, 20th army corps, and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, 1864–65, his last engagement being at Averysboro, N.C., March 16, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865. After the war he became interested in coal mining, and conducted business at Dunkirk, N.Y. He died in Jamestown, N.Y., April 21, 1892.

JACKSON, Patrick Tracy, pioneer manufacturer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 14, 1780; youngest son of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson and of Capt. Patrick Tracy. He was educated at public schools, and at Dummer academy, and in 1795 was apprenticed to a merchant in Newburyport. While a young man he removed to Boston, and there entered the India trade, in which he amassed a large fortune. He assisted his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, who had studied the power-loom in England, in introducing the power-loom in

P T Jackson

cotton manufacture in America. They built, in 1813, at Waltham, Mass., a cotton factory, which is said to have been the first in the United States that combined under one roof all the processes used in converting raw cotton into the finished cloth. At this factory was used, in 1814, the power-loom built by Paul Moody, a skilful machinist, from models constructed by Mr. Lowell. In 1821 Mr. Jackson bought land on the Merrimac river near the Pawtucket canal, and the Merrimac Manufacturing company, organized by him, built cotton mills there, thus forming the nucleus of the city of Lowell. He afterward formed a second company for cotton manufacture at Lowell. In 1830 he obtained a charter for a railroad between Boston and Lowell, which was finished under his direction in 1835. In 1837 he met with heavy reverses, after which he became superintendent of the Locks and Canal company of Lowell, and afterward of the Great Falls Manufacturing company, at Somersworth, N.H. He died at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847.

Rachel Jackson

JACKSON, Rachel (Donelson) Robards, wife of President Andrew Jackson, was born in North Carolina in 1767; daughter of Col. John Donelson, a Virginia surveyor. In 1780, with her parents and a company of pioneers, she made the voyage of over 2000 miles in a flatboat, in four months, from Watauga settlement, N.C., down the Holston river to the Tennessee, down the Tennessee to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland, and up the Cumberland to the Big Salt Licks (Nashville), then the outpost decided upon as the site of the New Watauga settlement by Gen. James Robertson, who had preceded the party in 1779. Here her father prospered greatly and became the most important man of the settlement. During a season of short crops that visited the colony he mercifully removed with his family, slaves and stock to Kentucky to enable the less fortunate to have all the corn raised that year, and while in Kentucky Rachel was married to Lewis Robards, and the father returned to the Cumberland without his daughter. After the violent death of her father, who had been waylaid and murdered by the savages, she returned to her mother's home with her husband. There she met Andrew Jackson, and a mutual attachment sprang up between the lawyer from North Carolina and the attractive young woman, which aroused the jealousy of her husband. This was in 1789, and in the winter of 1790–91 Captain Robards, who had returned to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, applied to the legislature of Virginia for a divorce from his wife. Both Mrs. Robards and Mr. Jackson understood that it had been granted, and they were married in Natchez, Miss., in the fall of 1791, and soon after settled in Nashville. On Sept. 27, 1793, Capt. Lewis Robards appeared by counsel before the court of Mercer county, Ky., claiming that his wife, Rachel Robards, had deserted him and was living with another man, and asked for a jury to decree a divorce, which was granted and the divorce obtained. Then, for the first time, the persons most interested learned that the Virginia divorce of 1790–91 was incomplete. On returning to Nashville from his circuit in January, 1794, Mr. Jackson obtained a license, and they were re-married. Although many exaggerated reports were then and subsequently circulated, her social standing in Nashville was not affected by the incident. They lived at Hunter's Hill, where her husband conducted a store, and in 1804 they removed to the estate afterward known as the Hermitage, living in a log house with three rooms. A new house was built in 1819, where she entertained the great men of the nation, and many visitors from Europe received the hospitality of the Hermitage. She accompanied her husband to New Orleans, after the battle, when he made that city the headquarters of the Southern army, and subsequently went with him to Pensacola, Fla., and to Washington. She caused a chapel to be built on the Hermitage plantation after 1816, when she became a church member, and when at home her husband regularly attended public worship with her, but did not himself make a public profession of his faith till after her death. Having no children of her own, she took into her household two children of her sisters, one of whom received the name of Andrew Jackson, and was legally adopted, and the other, Andrew Jackson Donelson, became the private secretary of President Jackson and his wife, the mistress of the Hermitage and of the White House. Stories of the unfortunate incident connected with her second marriage, circulated by General Jackson's political enemies, embittered Mrs. Jackson's life and undermined her health. She died at the Hermitage, Dec. 22, 1828.

JACKSON, Richard, representative, was born in Providence, R. I., July 3, 1764; son of Richard and Susan (Waterman) Jackson, and a descendant of Stephen Jackson, who came to Rhode Island from county Kilkenny, Ireland. His education was acquired in the schools of Providence and Pomfret, Conn., and he early entered mercantile and manufacturing business. In 1808 he was elected a representative in the 10th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nehemiah R. Knight, and he was re-elected to the 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, serving from Nov. 11, 1808, to March 4, 1815. He was married March 19, 1795, to Nabby Wheaton, and had two sons and five daughters. His eldest son Charles (q.v.) was governor of Rhode Island, and Henry (1798–1863) (q.v.) was a prominent Baptist clergyman. Mr. Jackson was president of the Washington Insurance company, Providence, 1800–38; and a trustee of Brown university, 1809–38. He died in Providence, R. I., April 18, 1838.

JACKSON, Samuel, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1787; son of Dr. David (q.v.) and Susan (Kemper) Jackson of Philadelphia, and grandson of "Farmer" Samuel Jackson of Oxford, Pa., who came from Virginia. He was graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, conducted his father's drug-store for several years and during the war with Great Britain served in Delaware and Maryland as a private in the city cavalry, 1814. He practised medicine in Philadelphia, 1815–72; was president of the board of health in 1820; professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy of which he was a founder, 1821–26; and was assistant to Professor Chapman in the University of Pennsylvania, 1827–35. During the cholera epidemic of 1826–37, in anticipation of its outbreak in Philadelphia, he was in 1832 placed at the head of a medical commission to visit Canada, where the disease had already appeared, and the results of his observations were published in pamphlet and distributed broadcast for the benefit of physicians. When the epidemic reached Philadelphia he had charge of a city cholera hospital. He was professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–63, and emeritus professor, 1863–72. He was elected a member of the National Geographic society of Washington, D.C. He read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1818, a paper on Medical Auscultation. He is the author of: *Principles of Medicine* (1832); *Discourse Commemorative of Prof. Nathaniel Chapman* (1854), an introduction to J. C. Morris's *Translation of Lehmann's Chemical Physiology* (1855); and *Medical Essays.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1872.

JACKSON, Samuel Macauley, educator, was born in New York city, June 19, 1851; son of George T. and Letitia Jane Aiken (Macauley) Jackson and grandson of Samuel Jackson, a linen manufacturer and citizen of Dublin, Ireland and of Samuel Macauley of New York city. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870; and attended the Princeton Theological seminary, 1870–71; and the Union Theological seminary, 1871–73, where he was graduated. He spent the next two years in study at Leipzig, Germany, and in extensive travel, and on his return was ordained by the presbytery of Jersey City, N. J., May 30, 1876, and installed pastor at Norwood, N. J., where he remained till 1880, when he removed to New York city, entered the presbytery of New York, and engaged in literary work. He was elected professor of church history in New York university in 1895. He became a member of the Century association, the Reform club, the National Arts club, the National Sculpture society; secretary of the American Society of Church History from its formation in 1888 till its amalgamation with the American Historical association in 1896, and thereafter secretary of the church history section of the latter, and a member of the executive committee of the Charity Organization society and of the Prison association. He was assistant editor of *Schaff's Bible Dictionary* (1878–80); associate editor of the *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge* (1880–84), and of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia* (religious literature) 1893–95; joint editor with Dr. Philip Schaff of the *Encyclopædia of Living Divines* (1886, new edition, 1891); and editor of the *Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge* (1891); of the *Magazine of Christian Literature* (1889–91); of *Bibliography of Foreign Missions* (1891); *Heroes of the Reformation* (1898–1902); *Handbooks for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy* (1899–1901); church terms in the *Standard Dictionary* (1895); and *Papers and Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America, Tercentenary of the Edict of Nantes* (1900).

JACKSON, Sarah Yorke, daughter-in-law of President Jackson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806; daughter of Peter and great^2-granddaughter of Judge Yorke, an officer under the crown. She received an excellent education, and in 1829 was married to Andrew, adopted son of President Jackson. She came a bride to the White House, where she divided the honors of the first lady of the administration with Emily Donelson. She returned to the Hermitage after the close of Jackson's administration, and on the death of Mrs. Donelson in December, 1836, became its hostess and the main dependence of a large family of children and slaves, and in General Jackson's declining years was his faithful nurse and constant companion for nearly ten years. After the death of her husband and father, she remained mistress of the Hermitage, even after it passed into the ownership of the state of Tennessee, and died there, Aug. 23, 1887.

JACKSON, Sheldon, missionary, was born at Minaville, N.Y., May 18, 1834; son of Samuel Clinton and Delia (Sheldon) Jackson and grand-

Sheldon Jackson

son of Samuel and Louisa (Heyer) Jackson, and of Dr. Alexander and Miriam (King) Sheldon. Samuel Jackson came from England about 1790. Dr. Alexander Sheldon, who was for six terms speaker of the New York state assembly and the last speaker to wear officially the cocked hat of the Revolution, was descended from Isaac Sheldon, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., early in the seventeenth century, and whose son Isaac is represented in history as removing from Windsor, Conn., in 1654. Sheldon Jackson was graduated from Union college in 1855 and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1858. He was a missionary to the Choctaws, 1858–59, and Presbyterian home missionary in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, with headquarters at La Crescent, Minn., 1859–64. During the fall of 1863, in the service of the Christian commission, he served in the hospitals of southern Tennessee and northern Alabama. He was pastor at Rochester, Minn., 1864–69; superintendent of the Presbyterian board of home missions for western territories, 1869–70; superintendent of the board of home missions for Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Montana, 1870–82; business manager of the *Home Mission Magazine*, New York city, 1882–84, and U.S. agent to supply the training schools for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va., with Indian children from New Mexico and Arizona, 1879–80. He was made superintendent of the board of home missions for Alaska in 1877, and in 1885 U.S. general agent of education for Alaska, where he founded and took charge of the public school system of that section. In the spring of 1895 he gave $50,000 to establish a Christian college at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was seven times commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and in 1897 was elected moderator. He assisted in the organization of two synods and seven large presbyteries. He organized the first Protestant (Presbyterian) churches and public schools in Alaska; he also assisted the missionary societies of the several denominations in the establishment of Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Moravian, Quaker and Swedish Evangelical churches. In 1890 he began the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, and in 1897–98 he was sent by the general government of Lapland and Norway, where he secured a number of reindeer and Lapp attendants. Between 1869 and 1900 he delivered over 3000 missionary addresses. He founded and was owner and editor of the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, published at Denver, Col., 1872–82, and also founded and was owner and editor of the *North Star* at Sitka, Alaska, 1887–93. He organized the Alaska Society of Natural History and Ethnology in 1887; became vice-president of the Alaska Historical society and also of the American Sabbath union, and an officer and member at different times of about thirty scientific, historical and literary societies. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college in 1874 and that of LL.D. from Union university, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1897. He is the author of: *Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast* (1880); also *Annual Reports on Education in Alaska* (1881–1900), and *Annual Reports on the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska* (1890–1900).

JACKSON, Thomas Birdsall, representative, was born at Jerusalem, N.Y., March 24, 1797; son of Parmenus; grandson of Parmenus, who was robbed and murdered at Jerusalem, N.Y., during the Revolution; great-grandson of John; great^2-grandson of John, and great^3-grandson of Robert Jackson and Agnes, his wife, who were among the original settlers of Stamford, Conn., 1640–41, removing thence to Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., with the first settlers in 1644. Thomas B. was admitted to the bar and became active in politics. He was twice a county judge; was a member of the general assembly, 1833–37, and for many years a justice of the peace. He was a representative from New York in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41. He was married to Maria Coles, and had sons Samuel C., Andrew and William H. He died in Newtown, N.Y., April 23, 1881.

JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan, soldier, was born in Clarksburg, Va., probably Jan. 21, 1824; son of Jonathan and Julia Beckwith (Neale) Jackson; grandson of Edward and — (Hadden) Jackson and of Thomas and Margaret (Winn) Neale, and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson, both natives of England, who came to America in 1748 on the same ship, and were married in Calvert county, Md., in 1750. They settled first in that part of western Virginia which became Moorfields, Hardy county, and subsequently crossed the Alleghany ridge and settled on the Buckhannon river, the place becoming known first as Jackson's Fort, and subsequently Buckhannon. With his sons George and Edward, he took part in the American Revolution on the patriot side. Edward Jackson was also a surveyor, and acquired a large estate. Jonathan Jackson was a lawyer, having studied under his cousin, John George Jackson. He died a bank-

T. J. Jackson

rupt in 1827, and his widow married Capt. Blake B. Woodson, also a lawyer, about 1830. Her second husband was not able to support a large family, and Thomas Jonathan and his sister Laura were taken by their aunt, Mrs. White, and subsequently by their step-grandmother the second wife of Edward Jackson, who lived on the Jackson estate in Lewis county. They remained with her till her death, and then with her son, their half-uncle, Cummins Jackson, a bachelor, mill-owner and farmer, who was fond of horses and fox-hunting. Thomas Jonathan was sent to school when not training horses or riding them on the turf, and he was made a constable of Lewis county when only eighteen years old. In 1842 he was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military academy, and passed the examination by favor, which made his freshman year at West Point especially trying to a Virginia boy with but little school training, who had lived in the woods and was unaccustomed to restraint. His classmates included A. P. Hill, G. E. Pickett, D. H. Maury, D. R. Jones, W. D. Smith, C. M. Wilcox, subsequently of the Confederate army; and G. B. McClellan, J. G. Foster, J. L. Reno, George Stoneman, D. N. Couch, John Gibbon, of the Federal army. He was graduated June 30, 1846; received the brevet rank of second lieutenant of artillery; was assigned to Capt. J. B. Magruder's battery in Col. Francis Taylor's 1st U.S. artillery, and was ordered to Mexico by way of New Orleans, La. He served in all the battles in General Scott's victorious march from Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847, to the Mexican capital, Sept. 14, 1847. He was made 2d lieutenant, and during the battle of Churubusco, 1st lieutenant, and for his action in this battle Captain Magruder commended him "to the major-general's favorable consideration," and he received the brevet rank of captain. At the storming of Chapultepec he was for a time in command of the battery, and General Scott made honorable mention of Lieutenant Jackson in his official report, and Generals Pillow and Worth commended his conduct in almost extravagant terms. He left the City of Mexico in the summer of 1848, and as Major Jackson, he was stationed with his regiment at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1848–50. On Sunday, April 29, 1849, he was baptized in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., by the Rev. Mr. Parks, Colonels Taylor and Dimick being his sponsors, the church record giving his name as "Thomas Jefferson Jackson." He was stationed at Fort Meade, Tampa Bay, Fla., 1850–51, and on March 27, 1851, he accepted the professorship of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery tactics in the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, called the "West Point of the South." On Nov. 22, 1851, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church by a public profession of his faith, and he became a deacon in the church, but his religious views allowed him to commune, if more convenient, with the church in which he was baptized. He was married, Aug. 4, 1853, to Elinor, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, president of Washington college, who died in October, 1854, in giving birth to a child, which also died. In 1856 he made a tour of Europe. He was married a second time, July 16, 1857, by the Rev. Dr. Drury Lacy, to Mary Anna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, of Lincoln county, N.C., the first president of Davidson college, N.C., and his wife, Mary, daughter of Gen. Joseph Graham and sister of the Hon. William A. Graham, governor of North Carolina. Jackson accompanied the cadets to Charlestown, Va., when called out by the governor to preserve the peace at the execution of John Brown, Dec. 2, 1859. The summer of 1860 he spent with his wife at Northampton, Mass. In 1860–61 he opposed secession, but on April 17, 1861, when Virginia seceded, he remained loyal to his state. He proposed a concerted movement of all Christians in prayer for the preservation of peace, but when Governor Letcher notified the superintendent of the institution that he should need the services of the more advanced classes of the cadets as drill-masters, he prepared them for immediate military service. On Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, he received his orders, and assumed command of the cadets, marching with them to Staunton, where they took the cars for Richmond. On April 27, 1861, he was commissioned as colonel of Virginia volunteers and ordered to take command at Harper's Ferry. When the Confederate government assumed the military control of the state he was superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and the Virginia regiments stationed at the various posts were organized as the 1st Virginia brigade and Colonel Jackson was appointed commander. This was afterward known as the "Stonewall Brigade." On June 16, 1861, General Johnston evacuated Harper's Ferry, and Jackson's brigade had its first engagement, July 2, 1861, at Falling Waters, near Drakesville, Va. He reported the affair to General Johnston, and received from General Lee promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in the Provisional army of the Confederate States, July 3, 1861. On July 18, 1861, he received orders to reinforce the army of General Beauregard, engaged in repelling a Federal attack at Manassas. He reached the field on July 19, and on July 21, to quote his own words in a letter to his wife, he "fought a great battle and gained a great victory, for which all the glory is due to God alone." In this battle he was wounded in the finger and his horse was shot. It was in this fight that General Bee, witnessing the conduct of Jackson and his brigade at a moment when defeat stared the Confederate army in the face, cried out to his own wavering command, "Look at Jackson—there he stands like a stone wall; rally behind the Virginians;" and in that baptism of fire "Stonewall" Jackson and the "Stonewall" brigade received the names they were henceforth to bear, and Bee's inspiring order turned the tide of battle in favor of the Confederates. On Nov. 4, 1861, he received promotion to the rank of major-general, with orders to assume command of the Valley district, and in parting with his old brigade he said: "In the Army of the Shenandoah you were the *first* brigade; in the Army of the Potomac you were the *first* brigade; in the second corps of the army you were the *first* brigade; you are the *first* brigade in the affections of your general, and I hope by your future deeds and bearing that you will be handed down to posterity as the *first* brigade in this, our second war of independence. Farewell." He made the headquarters of the Army of the Valley at Winchester, the two other armies being commanded by Generals Beauregard and Holmes, and the three made up the Department of Northern Virginia, under command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. His next movement was the occupation of Romney by General Loring, and when the war department ordered Loring's command back to Winchester, General Jackson complied with the order but forwarded his conditional resignation, Jan. 31, 1862, requesting to be ordered to report for duty to the superintendent of the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, or, in case the application should not be granted, that the President should accept his resignation from the army. General Johnston, in forwarding the communication, Feb. 7, 1862, endorsed it; "I don't know how the loss of this officer can be supplied." Protests from all quarters against his resignation, and especially one from Governor Letcher, in which he conveyed an assurance he had received from the government at Richmond that it did not intend to interfere with Jackson's military plans, caused that officer to yield with soldierly obedience, and Governor Letcher was instructed to withdraw the resignation. After Loring's evacuation of Romney the Federal troops took possession, and General Jackson was left at Winchester with not over 4000 effective men, exclusive of militia, and he asked for 9000 men for the immediate defence of the place, threatened by both Banks and Lander. As Johnston was preparing to retreat before McClellan's advance he could furnish no troops, and gave orders to Jackson to watch the advance closely and do what he could to impede it. Jackson proposed to a council of his chief officers to make a night attack on Banks, which was not approved, and on March 11, 1862, he reluctantly withdrew his army from the town and retreated to Woodstock and Mount Jackson, reaching Strasburg on the 22d in the wake of Shields's army, which had been ordered to evacuate the place and to intrench at Manassas in order to guard the approach to Washington. This movement led to Jackson's attack at Kernstown on Sunday, March 23, 1862, when, after three hours' stubborn fighting against more than double his number, he was compelled to retreat. He received the thanks of congress for fighting this battle and its effect on the fortune of the Confederate army, by changing the plans of the Federal officers, was acknowledged. On April 28, 1862, he asked General Lee for 20,000 men, with which reinforcement he proposed to attack General Banks, but he could be promised only the division of 6000 men of General Ewell, near Gordonsville, and the brigade of Gen. Edward Johnson, comprising 3500 men, seven miles west of Staunton, and with this slight reinforcement he fought the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862, which compelled the Federal army to retreat to Franklin, where it formed a junction with Frémont. Jackson followed, and there executed his celebrated flank movement by which he withdrew his entire force from in front of Frémont's army, and after surprising Gen. J. L. Kenly at Front Royal, obliging him to flee to Winchester, he reached Winchester by daylight, May 25, 1862, to find the Federal lines drawn across the approaches to the place. He ordered a vigorous attack, and after a brave resistance, the Federal lines gave way and Banks retreated through the town, closely pursued by Jackson and Ashby for several miles, when, failing to receive help from the cavalry, who had delayed their advance to pillage the town, Ashby was obliged to give up the pursuit, and Banks escaped across the Potomac. On Jackson's return from the pursuit he found over 3000 prisoners and $300,000 worth of stores, and the whole populace, with the victorious army, made Monday, May 26, the day after the engagement, a day of thanksgiving, according to General Jackson's custom. On the strength of this victory General Jackson again asked for reinforcements that he might march against Washington with an army of 40,000, but as all the available Confederate troops were needed for the defence of the Confederate capital, he was directed to carry out his plan as far as practicable with his army of 15,000 effective men, and he marched to Harper's Ferry and watched the approach of Shields from the west toward Front Royal; while McDowell and Frémont marched from opposite directions toward Strasburg, and the combined forces of Banks and Saxton, now recovered from their retreat, were ready to recross the Potomac and close in on his retreat. In view of this situation he withdrew to Strasburg, carrying his prisoners and stores. He had made thirty-five miles in a single day and was now confronted on either side by McDowell and Frémont. He continued his retreat, and on Sunday night had marched his heavily laden train, prisoners and entire army, nearly sixty miles, utterly bewildering his opponents, and further to delay pursuit, he burned the bridges behind him. On Monday, June 2, he reached Mount Jackson, and on June 3, Newmarket, where Gen. Turner Ashby, with all the cavalry, was constituted a rear guard to keep off Frémont's advance. On the 5th Jackson's entire force reached Harrisonburg. He sent his sick and wounded to Staunton, and on June 6, General Ashby was killed in a cavalry fight with Frémont's advance guard near Port Republic. Jackson fought the battle of Cross Keys, Sunday, June 8, 1862, and that of Port Republic, June 9, and the Federal forces were put to rout and followed for several miles by the victorious Confederates. June 14, 1862, was observed in Jackson's camp at Port Republic as a day of thanksgiving. This closed the Valley campaign of 1862, and Jackson was ordered to Richmond to assist in repelling McClellan's determined advance. On June 25, he reached Ashland, and after vexatious delays by reason of burned bridges, he reached the line of battle at Mechanicsville late in the afternoon of the 26th, where he reinforced Gen. A. P. Hill's division, which opened the seven days' battles around Richmond. On June 27 he gained the rear of the Federal artillery and forced the retreat of McClellan's army down the Chickahominy toward Cold Harbor, routing it at every point until it escaped across the Chickahominy, and made the James its base. Then came the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, which was indecisive, but on July 1, the Federal forces withdrew to Malvern Hill. In the battle that followed Jackson ably supported Gen. D. H. Hill, and the next morning McClellan was gone from their front and found refuge under the protection of the Federal gunboats on the river. This ended the seven days' battles around Richmond. On July 19, 1862, Jackson's army, ordered again to the valley, reached Gordonsville ready to cope with the army of General Pope, encamped at Culpeper Court House. On Aug. 9, 1862, the advance guards of the opposing forces met at Cedar Run, and in the afternoon, after a general engagement along the entire line, when apparently overpowered by the superior numbers of the Federal army, Jackson called up the reserves, drew his own sword, the first time in the war, and pressing forward shouted: "Rally, brave men, and press forward! Your general will lead you! Jackson will lead you! Follow me!" and obeying, the faltering line rallied, and swept the Federals from the field. It was in this battle that the commander of the Stonewall brigade, Gen. C. S. Winder, was killed. On August 14, a thanksgiving service was ordered for the victory of Cedar Run. On August 13, General Lee began his march from Richmond to Gordonsville, and on the 17th McClellan evacuated the Peninsula and removed his troops to the Potomac. On the 15th Jackson left Gordonsville and encamped along the Orange railroad at the base of Clark's mountain, where Lee joined him, and on the 18th Jackson urged an immediate attack on the Federal lines and by a flank movement proposed to cut off the retreat to Washington. On August 19, Pope withdrew so as to place the Rappahannock between the two armies, and on the 20th the entire Confederate army was in motion and Jackson was ordered to cross the river high up, make a forced march to Manassas and gain the rear of Pope's army, while other divisions were sent to Pope's front and the opposing armies marched on either side of the river, conducting a constant artillery duel as they proceeded. Meantime Jackson had passed around Pope to the westward and his corps was halted at Bristow Station between the Federal army and Washington, entirely cut off from the rest of the Confederate army. The same night he captured Pope's stores at Manassas Junction, where he found everything his army so badly needed. On the 27th the Federals commenced the battle, and on the 28th Jackson's entire command of 18,000 men was concentrated north of the Warrenton turnpike, the left wing resting on Bull Run. The battle was fought between sunset and nine P.M., when the Federal forces retired under cover of the darkness. On the morning of the 29th Jackson's right flank was attacked by a heavy cannonade which was promptly replied to and a general engagement threatened, with the army of Jackson at great disadvantage in point of numbers and position. Longstreet soon came to their relief and the battle continued through the day till darkness closed the contest and each army rested on its arms. On the morning of the

30th General Lee assumed command, while Jackson had the right wing and Longstreet the left. The battle was delayed by the Federals until late in the afternoon and continued till 10 P.M., the Federals retreating to the heights of Centerville. On September 1, Jackson was ordered to turn their position, and if possible compel them to retreat without an engagement, and on perceiving the movement the Federals retired to Fairfax Court House, where they found Jackson ready to attack them. The engagement at Ox Hill then resulted and the Federal troops once more retired toward Washington and took refuge in the strong fortifications around the city. Lee did not follow up his advantage, but soon after determined on his invasion of the northern states. Jackson's command crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, Sept. 5, 1862 ; on the 6th entered Frederick, Md., and on the 10th he marched through Middletown, Boonsboro and Williamsport en route to Harper's Ferry. On the 12th Jackson's army reached Martinsburg, taking position before Harper's Ferry on Sept. 13, 1862, and planted battalions on the heights surrounding the city on which they opened a vigorous cannonade. On the15th the place surrendered, and 11,000 men, 60 pieces of artillery, 13,000 stands of small arms, and a vast quantity of stores were in the possession of the victorious Confederates. Jackson did not wait to arrange the details of the surrender, leaving that duty to Gen. A. P. Hill, and he hastened with his army to Sharpsburg to join General Lee in order to meet the advance of McClellan's army. Jackson reached the field of battle September 16, and the next day fought one of the most desperate engagements of the war, where his masterly provision for retreat enabled the entire Confederate force to re-cross the Potomac, and he was the last to retire after seeing every man and gun safely on Virginia soil. On Oct. 11, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. General Lee concentrated his whole force on the Rappahannock, fearing for the safety of Richmond, and General Jackson was ordered from Winchester to his support, pending a threatened attack upon Fredericksburg, which city they entered, Dec. 12, 1862, and on the 13th General Jackson, in his lieutenant-general's uniform, rode the line of his army to the summit of a hill where General Lee was watching the artillery fire from the Federal line which led to a general engagement, lasting all day. On Sunday, December 14, the Federals failed to advance, and on the 15th, with a flag of truce, they requested permission to bury their dead and care for their wounded, and under the cover of the night they retired their entire army to the other side of the river. In the battle of Fredericksburg, Burnside's loss was 12,000 killed and wounded and about 1000 prisoners, and Lee's loss was 4200 killed and wounded, of which number 2900 were of Jackson's corps. This battle ended the campaign of 1862. On April 20, 1863, he was visited in camp at Guiney's Station, Va., by his wife and daughter Julia, born Nov. 23, 1862, and on April 23 they had the child baptized by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lacy, General Lee being present. On April 29, 1863, upon being informed of General Hooker's advance, he placed his corps under arms and marched toward Chancellorsville to meet the enemy, and on the morning of May 1 he began his masterly flank movement, which the Federals interpreted to be a retreat toward Richmond, but which brought his corps six miles west of Chancellorsville and placed Hooker's army between him and the army of General Lee. He formed his corps in three parallel lines, and silently and in the darkness they made their way through the wilderness till they gained the Federal pickets, when he opened a volley from his line of battle, and pressing on, crushed Howard's corps to a hopeless rout. They charged the Federal works with a yell and pursued the disheartened 11th corps toward Chancellorsville over a field strewn with arms, knapsacks and accoutrements of the fugitives, and in the darkness, companies, regiments and brigades were undistinguishable and moved forward in a confused mass. The first and second lines of battle became hopelessly mixed, and Rodes sent to Jackson to send forward the third line (A. P. Hill's division) that the others could be reformed. In the execution of this movement a lull in the storm of battle occurred, and when Jackson paused in his pursuit Hooker tried to stop his demoralized troops and reform a line of battle. In the midst of this confusion, in which Jackson was constantly calling on his men to restore order and "get into line," he found that Hooker was advancing with fresh troops, being pressed in front by Lee. At this point Hooker turned upon Jackson in his rear, hoping to recapture the lost barricade. Jackson, with a part of his staff, advanced in the direction of the advancing Federal troops, when a volley from his right front arrested them, the musket balls wounding several of their horses. On being told not to expose himself, he replied, "There is no danger—the enemy is routed. Go back and tell Hill to press on." In order to screen himself from the flying bullets, he rode with his staff into the thicket to the left and rear and soon came in front of his own line of battle. His men, mistaking the officers for the enemy, opened fire, and from this volley Jackson received his mortal wounds, while several of his escort were killed or wounded. He was helped from "Little Sorrel" by Captain Wilbourne, his signal officer, and Lieutenant Morrison ran in the direction of the firing line calling upon them to stop firing, which effected, he returned to the side of his wounded chief, where he found Captain Wilbourne and Mr. Winn. Gen. A. P. Hill soon came up and, dismounting, he bent over the officer and asked: "General, are you much hurt?" and received the reply, "Yes, general, I think I am; and all my wounds were from my own men. I believe my arm is broken; it gives me severe pain." He received temporary surgical aid from Dr. Barr, who happened to be near at hand. Finding the position they occupied dangerous, as shot and shell fell on every side, his attendants helped him to walk to the highway, when a Federal battery was unlimbered and planted so as to sweep the spot, and he was protected by the bodies of his escort while hurrying him to the rear. Meeting General Pender, of North Carolina, he said: "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground, sir," the last order given by Stonewall Jackson. Growing faint by the exertions to get out of the firing line, he was placed on a litter and in struggling through the thicket his face was scratched and his clothing torn and once he fell from the litter, a bearer being shot in the arm. He was carried in an ambulance to the hospital and on Sunday morning he had sufficiently rested to undergo an examination by Surgeons McGuire, Black, Walls and Coleman. In the afternoon, news of the disaster that was meeting the Confederate army, and the incapacity of General Hill from his wounds, was brought to him by General Pendleton, who also had a message from Stuart to his chief, asking what to do. Jackson revived, asked several questions in rapid succession and tried to collect his thoughts, but replied sadly: "I don't know, I can't tell; say to General Stuart he must do what he thinks best." Soon after he slept for several hours and the next day was free from pain and asked that his wife be sent for. On receipt of a letter from General Lee expressing himself pained to learn of his wounds and adding: "Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy," Jackson said, "General Lee should give the praise to God." He was removed to Mr. Chandler's house at Guiney's Station, Tuesday. His wife and child arrived on Thursday. His last words, apparently to his wife, were "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." Of his fidelity to the cause that he espoused it is said: "From the time he entered the army at the beginning of the war he never asked or received a furlough, was never absent from duty for a single day, whether sick or well, and never slept one night outside the lines of his command." The Louisiana division of the Army of Northern Virginia erected an imposing statue to his memory in Metairie cemetery, New Orleans, La., in 1881. One figure on the soldier's monument at Augusta, Ga., represents General Jackson; a statue by J. H. Foley, R. A., executed in London, was erected in Richmond, Va., and unveiled, Oct. 26, 1876: "England's Tribute to Virginia Valor"; and a bronze statue of heroic size executed by Edward V. Valentine was placed over the dust of the hero in the cemetery in Lexington, Va. It was unveiled, July 21, 1891, the thirtieth anniversary of the first battle of Manassas. The granite pedestal bears the words "Stonewall Jackson, 1824–1863." In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty names in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors," and received twenty-three votes, the same number received by Decatur and Sheridan and exceeded only by the votes given Grant, Farragut and Lee who secured places in the class, and by Greene, Perry and Thomas, who received twenty-nine, twenty-six and twenty-four votes respectively. See *Memoirs of Stonewall Jackson* by his widow, Mary Anna Jackson (1895). He died at Guiney's Station, Va., May 10, 1863.

JACKSON, William, secretary of the Federal convention, 1787, was born in Cumberland, England, March 9, 1759. He was early left an orphan and sent to Charleston, S.C., where his guardian, Col. Owen Roberts, directed his education. He became a lieutenant in the 1st South Carolina regiment in June, 1775, a captain in 1779, and as aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with the rank of major, was in the engagement at Stono Ferry, June 20, 1779. He shared in General Lincoln's defeat at Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779, and was taken prisoner at the British capture of Charleston, May 12, 1780. In February, 1781, he was exchanged and soon went with John Laurens as his secretary to France, to obtain money and supplies for the country. On his return the same year he became aide-de-camp to Washington, with the rank of major, and still later in 1781 was appointed assistant secretary of war under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. He resigned in 1783, was in Europe in 1783–84, and on his return was admitted to the bar in 1788. He was elected secretary of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, May 14, 1787, on Washington's and Hamilton's recommendation, defeating William Temple Franklin, grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was so careful not to divulge the secrets of the convention as to destroy its proceedings; no paper in his handwriting bearing on the subject has ever been found. He was Washington's private secretary during his first presidential term, 1789–91. He was again in Europe, 1792–93, and on his return he declined an appointment as adjutant-general of the army, offered him by Washington, preferring his law practice, which occupied him till 1796. He was surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, 1796–1801. He established the *Political and Commercial Register* and published it in Philadelphia, 1801–15. He was the secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1799–1828 and in 1799 was selected by the society to pronounce the eulogy on Washington. He was a solicitor of Revolutionary pensions, 1820–28. His last public service was to welcome Lafayette to Philadelphia in 1824, in Independence Hall. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1828.

JACKSON, William, representative, was born in Newton, Mass., Sept. 2, 1783; son of Maj. Timothy and Sarah (Winchester) Jackson; grandson of Lieut. Timothy and Sarah (Smith) Jackson and of Stephen Winchester; great-grandson of Joseph and Patience (Hyde) Jackson; great^2-grandson of Sebas Jackson and great^3-grandson of Edward Jackson, of Cambridge, 1643. He married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Woodward. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1829–32; a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37, and declined a third nomination. He was an early advocate of a railway between Boston and Worcester, and predicted that such a road would be extended to Albany and carry passengers at the speed of nine miles per hour. His remarks before the state legislature were greeted with derision, but he continued to advocate the scheme, and spoke in the principal towns along the proposed route, and finally superintended the building of both the Boston & Worcester and Boston & Albany railways. He was a founder of the Liberty party in 1846, an early advocate of the temperance movement of 1840, and president of the Newton bank, 1848–55. He died in Newton, Mass., Feb. 26, 1855.

JACKSON, William Hicks, soldier, was born in Paris, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1835; son of Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson, natives of Halifax county, Va., who removed to Paris, Tenn., and thence to Jackson, Tenn. Two children of this marriage reached manhood, Justice Howell Edmunds Jackson and Gen. William Hicks Jackson. William was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1856, and was assigned to the mounted rifles. He served in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., 1856–57, and served subsequently on the plains. While on scouting duty he participated in the campaign with the Kiowa Indians, taking a prominent part in the battle near Fort Craig, N.M., Dec. 7, 1857. He also participated in the Navahoe campaign in 1859 and in the Kiowa and Comanche expeditions in 1859–60. He resigned from the U.S. service, May 16, 1861, on learning of the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, and running the blockade at Galveston, returned to Tennessee, and was appointed a captain of artillery in the state secession forces by Governor Harris. He organized a light battery at Columbus, Ky., with which he reported to General Pillow, of whose staff he was made a member, serving in Missouri and Kentucky. At the battle of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, he led three regiments of infantry in a reconnoiter and gained the rear of Grant's army. This movement caused the rout of the Federal forces and gained for him the rank of colonel. During the battle he received a minie ball in the right side, and he was reported to be fatally wounded. On his recovery after several months in hospital, he was placed in command of the cavalry operating in West Tennessee and in North Mississippi, and he led the brilliant dash on Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 20, 1862, which resulted in the capture of 1800 infantry, many cavalry, valuable stores, and General Grant's private papers, and necessitated the abandonment of the land campaign against Vicksburg. For this service he was promoted brigadier-general. He was next placed in command of the second division of cavalry in Tennessee, under General Van Dorn, and he carried out the movement which resulted in the capture of Colonel Coburn's Federal brigade of 1600 infantry on March 15, 1863. General Jackson joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Canton, Miss., in the fall of 1863, and commanded the cavalry in the movement for the relief of Vicksburg. At General Johnston's request he was transferred to the Army of Tennessee, and commanded the cavalry on the left wing during the Georgia campaign. He defeated Kilpatrick at Joy's Station and captured 1500 Federal cavalry at Newnan, Ga. He joined General Hood in the campaign of Tennessee, and

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his division led the advance in the pursuit of General Schofield as far as Spring Hill, where he held the Federal force at bay, but not being supported as planned by General Hood, Schofield escaped. After the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, in which his cavalry was operating on the flanks of Hood's army, he led the Confederate advance to a point only a few miles from the fortification surrounding the city of Nashville, and at Murfreesboro he drove the Federal forces within their intrenchments. His division covered the retreat of Hood's army toward Atlanta, and after the fall of Atlanta he held the road to Macon against the advance of Sherman's army. He then commanded a division in Forrest's cavalry corps in opposing Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia, March 22 to April 20, 1865, and he defeated the Federal force under Generals Croxton and McCook, and finally surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 9, 1865. At the close of the war he became interested in stock raising and cotton planting. He was married, Dec. 15, 1868, to Selene, daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade, Tenn., and assisted his father-in-law in the management of the farm. He was the founder of the *Rural Sun*, an agricultural journal; was the organizer and first president of the National Agricultural congress; president of the state bureau of agriculture, 1871–75, and fiscal agent of the bureau. In September, 1898, President McKinley invited him to become a member of the commission to investigate the workings of the war department during the progress of the war with Spain, but he declined the position.

JACKSON, William Lowther, soldier, was born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 3, 1825; son of William Lowther, grandson of Edward, and great grandson of John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Jackson. He studied law with his father; was commonwealth's attorney, member of the house of delegates, second auditor and superintendent of the state literary fund, lieutenant-governor of the state, and judge of the 19th judicial district of the state previous to the period of the civil war. In 1861 he supported the state in its secession and was made colonel of the 31st Virginia troops subsequently attached to the Confederate army. He became a member of the staff of his cousin, Gen. T. J. Jackson, commander of the Valley district, taking part in the campaign of 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general and recruited a brigade of cavalry which was subsequently attached to the Army of the Valley District commanded by Gen. John D. Imboden. He took a prominent part in the skirmishes at New Loudoun and at the Quaker meeting-house near Lynchburg, Va., June 4, 1864, where he commanded three brigades, holding in check the advance of General Hunter in order to give General Early time to reach Lynchburg with the second (Stonewall Jackson's old) corps from Richmond. He was attached to Early's corps in his march on Washington leaving Lynchburg, June 23, Staunton, June 26, Winchester, July 2, Harper's Ferry, July 4, Boonsboro, Md., July 6, Frederick, July 9, where he burned Gunpowder Bridge on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, Rockville, July 10, and was in sight of Fort Stevens, and the dome of the capitol on July 11. He then retreated across the Potomac into Virginia and was one of the last cavalry officers to give his parole after disbanding his troops at Lynchburg, Va., in May, 1865. He went to Mexico with other Confederate officers and on his return in 1866, practised law in Louisville, Ky., where he was judge of the circuit court, 1872–90. He died in Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1890.

JACOB, Richard Taylor, soldier, was born at the home of his great-grandfather, Commodore Richard Taylor, in Oldham county, Ky., March 13, 1825; son of John Jeremiah (known as John I.) and Lucy Donald (Robertson) Jacob; grandson of Zachriah and Susannah Jacob, of Ramsey, England, who settled in Maryland in 1740, and of Isaac and Mathilda (Taylor) Robertson, and a descendant from Donald and Rachel (Rogers) Robertson, of Virginia, and from Col. James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, whose daughter married Ambrose Madison, and was the grandmother of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and whose son, Zachary Taylor, was grandfather of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. He joined an emigrant party, leaving the Missouri river May 11, 1846, for California. On reaching Fort Laramie, he was chosen second in command of the expedition. With eight of the party he reached the frontier of California, Sept. 9, 1846, to find the Californians in rebellion. He raised a company, was elected captain, and joined Frémont, serving under him till the surrender of the Mexican army at Los Angeles. He returned to the United States by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On reaching New Orleans in 1847 he offered his services to the government, but failing to receive a commission he returned to Kentucky, where he raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican war, which was not accepted. He went to Washington as a witness in the court-martial of Frémont, and was married Jan. 17, 1848, to Sarah, the third daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, and sister of the wife of General Fremont. They resided on a farm in Missouri until 1854, when they removed to Oldham county, Ky. He was a Breckinridge elector, 1860, representative from Oldham county in the state legislature, 1859–61, and as a member of the committee on

Federal relations in 1861 sought abeyance of the rights of the government until the question of secession could be submitted to the people. The report in favor of remaining loyal to the government was drafted by him, submitted to the house and adopted Jan. 27, 1861, by a vote of forty-eight to forty-seven. This was followed by Governor Magoffin's message ordering both armies to keep off the soil of Kentucky, and when President Lincoln called for troops, Magoffin refused, and to save the state to the union Captain Jacob, with the other opponents to secession in the legislature, endorsed the governor's position, and on May 24, 1861, voted, forty-eight to forty-seven, in favor of mediatorial neutrality. The legislature ordered an election for new members in July, 1861, resulting in seventy-six Union and twenty-four Secession representatives, with senators in equal proportion. Captain Jacob was re-elected by four hundred majority as a Coercion candidate. On the meeting of the legislature in September it demanded, by a vote of seventy-six to twenty-six in the house and twenty-five to nine in the senate, that the three Confederate armies within the boundaries of the state should withdraw unconditionally. This was followed by a set of resolutions offered by Representative Jacob, which claimed that the Federal army occupied its own soil for purposes of defence in pursuance of a constitutional right. The resolutions were adopted by both houses without a call of the ayes and nays. Captain Jacob was authorized by General Anderson to raise three regiments of infantry, but the purpose was thwarted by Governor Magoffin's order of consolidation, and in June, 1862, Jacob proposed through the public press to be one of 2000 men to take their own horses and drive General Morgan beyond the state. On July 27, 1862, he obtained authority to raise the 12th Kentucky regiment of cavalry for twelve months' service, and in five days he had men enough for two full regiments. On Sept. 3, 1862, part of his regiment was in the battle at Richmond, Ky., under General Nelson, and on October 1 marched with Buell from Louisville. On Oct. 3, 1862, with half his regiment, he encountered Scott's brigade, and on October 6 drove them as well as Governor Haws's Secession government out of Frankfort. He next encountered Gen. Kirby Smith, and barely escaped capture, becoming separated from his command, and rescued, desperately wounded, by eleven men of the 14th Ohio regiment. While invalided at his home in Louisville, his wife died, and he returned to his regiment Jan. 14, 1863. He rescued his men from an overwhelming cavalry force of General Morgan, defeated him at Horse Shoe Bend, May 11, 1863, after pursuing him along the Cumberland river to the crossing of the Ohio at Brandenberg; and gave him chase through Indiana and Ohio, resulting in his capture near Salineville, July 26, 1863. On Sept. 9, 1863, he was mustered out of the service, eighteen days after his regiment had been discharged. He had been elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, March 19, 1863, and he served, 1863–64. In the Presidential election of 1864 he supported McClellan and Pendleton. He opposed the enlistment of negro troops as calculated to destroy Union sentiment in the border states and engender desertions from the Union army. When President Lincoln was re-elected in November, Colonel Jacob was arrested by order of General Burbridge and carried to Louisville and thence across the country into the enemy's lines, without being allowed to meet his accusers. He refused a high commission in the Confederate army, and on reaching Richmond he wrote President Lincoln, forwarding the letter by George D. Prentice, and obtained from the President safe conduct through the Federal lines to Washington, where he arrived Jan. 16, 1865. The President received him kindly, patiently listened to the story of his arrest and persecution by the military government of Kentucky, and directed him to return to his home, and in a few weeks General Burbridge was superseded by General Palmer. Jacob was not received with favor by the military goverement, but maintained his right to free speech through his personal courage and determination. On June 6, 1865, he was married to Laura, daughter of Dr. Wilson, of Lexington, and they had four sons and one daughter. She died Sept. 21, 1895. In 1867 he was defeated in the election for representative in the 40th congress by Asa P. Grover, the ex-Confederates having obtained control of the state, and Colonel Jacob, having remained loyal to the government, obtained no political favors. In 1882 he was defeated by Col. J. H. McHenry for the clerkship of the court of appeals, although he received about 75,000 votes. He was park commissioner of Louisville, 1895–99; member of the G.A.R., and general commanding the Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana Union Veterans' union. In 1900 he prepared in MS. the story of the early struggles of the Union men of Kentucky to prevent the secession of the state.

JACOBI, Abraham, physician, was born at Hartum, Germany, May 6, 1830. He was educated at the gymnasium of Minden and the universities of Greifswald, 1847–48, Göttingen, 1848–49, and Bonn, 1849–51, receiving the degree of M.D. from the last named in 1851. Becoming imbued with the Revolutionary ideas of the time he was imprisoned for treason, 1851–53. Upon his release he went to Manchester, England, and thence to New York, where he practised medicine. He was professor of the diseases of children in the New York Medical college, 1860–

65, and in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, 1865–70; and became clinical professor of the diseases of children in the college of physicians and surgeons in 1870. He was also appointed physician to the Bellevue, Mt. Sinai, German, Roosevelt and other hospitals. He was president of the New York Pathological society, 1866; of the New York Obstetrical society, 1868; of the New York County Medical society, 1870–72; of the New York State Medical society, 1882; of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1885–89; of the American Pediatric society, 1888; of the Association of American Physicians, 1896; and of the American Clinatological society, 1896; an honorary member of the Obstetrical society of Berlin, of the medical societies of Wurzburgh, Berlin and Buda-Pesth; of the Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia obstetrical societies, of the Pediatric Society of Paris, and of many other similar organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1898, and from Columbia in 1900. He was co-editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* (1868–81); and is the author of *Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children* (with Dr. E. Noeggerath, 1859); *Dentition and its Derangements* (1862); *The Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe* (1870); *Infant Diet* (1872 and 1875;) *Diphtheria* (1876); *Treatise on Diphtheria* (1880); *Pathology of the Thymus Gland* (1889); *Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood* (1896 and 1898) and many other equally valuable books, pamphlets and contributions to medical journals.

JACOBI, Mary Putnam, physician, was born in London, England, Aug. 31, 1842; daughter of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. Her father was the well-known New York publisher. She was a student at the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated at the College of Pharmacy in New York in 1859, being its first woman graduate; and at the École de Medicine, in Paris, M.D. in 1871, receiving for her thesis the second prize. She was the first woman to be admitted to the school. She then practised medicine in New York. She was professor of materia medica in the New York infirmary for women and children, 1871–81, and professor in the New York post-graduate medical school, 1882–85. In 1873 she married Dr. Abraham Jacobi (q.v.). She published: *The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation* (1876), taking the Boylston prize offered by Harvard college for the best essay on the subject; *The Value of Life* (1879); *Cold Pack and Anœmia* (1880); *Hysteria and Other Essays* (1888); *Studies in Primary Education; Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage* (1893); and numerous articles in medical periodicals, the most important being a series of studies on endometritis, which continued the line of thought initiated in the prize essay.

JACOBS, Ferris, soldier, was born at Delhi, N.Y., March 20, 1836; son of Ferris Jacobs. He entered the senior class at Williams college and was graduated in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and settled in practice in Delhi, N.Y. In August, 1861, he raised a company in Delaware county, was elected its captain and joined the 3d New York cavalry. He served with Banks in the Shenandoah valley, Va., in the spring of 1862, and on returning to Washington joined Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. He was attached to the Army of the James in the winter of 1863 and 1864, and was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel. He commanded a brigade in Kautz's cavalry division and continued to serve during Grant's campaign about Petersburg until mustered out, Oct. 12, 1864. He returned to New York and was commissioned colonel of the 26th New York cavalry. This regiment had been mustered into service the February previous for one year, and he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out, July 1, 1865. He was elected district attorney for Delaware county in the autumn of 1865, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880, and was a representative from the 21st New York district in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He died at White Plains, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1886.

JACOBS, Henry Eyster, editor, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1844; son of the Rev. Michael and Juliana (Eyster) Jacobs and grandson of Henry and Anna Maria (Miller) Jacobs, and of Gen. Jacob and Mary (Middlekauff) Eyster. His grandfather, Jacob Eyster, was a state senator and brigadier-general in the war of 1812. His ancestors on his father's side came from Alsace in 1756, and those on his mother's side from Würtemburg and Saxony (1720–30). Two of his great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war and one of them (George Eyster), was a member of the "Flying Camp" and a survivor of the prison ship *New Jersey*. Henry Eyster Jacobs was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1862, and studied in the Theological seminary at Gettysburg. He was a tutor in Pennsylvania college, 1864–67; home missionary at Pittsburgh, 1867–68; principal of Thiel Hall, Water Cure, Pa., 1868–70; professor of Latin in Pennsylvania college, 1870–80, and of Greek, 1880–83; and in 1883 became professor in Lutheran Theological seminary, Philadelphia (Mt. Airy). He was editor of the *Lutheran Church Review*, 1883–95; was elected a member of the Henry Bradshaw society, England, 1892; American Society of Church History, 1892; American Historical association, 1896, and the Pennsylvania

German society, 1896. He was married, July 3, 1872, to Laura Hewes, daughter of George Fisher Downing, of Baltimore, Md., a native of Downingtown, Pa. Thiel college conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1877, and that of LL.D. in 1891. He translated: *Hutter's Compend of Lutheran Theology* (1867); *Schmid's Doctrinal Theology of the Lutheran Church* (1875–89), and *Meyer on Revelation* (1887); edited *Meyer on Ephesians* (1885); *Tavener's Augsburg Confession* (1888), the *Lutheran Commentary* (13 vols.), of which he is the author of Vol. VI. Romans (1896), and part of Vol. VII. First Corinthians (1897), and *The Lutheran Cyclopædia* (1899). He is the author of: *Book of Concord* (1882–83); *The Lutheran Movement in England* (1891); *History of the Lutheran Church in the United States* (1893); *Elements of Religion* (1894); *The Life of Martin Luther* (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

JACOBS, John Adamson, educator, was born in Leesburg, Va., Aug. 19, 1806. He removed with his parents to Kentucky and attended Centre college. He spent eighteen months in the American School for Deaf Mutes at Hartford, Conn., preparing himself for the position of superintendent and teacher in the Kentucky Institution for the Education of Deaf Mutes at Danville, which charge he entered upon in 1824. Instead of a regular salary, he received whatever profits might accrue on the boarding department proceeds, and from 1854 to 1869 he worked without any compensation. Centre college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1843. He published a manual of lessons for his pupils (1834), and *Primary Lessons for Deaf Mutes* (2 vols., 1859). He died in Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1869.

JACOBS, John Adamson, educator, was born in Cass county, Mich., Nov. 6, 1839; nephew of John Adamson Jacobs, superintendent of the Deaf Mute institution at Danville, Ky. His early education was acquired in Missouri, and subsequently he removed to Danville, Ky., where he attended Centre college. He was appointed assistant teacher in the Deaf and Dumb asylum at Danville in 1859, and at the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal army and served until its close, when he resumed his position as teacher in the asylum. He succeeded his uncle in 1869 as superintendent of that institution. Centre college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1877. He died at Danville, Ky., in 1878.

JACOBS, Michael, educator, was born near Waynesboro, Pa., Jan. 18, 1808; son of Henry and Anna Maria (Miller) Jacobs, and grandson of John Martin Jacob, who was born in Preussdorf in Alsace, and arrived in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1753. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1828, and was licensed to preach in 1832. He was one of the founders of Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1832; was professor of mathematics there, 1829–66; of mathematics and natural science, 1832–65, and of mathematics, 1865–66; and professor emeritus, 1866–71. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married to Juliana, daughter of Gen. Jacob and Mary Middlekauff Eyster. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., and from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1858. He published: *Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Battle of Gettysburg* (1863). He died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 22, 1871.

JACOBSON, John Christian, bishop, was born in Burkall, Denmark, April 8, 1795. He was educated as a Moravian clergyman and immigrated to America in 1816, where he preached in various Moravian churches. He was elected principal of the female academy at Salem, N.C., 1834, and was afterward principal of a boys' boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa. He was consecrated bishop in the Moravian church, Sept. 20, 1854, and retired in 1867. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 24, 1870.

JACOBUS, David Schenck, educator, was born in Ridgefield, N.J., Jan. 20, 1862; son of Nicholas and Sarah Catharine (Carpenter) Jacobus, and grandson of David and Elizabeth (Ryerson) Jacobus, and of John Schenck and Agnes Cunningham (Fulton) Carpenter. His ancestor, Roelff Jacobus, emigrated from Holland, and settled in Essex county, N.J. David attended private schools at Ridgefield and the Stevens high school at Hoboken, N.J., where he won in a competitive examination a free scholarship for the Stevens Institute of Technology, where he was graduated, M.E., 1884. After acting as an instructor for ten years, he was elected professor of experimental mechanics and engineering physics at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1897. In addition to his duties as an educator he undertook a large amount of practical engineering work, serving as an expert in investigating the feasibility and performance of new machines and processes. He was married, April 5, 1899, to Laura Dinkel, of Jersey City, N.J. He is the author of numerous scientific papers based on the results of his experimental investigations. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Mathematical society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

JACOBUS, Melancthon Williams, theologian, was born at Newark, N.J., Sept. 19, 1816; son of Peter and Phebe (Williams) Jacobus; grandson of Cornelius and Catherine Garrison (Van Wagenen) Jacobus, and a descendant of Roelff Jacobus, who came from Holland to Essex county, N.J., before 1650. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1834, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1838, being instructor in Hebrew at the latter in 1838. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church (afterward known as the Second Presbyterian church), Brooklyn, N.Y., 1839–51. In 1850–51 he travelled in Europe, Egypt and the East; was professor of oriental and biblical literature in Western Theological seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., 1851–76, serving also as pastor of the Central Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1858–70. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1869, the last general assembly of the old school, presiding, with the moderator of the new school assembly, at the reunion ceremonies at Pittsburgh in the autumn of that year. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college in 1852, and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1867. He is the author of: *Letters on the Public School Question; Notes on Matthew* (1848); *Mark and Luke* (1853); *John* (1856); *Acts* (1859); two volumes on *Genesis* (1864–65), and one on *Exodus* (1874). He died at Allegheny City, Pa., Oct. 28, 1876.

JACOBUS, Melanchthon Williams, educator, was born in Allegheny city, Pa., Dec. 15, 1855; son of Melanchthon Williams and Sarah (Hayes) Jacobus. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1877, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1881. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, Germany, 1881–84, and was ordained by the presbytery of Chester, Oct. 15, 1884. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oxford, Pa., 1884–91, and in 1891 was elected to the chair of New Testament exegesis and criticism at Hartford Theological seminary. He was made trustee of Lincoln university, Pa., in 1887; of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1890, and was Stone lecturer at Princeton Theological seminary, 1897–98. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette college, Pa., in 1892. He is the author of: *Stone Lectures* (1900).

JACOBY, Harold, astronomer, was born in New York city, March 4, 1865; son of Max and Eve M. (Jackson) Jacoby. His father was born in Germany, and his mother was of English parentage. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1885, and was assistant astronomer of the U.S. expedition under Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst, sent to West Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Dec. 22, 1889. He was instructor in geodetic and practical astronomy at Columbia college, 1891–94, and became adjunct professor of astronomy there in 1894. He was made a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of London; a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Leipzig; a member of the council of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was treasurer of the American Mathematical society, 1891–94, and 1896–99. He is the author of several researches on astronomical photography, stellar parallax and star clusters, and of numerous articles on astronomical subjects in various magazines and newspapers.

JACOBY, Henry Sylvester, educator, was born in Springtown, Bucks county, Pa., April 8, 1857; son of Peter L. and Barbara (Shelly) Jacoby, and grandson of Benjamin and Margaret (Landis) Jacoby and of John and Mary (Snyder) Shelly. His ancestor, Abraham Shelly, came from Germany and settled in Milford, Pa. Henry studied at Carversville Normal institute, 1870–72, and at the preparatory department of Lehigh university, 1872–73, and was graduated from Lehigh university in 1877 with the degree of C.E. He was a member of the Lehigh topographical corps, second geological survey of Pennsylvania, in 1878: was transitman on gauging the Red river at Alexandria, La., and on the surveys of the Red river under an officer of a corps of engineers, U.S.A., 1878–79; was chief draughtsman in the U.S. engineer office at Memphis, Tenn., 1879–85; was bookkeeper and cashier to George W. Jones & Co., Memphis, 1885–86; instructor in civil engineering at Lehigh university, 1886–90; assistant professor of bridge engineering and graphics at Cornell university, 1890–94; was promoted associate professor in June, 1894, and served until 1900, when he was made full professor. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in August, 1887; was made a fellow in 1892; an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Nov. 5, 1890, and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, August, 1894. He was married, May 18, 1880, to Laura Louise Saylor. He was one of the editors of the *Journal of the Engineering Society of Lehigh University*, 1887–90, and is the author of: *Notes and Problems in Descriptive Geometry* (1892); *Outlines of Descriptive Geometry* (1895–97); *Text-Book on Plain Lettering* (1897), and *Text-Book on Roofs and Bridges*, with Professor Mansfield Merriman (1890–98).

JAFFREY, George, jurist, was born at Great Island, Newcastle, N.H., Nov. 22, 1682; son of George Jaffrey, an early counsellor of New Hampshire. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1702, and was the first man of a liberal education to practise at the New Hampshire bar. He settled in Portsmouth, N.H., and represented Portsmouth in the provincial assembly in 1710 and for several succeeding years. He was a member of the council under the Royal government in 1716, and in 1717 was made an associate justice of the supreme court. He filled this office until 1726, when, on the death of Samuel Penhallow, he was commissioned chief justice and made treasurer of the province. He held the office of treasurer until his death, but resigned the chief justiceship in 1732, which office was filled by Henry Sherburne until 1742, when Jaffrey was reappointed chief justice, and served until 1749. The town of Jaffrey, N.H., was named in his honor. He was married, Jan. 10, 1710, to Sarah, daughter of David Jeffries, of Boston, Mass. She died, Jan. 12, 1734, leaving, among five children, a son, George, who was a counsellor in 1766. He was married secondly, March 9, 1738, to Mrs. Sarah McPhedris, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., May 8, 1749.

Thos A. Jaggar

JAGGAR, Thomas Augustus, first bishop of Southern Ohio, and 113th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, June 2, 1839; son of Walter and Julia Ann (Niles) Jaggar; grandson of Jehiel and Mary (Post) Jaggar, and a descendant of Jeremy Jaggar, who came over with the first or second Winthrop colony, and appears as one of the founders of Stamford, Conn., as early as 1640. He was educated by a private tutor, engaged in business and studied at the General Theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the class of 1862. He was admitted to the deaconate, Nov. 10, 1860, at once becoming assistant minister at St. George's, Flushing, N.Y., and in 1862 taking charge of Trinity, Bergen Point, N.J. He was ordained priest, June 3, 1863, and was rector of the Anthon Memorial church, New York city, 1864–68; of St. John's, Yonkers, N.Y., 1868–70, where he founded St. John's Riverside hospital, and he succeeded the Rev. Phillips Brooks as rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa., 1870–75. He was elected bishop of the new diocese of Southern Ohio, Jan. 14, 1875, and was consecrated, April 28, 1875, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Stevens, Littlejohn, Niles, Hare, and Jackson of Antigua. He organized the diocese and founded a hospital for children. Bishop Jaggar's health failing, the Rev. Dr. Boyd Vincent was consecrated bishop-coadjutor, Jan. 25, 1889. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. He is the author of: *The Man of the Ages*, and other sermons; and the Bohlen lectures for 1900 on *The Personality of Truth.*

Bushrod Washington James

JAMES, Bushrod Washington, oculist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1836; son of Dr. David and Amanda (Worthington) James; grandson of Dr. Isaac and Henrietta (Potts) James, and a nephew of Thomas Potts James, the botanist. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Central high school in 1855, and at the Homeopathic Medical college of Pennsylvania in 1857, and began practice in Philadelphia. He served under the Christian commission in the civil war as surgeon on the battle-fields of Antietam and Gettysburg, and for weeks in the hospitals voluntarily. He was a delegate to the French Homeopathic Medical congress at Paris in 1867; to the Centennial Medical congress, Philadelphia, in 1876, and other medical congresses, and was an honorary vice-president of the London International congress in 1896. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical society in 1873; president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1883, and president of the Children's Homeopathic hospital, 1890–96. He was professor of physiology, sanitary science and climatology in the New York Medical college for women, 1886–89. He was elected a member of the Society of American Authors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health association, the American Microscopical society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and an honorary member of several medical and literary societies. With Dr. R. J. McClatchey and others, he was one of the founders of the Hahnemann club of Philadelphia, and was president for several successive years. He also founded an eye and ear institution in Philadelphia in 1886. He was for many years president of the American Literary Union, and was elected president of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective association, a society working in the interests of anglers and good laws for protecting game, food fish and the forests of the state. He was also made a vice-president of the Masonic Veteran association, and a member of the Archæological and Paleontological society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Union League club of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Historical society, and many other organizations. He is the author of: *American Resorts and Climates* (1889); *Alaskana, or Legends of Alaska* (1892; 3d ed., 1894); *Alaska: its Neglected Past and its Brilliant Future* (1897); *The Dawn of a New Era in America* (1894); *The Echoes of Battle* (1895), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

JAMES, Charles Fenton, educator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Nov. 13, 1844; son of Robert and Winnifred (Simpson) James, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Russell) James and of John and Nancy (Smith) Simpson. He attended the "old field" school in Loudoun county and the high school at Alexandria, Va. He was a member of a cavalry company in 1859 during John Brown's raid, and enlisted as a private in the 8th Virginia volunteer regiment, Pickett's division, at the outbreak of the civil war. He was promoted lieutenant in 1863 and captain in 1864, and in 1866 he entered the Columbian college, Washington, D.C. He was graduated from Richmond college, A.B., 1870, and from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary in 1873. He was married, Oct. 28, 1873, to Mary Alice Chamblin, of Loudoun county, Va. He was pastor at Buchanan, Va., 1873-82, and at Culpeper, Va., 1882-89; was principal of the Alleghany institute at Roanoke, Va., 1889-92, and was chosen president of Roanoke Female college, at Danville, Va., in 1892. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond college in 1886. He is the author of: *Documentary History of the Struggle for Religious Freedom in Virginia* (1900), and of contributions to educational and religious perodicals.

JAMES, Charles Pinckney, jurist, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1818; son of Levi and Rachel (Hough) James; grandson of Joseph and Jane (Perkins) James and of John and Lydia (Hollingsworth) Hough, and a descendant of John Hough, who came to America with William Penn, and settled in Virginia. He was educated at Harvard in the class of 1838; received his A.B. degree in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Georgetown (D.C.) in 1870. He was admitted to the bar about 1840; was professor of law in the law department of Cincinnati college, 1850-56, and judge of the superior court in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856-64. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1864, and was professor of law at Georgetown university, 1870-74. He was a member of the commission to revise the U.S. statutes in 1875, and was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1879, which office he filled until his death, which occurred at his summer home in Leesburg, Va., Aug. 9, 1899.

JAMES, Charles Tillinghast, senator, was born in West Greenwich, R.I., in 1806. He received a district-school training and learned the trade of carpenter, working in cotton mills and assisting Samuel Slater in constructing machinery for his mills. He was superintendent of Slater's steam mills, Providence; superintended the construction of steam cotton mills in Massachusetts, and furnished plans for mills in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Tennessee. He was a Democratic U.S. senator from Rhode Island, 1851-57, and was an advocate of a protective tariff. He was a prominent member of the state militia, gaining the rank of major-general, and early became interested in rifle practice, becoming an expert marksman. He invented a rifled cannon and an effective projectile, and became an expert in the construction of firearms and explosive shells. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1838. He edited the *American Railroad Journal* and prepared a series of papers on the *Culture and Manufacture of Cotton in the Southern States.* While experimenting at Sag Harbor, N.Y., with a rifled cannon, an explosive shell was prematurely discharged, and he was fatally injured and died there, Oct. 17, 1862.

JAMES, Darwin Rush, representative, was born at Williamsburg, Mass., May 14, 1834; son of Lewis Lyman and Cerintha (Wells) James; grandson of Capt. Malachi James, and a descendant of Francis James, who came to Hingham, Mass., from Hingham, England, in 1638. He received his early education at a school in Amherst, Mass. In 1847 his parents removed with him to Williamsburg, N.Y. In 1850 he became clerk in a wholesale house in New York city, and in 1858 he engaged in the importation of spices, indigo and East India goods. The years 1868-69 he spent in travel, making the tour of the globe. He was Republican representative from the third congressional district of New York in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883-87, in the latter congress making a national reputation by his successful opposition to the free-coinage bill. He declined the candidacy for a third term. He was for eighteen years secretary and for six years president of the New York board of trade and transportation; served for six years upon Brooklyn's board of park commissioners, and was appointed by President Harrison a member of the board of U.S. Indian commissioners, December, 1890, of which he was elected chairman. He actively engaged in various systematic efforts to disseminate Christian knowledge and to better the condition of the poor, serving as president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He was appointed in March, 1898, by Governor Black a member of the canal commission to investigate the expenditure of the nine million dollars voted by the people for the enlargement of the Erie canal.

JAMES, Edmund Janes, political economist, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., May 21, 1855; son of the Rev. Colin D. and Amanda (Casad) James; grandson of the Rev. Dr. William B. and Elizabeth (Duling) James, and descendant on his mother's side of Jacques Casad (Cossart), New York city, April, 1663; also of Thomas Blossom, deacon of the first Plymouth church, elected in America; also of Francis Drake, William Trotter and John Martin, all of whom came to New England before 1650. His father was one of the early pioneer Methodist preachers in Illinois and was especially known for his interest in education, several of the principal educational institutions of Illinois owing much of their original impetus to him. Edmund was graduated from the Illinois State Normal school, studied at the Northwestern university and Harvard college and pursued courses in economics and social science at the universities of Halle, Leipzig, and Berlin, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1877 at Halle. He was principal of the Evanston, Ill., public high school, 1878–79; principal of the model school of the Illinois State Normal university, 1879–83; and was chosen professor of public finance and administration at the University of Pennsylvania in 1883, and at the same time was given charge of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, connected with the university. He declined a professorship of political economy at Harvard in 1890; the head professorship of political science at the University of Chicago in 1892, and one in economics at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, and the presidency of two great western state universities, and that of the University of Cincinnati. He was sent to Europe in 1892, by the Bankers' association, to report on the education of business men in Europe. He accepted the chair of public administration in the University of Chicago in 1896. He was actively interested in the movement for the general introduction of the kindergarten into the public school system; in the manual training movement; in the introduction of the elective system into colleges; in the development of higher commercial education, and in the agitation for the professional training of teachers at the universities. He was elected a member of the National Council of Education, 1891, and of the American Philosophical society; director of the American Social Science association; first president of the Municipal league, Philadelphia; vice-president of the American Economic association in 1885; president of the University Extension society in 1894; president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1889; and member and vice-president of the Illinois State Historical Library board. He founded in 1881 and edited the *Illinois School Journal* (1881–83); was co-editor of the *Finanzarchir*, Würtemburg, Germany, 1884, and editor of *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (1889–96). His bibliography, which contains papers, monographs, and over one hundred articles in cyclopædias and educational journals, includes, among his published volumes: *Stüdien über den Amerikanschen Zolltarif* (1877); *Introduction to Ingram's History of Political Economy* (1888); addresses on the *Education of Business Men* (1891); *The Farmer and Taxation* (1891): *Education of Business Men in Europe* (1893); *The City Charters of Chicago* (1898 and 1900); *Municipal Government in Prussia*, and *The Territorial Laws of Illinois, 1809–1812.*

Edmund Janes James

JAMES, Edwin, geologist, was born in Weybridge, Vt., Aug. 27, 1797; son of Daniel and Mary (Giles) James, and grandson of Henry and Mary (Codnor) Emmes. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, emigrating from Wales. James was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1816. He removed to Albany and studied medicine with his brother Dr. Daniel James; botany with Professor Torrey, and geology with Professor Amos Eaton. He was appointed botanist and geologist to Major Long's expedition to the Rocky mountains; was surgeon and Indian agent for the U.S. government at the extreme frontier outposts, 1826–32, and in addition to his professional duties he made a study of the Indian dialects. He was associate editor of the *Temperance Herald and Journal*, Albany, N.Y., 1832–34; was again Indian agent on the frontier, 1834–40, and surveyor and Indian agent at Burlington, Iowa, 1840–61. He is the author of: *Expedition to the Rocky Mountains* (2 vols., 1823); *The Narrative of John Tanner* (1830), and a translation of the New Testament into the Ojibway language (1833). He died in Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 28, 1861.

JAMES, George Francis, educationist, was born in Normal, Ill., Aug. 18, 1867; son of the Rev. Colin D. and Amanda (Casad) James, and brother of Edmund Janes James. He studied at the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., and was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1886, A.M., 1887. He was instructor in Latin and Greek at the high school, Decatur, Ill., 1887–88; studied at Sorbonne, at the College de France, Paris, and at the University of Halle, giving especial attention to modern languages and pedagogy, 1888–89; and was professor of pedagogy in the Peabody Normal college, University of Nashville, 1889–91. He resigned in 1891 to connect himself with the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, as the first editor of *University Extension*, the journal of the society, of which he was made general secretary in 1892. Mr. James continued advanced work in Italy and Germany in 1894 and 1896, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Halle. In 1900 he became professor of pedagogy and supervisor of the training school at the State Normal school at Los Angeles, Cal. He edited the *Report of the Chicago Educational Commission* (1899), a noteworthy volume on educational administration, and is also the author of: *Handbook of University Extension* (1892); *Proceedings of the National Conference on University Extension* (1892–93); *Memorial of John A. Logan* (1898), and various published educational addresses.

JAMES, Henry, theologian, was born in Albany, N.Y., June 3, 1811; son of William James, a wealthy merchant of Albany. He attended school in his native city, and in 1823 met with an accident by which he lost a leg. He was graduated at Union college in 1830; studied law at Albany, 1830–31; became interested in religious questions and was a student of theology at Princeton, N.J., 1835–37, where his advanced views disturbed the professors and he left the seminary. In 1833 and again in 1843 he visited England, where he made research in both theology and philosophy, and became imbued on the first visit with Sandemanianism, on the second with Swedenborgianism. He resided for a number of years in New York city and afterward in Newport, R.I., removing in 1866 to Cambridge, Mass. His theology coincided to a great extent with that of Swedenborg but he rejected any limitation by church organization. He believed in the deity of God, the divine humanity of Christ, and the brotherhood of man. He published: an edition of Robert Sandeman's *Letters on Theron and Aspasia* with an introductory essay (1839); *Remarks on the Apostolic Age* (1840); *What is the State?* (1846); *Letter to a Swedenborgian* (1847); *Moralism and Christianity, or Man's Experience and Destiny* (1850); *Lectures and Miscellanies* (1852); *The Church of Christ not an Ecclesiasticism* (1854); *The Nature of Evil Considered* (1855); *Christianity the Logic of Creation* (1857); *Oration* (1861); *Substance and Shadow* (1863); *Secret of Swedenborg* (1869); *Society the Redeemed Form of Man; English and Continental Life; Personal Recollections of Carlyle and others*, published in periodicals. His son William edited his *Literary Remains* (1885). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1882.

Henry James

Henry James

JAMES, Henry, author, was born in New York city, April 15, 1843; son of Henry James, the theologian (1811-1882). His early education which was directed by his father, was acquired chiefly in France and Switzerland: and he took a partial course in the Harvard law school, 1862–64. His contributions to periodicals began in 1865, and he soon won a wide reputation for finished style and keen psychological analysis. After 1869 he made his residence in Europe, chiefly in England and Italy. His published writings, many of which appeared first in serial form in the magazines, include: *Transatlantic Sketches* (1875); *A Passionate Pilgrim and other Tales* (1875); *Roderick Hudson* (1876); *The American* (1877); *Watch and Ward* (1878); *French Poets and Novelists* (1878); *Daisy Miller* (1878); *The Europeans* (2 vols., 1878); *An International Episode* (1879); *The Madonna of the Future, and other Tales* (2 vols., 1879); *Hawthorne* (1879); *A Bundle of Letters* (reprinted from the Persian, 1880); *Confidence* (1850); *The Diary of a Man of Fifty* (1880); *Washington Square* (1880); *The Portrait of a Lady* (1882); *Daisy Miller: a Comedy in Three Acts* (1883); *The Siege of London, etc.* (1883); *Portraits of Places* (1883); *Tales of Three Cities* (1884); *A Little Tour in France* (1885); *The Art of Fiction* (1885); *Stories Revised* (2 vols., 1885); *The Author of Beltraffio* (1885); *The Bostonians* (1886); *The Princess Cassamassima* (1886); *Partial Portraits* (1888); *The Aspern Papers and other Stories* (1888); *The Reverberator* (1888); *A London Life* (1889); *The Tragic Muse* (2 vols., 1890); *The Lesson of the Master* (1892);

The Real Thing, and other Tales (1893); *Picture and Text* (1893); *The Private Life* (1893); *Essays in London and Elsewhere* (1893); *Theatricals* (2 vols., 1894); *The Wheel of Time* (1894): *Terminations* (1895); *The Other House* (1896); *The Spoils of Poynton* (1897); *Saint Eva* (1897); *What Maisie Knew* (1897); *In the Cage* (1898); *The Soft Side* (1900); besides numerous magazine articles, essays and translations.

JAMES, John Edwin, surgeon, was born at Somerton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1844; youngest son of Dr. David and Amanda (Worthington) James; grandson of Dr. Isaac and Henrietta (Potts) James, and brother of Dr. Bushrod W. James. In 1855 his parents removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated at schools in Philadelphia, and at Princeton, N.J.; and after studying with Prof. James E. Garretson, at a private school of anatomy, and at Jefferson Medical college, 1864–65, he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania Medical school in 1866, and was appointed by Prof. D. Hayes Agnew, M.D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy, but resigned before the year expired. He practised in Philadelphia in partnership with his father until the latter's death in 1873. He was connected with the Hahnemann Medical college as professor of the principles and of clinical surgery, 1878–89; registrar of the faculty, 1887–96; acting dean for two years and professor of surgery in charge of the entire department, 1889–95. In 1895 he became professor of gynæcology and chief of that department in the Hahnemann hospital, Philadelphia. He was president of the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical society in 1885, and of the Philadelphia Hahnemann Medical club in 1890 and 1900, of which latter he was one of the original members. In 1896 and 1900 he was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected president of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal church. He received the honorary degree of H. M.D. from the Hahnemann Medical college in 1886.

JAMES, Joseph Francis, botanist, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1857; son of Uriah P. James, publisher of the *Palæontologist*, and the owner of a fine collection of fossils. Joseph was educated in the common schools, became interested in botany, and in 1881 was made custodian of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. He was professor of geology and botany in Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1885–88; professor of natural history at the Agricultural college of Maryland, 1888; assistant polæontologist, U.S. geological survey 1889; and assistant vegetable pathologist, U.S. department of agriculture, 1891–96. He practised medicine in Hingham, Mass., in 1896, and died there March 29, 1897.

JAMES, Julia Bradford Huntington, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1810: daughter of Ralph and Judith Cooper (Bradford) Huntington; granddaughter of Simon and Priscilla (Benjamin) Huntington and of Perez and Lucy (Rand) Bradford; and a lineal descendant of Samuel Huntington (a brother of Governor Simon Huntington the signer), and of Governor William Bradford. She was educated at private schools in Boston, and was married, April 14, 1836, to John Warren James, a lawyer, who died in Boston, Feb. 7, 1861. Mrs. James was a diligent and careful student, keeping in sympathy with literature, art and current events by a wide reading which included the better American, British, French, German and Italian authors. She was an active member of the Egypt Exploration fund and a liberal contributor to the purposes of the society. Her philanthropy was extended and she was a continuous helper in works of reform, benevolence and charity to objects beyond those supported by her own (Unitarian) denomination. By her will she made the Museum of Fine Arts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology her residuary legatees and after carrying out the lesser provisions of her will, which included gifts of $5000 to each of six benevolent institutions of Boston, the two institutions divided about $328,000. She died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1897.

JAMES, Richard Sexton, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1824; son of Israel Elliott and Elizabeth (Sexton) James; grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Derrick) James and of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Sexton, and a descendant of James James, who emigrated from Wales in 1700 and settled in Salem county, N. J. Richard attended academies in Philadelphia, Pa., New Hampton, N. H., and Providence, R. I., and was graduated from the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1847. He was married, Jan. 24, 1849, to Mary Holden Dexter of Providence, R.I., a descendant of the Rev. Gregory Dexter, the friend of Roger Williams. He was principal of schools in Norristown and Philadelphia, Pa., 1856–62; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1859; and held pastorates in Camden and Marlton, N.J., 1859-68; West Newton, Mass., 1869–70; and Zanesville, Ohio, 1870–75. During the civil war he served as chaplain. He was a professor in Hillsdale college, Mich., 1875–78; president and pastor of Oak Grove academy, Medina, Mich., 1879–80; president of Judson university, Ark., 1880–85, and of Buckner college, Ark., 1885–87. He became a convert to the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in that church, serving as such during the later years of his life. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1850, that of D.D. by Judson university in 1880, and that of LL.D. by the same institution in 1881. He is the author of: *The Walk with Christ through the Valley of Death* (1862); *Forest Monarchs and Other Poems*, and numerous tales, poems, essays and other contributions to periodicals, including a biographical obituary notice of the Rt. Rev. Henry Niles Pierce, the fourth bishop of Arkansas (1899).

JAMES, Samuel Humphreys, author, was born at Cottage Oaks plantation, Madison parish, La., Dec. 12, 1857; son of Dr. D. H. and Susan Edith (Barnes) James; grandson of the Rev. Peter Clark James and of John A. and Sarah L. (Humphreys) Barnes, and great^{2}-grandson of Col. Ralph Humphreys, of Virginia, who served in the Revolutionary war. He was a student at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, 1872–76, and at Roanoke college, Va., 1876–78. He was president of the Virginia State Oratorical association, 1877–78. He studied in Germany, first at Heidelberg university, 1878–79, and then at the University of Berlin, 1879–80. Returning to America, he attended the University of Virginia, 1880–81 and 1882–83, where he was awarded the magazine medal in 1881, and was elected editor-in-chief of the *Virginia University Magazine* in 1882. He then studied law at Tulane university, La., receiving the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1884. His novels: *A Woman of New Orleans* (1889), *A Prince of Good Fellows* (1891), received high praise. His authorship was incidental to his duties as the owner and manager of a plantation at Mound Station, La.

JAMES, Thomas Chalkley, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1766; son of Abel James, and a descendant on his mother's side from Thomas Hasell, a government councillor under William Penn, and master in chancery in the high court established in 1720. Abel James was a Quaker preacher of Welsh descent and a prosperous Philadelphia merchant; his wife was a daughter of Thomas Chalkley, the Quaker itinerant preacher. Thomas was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1787, then went as ship's surgeon to the Cape of Good Hope, and studied in London and Edinburgh, 1790–93. He founded the Philadelphia School of Obstetrics in 1803; was professor of midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, 1811–34; obstetrician in the Pennsylvania hospital, 1811–35; president of the Philadelphia College of Physicians several years; a founder of the Pennsylvania Historical society, and associate editor of the *Election Repository*. He contributed to the *Portfolio* translations of Gessner's *Idyls* (1801), signed "P. D." He is the author of: *The Principles of Midwifery*, a standard text-book. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1835.

Thos. L. James

JAMES, Thomas Lemuel, cabinet officer, was born at Utica, N.Y., March 29, 1831. He received his early education in the public schools of Utica, and in 1846 was apprenticed at the printer's trade. In 1851 he became, with a partner, publisher of the *Madison County Journal*, at Hamilton, N.Y. He was married, in 1852, to Emily I. Freeburn. In 1854–56 he was canal collector at Hamilton, N.Y. In 1856 his paper was united with the *Democratic Reflector* as the *Democratic-Republican*. In 1861 he removed to New York city and was appointed inspector of customs; was promoted weigher of teas in the warehouse department in 1864, and deputy collector of the third (warehouse) division in 1870. President Grant appointed him postmaster of New York city, March 17, 1873, and President Hayes reappointed him to the position in 1877, after he had declined the collectorship of the port of New York. His administration of the affairs of the New York postoffice was unique in the history of postal service in the United States. He developed the organization of the office to a point it had never before reached, and increased the efficiency and security of the mails. In 1888 he declined the postmaster-generalship made vacant by the transfer of David M. Key to the bench of the U.S. circuit court. He also declined the Republican nomination for mayor of New York. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Garfield, March 5, 1881, and his administration of the office was distinguished by the abolishment of the scandalous "star route" and steamboat mail contracts, after bitter opposition. He made the postal service self-sustaining up to the time of the reduction of the postal rates in October, 1883. After President Garfield's assassination, July 2, 1881, President Arthur reappointed him postmaster-general, but personal reasons led him to resign the office, Jan. 4, 1882, and during the same month he became president of the Lincoln National bank and of the Lincoln Safe Deposit company in New York city. While postmaster-general he effected a convention with all the Australian colonies and with the island of Jamaica to secure improvement in money-order facilities, and both as postmaster of New York and as postmaster-general he was an efficient friend of civil service reform, which he inaugurated and strictly enforced. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton college in 1863, and that of LL.D. from St. John's college in 1884 and from Colgate university in 1893.

JAMES, Thomas Potts, botanist and bryologist, was born at Radnor, Pa., Sept. 1, 1803; son of Isaac and Henrietta (Potts) James; and great-grandson of David James, of Welchpoole, Wales, a member of the Society of Friends and a colonial settler of Pennsylvania, who brought his family over with William Penn, and purchased a large tract of land which is now embraced by Bryn Mawr, Rosemont, and the hills to the west. Thomas Potts James was for forty years a wholesale druggist in Philadelphia, Pa., in the meantime studying botany from a love of the subject. He made himself one of the three acknowledged authorities in the United States on mosses. In 1867 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he continued his studies and engaged in the classification and microscopical drawing of each variety of moss. He married Isabella Bachelder, of Cambridge, Mass. He was an active member of the Philosophical society of Philadelphia, a founder and for many years treasurer of the American Pomological society and secretary of the Horticultural society of Pennsylvania for nineteen years. His collection of mosses and his drawings were placed in the Harvard Botanical collection. He is the author with Leo Lesquereux of: *The Manual of American Mosses.* He died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1882.

JAMES, William, educator, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1842; son of Henry and Mary R. (Walsh) James, and grandson of William James, of Albany, who came from Ireland near the end of the eighteenth century. He received his preparatory education in New York city and in Europe, and entered the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1861. He accompanied the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865–66, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical school in 1869. He was assistant professor of physiology at Harvard, 1876–80; assistant professor of philosophy, 1880–85; professor of philosophy, 1885–89, and became professor of psychology and of philosophy in 1889. He was appointed Gifford lecturer on natural religion, University of Edinburgh, for 1900–02. He became corresponding member of the Institute of France, and of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. He received the degrees of LL.D. from Princeton in 1896, and Ph.D. and Litt.D. from Padua university, Italy, in 1893. His works include: *The Principles of Psychology* (2 vols., 1890); *Psychology, Briefer Course* (1892); *Is Life Worth Living?* (1896); *The Will to Believe* (1897); *Human Immortality* (1898); and *Talks to Teachers on Psychology, and to Students on some of Life's Ideals* (1899).

JAMES, William H., governor of Nebraska, was born in Marion, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1831. His father, a native of Maryland, and a tanner by trade, served in the war of 1812, removed to Ohio in 1820, and died in 1868; and his mother was a native of Vermont. William H., the seventh of eleven children, was engaged during his minority in farming, attending the district schools, clerking in country stores and learning the saddler's trade. He attended Marion academy two years, read law, and in 1853 removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he entered the law office of Bates & Finch, and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Sergeant's Bluff on the Missouri river and finally, in 1857, settled in Dakota county, Neb. He was married in that year to Louisa, daughter of David Epler, of Marion, Ohio. On Jan. 10, 1871, he was elected secretary of state, and was also state librarian, *ex officio.* On March 4, 1871, Governor David Butler was impeached and removed from office, and the vacancy was filled by Secretary James, until the inauguration of Governor Robert W. Furnas, Jan. 13, 1873.

JAMESON, Charles Davis, soldier, was born in Gorham, Maine, Feb. 24, 1827; son of William Jameson. His parents removed to Old Town, where he was educated in the public school and then engaged in the lumber business with his father. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., April 23, and Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1860. He was a member of the state militia and in 1861 was made colonel of the 2d Maine volunteer infantry enlisted for two years' service. His regiment held the right of Col. E. D. Keyes's 1st brigade, Gen. D. E. Tyler's 1st division at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, and for protecting the Federal retreat he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Maine in 1861, and again in 1862. In the seven days' battles before Richmond in 1862, he commanded the 1st brigade of Kearny's 3d division, Heintzleman's 3d army corps. After the battle of Seven Pines, May 31–June 1, 1862, he was stricken with camp fever and forced to return home. He died at Old Town, Maine, Nov. 6, 1862.

JAMESON, Ephraim Orcutt, clergyman, was born in Dunbarton, N.H., Jan. 23, 1832; son of Daniel and Mary (Twiss) Jameson and grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Burnham) Jameson, and of Benjamin and Abigail (Russell) Twiss. His ancestor, Hugh Jameson, was of Scotch descent and sailed from Portrush, Ireland, for America, Aug. 4, 1746, and was one of the original proprietors of Dunbarton, N.H. Mr. Jameson attended the private schools of Dunbarton and Chester, N.H., and the academy in Gilmanton, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1855, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1858. He was married, Sept. 20, 1858, to Mary Joanna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William and Joanna (Strong) Cogswell. During his academic and collegiate courses he taught several terms at public and private schools and academies and after graduation he supplied pulpits in Concord, N.H., Randolph, Mass., and other places. He was ordained, March 1, 1860, and was pastor of the East Congregational church of Concord, N.H., 1860–65; the Union Evangelical church of Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass., 1865–71, and of the Church of Christ in Medway, Mass., 1871–93, when he removed to Boston, Mass., where he was appointed supervisor of the Emerson College of Oratory, Oct. 18, 1894. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Sept. 3, 1879; of the New Hampshire Historical society; of the American Historical association in 1897, and of the South Carolina Historical society in 1899. He is the author of: *Biography of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D.* (1880); *The Cogswells in America* (1884); *History of Medway, Mass.* (1886); *Medway Biographies and Genealogies* (1886); *Military History of Medway, Mass.* (1886); *The Choates in America* (1896); *The Jamesons in America* (1901), and various sermons and addresses.

JAMESON, John, representative, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., near the close of the eighteenth century. He was educated in the common schools; removed to Fulton, Mo., in 1825, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was a state representative from Calloway county, 1830–36, and served as speaker, 1834 and 1836. He was elected to the 26th congress to fill the term of Albert G. Harrison, who died, Sept. 7, 1839, and was re-elected to the 28th and 30th congresses, serving, 1839–41, 1843–45 and 1847–49. He died before the close of the 30th congress and was succeeded by James K. Sheely.

JAMESON, John Alexander, jurist, was born in Irasburg, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; son of Thomas and Martha (Gilchrist) Jameson; and a descendant of Scotch emigrants from the north of Ireland to northern New England about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was in charge of an academy at Stanstead, Canada, 1846–50, and tutor in Latin at the University of Vermont, 1850–52. He studied law at Harvard, 1852–53; began practising at Freeport, Ill., in 1853, and in 1856 removed to Chicago. He was judge of the superior court of Chicago, 1865–83, and professor of equity and constitutional law in the University of Chicago, 1867–68. He was a founder of the Literary club of Chicago; founder and first president of the Prisoners' Aid association of Illinois; a founder of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a member of its council and of its general advisory committee. He transferred his library on state constitutional law to the University of Pennsylvania and it was named the John Alexander Jameson Library on American History. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Vermont in 1867. He was for many years assistant editor of the *American Law Register;* and is the author of: *Responsibilities of American Merchants for the Conversion of the World to Christ* (1855); *The Grounds and Limits of Rightful Interference by Law with the Accumulation and Use of Capital* (1882); *Constitutional Conventions, their History, Powers and Modes of Proceeding* (1867); pamphlets on religious and economic subjects, and contributions to the *American Law Register.* He died at Hyde Park, Ill., June 16, 1890.

JAMESON, John Franklin, educator, was born in Somerville, Mass., Sept. 19, 1859; son of John and Mariette (Thompson) Jameson. He was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin school; was graduated from Amherst in 1879, and spent one year teaching history in Worcester, Mass. He was a fellow at Johns Hopkins university, 1881; assistant and associate professor of history there, 1882–88; lecturer, 1890–91, and professor of history at Brown university, 1888–1901. In October, 1900, he accepted the chair of history in the University of Chicago, his work at Brown closing in June, 1901. He was managing editor of the *American Historical Review* from its first number in 1895, and chairman of the historical manuscript commission, 1895–1900. He was one of the original members of the American Historical association. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1882 and that of LL.D. from Amherst college in 1898. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university. He is the author of: *Willem Usselinx, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies* (1887); *History of Historical Writing in America* (1891); *Dictionary of United States History* (1894), and editorial contributions to the *Century Dictionary;* and also edited *Essays on the Constitutional History of the United States in the Formative Period* (1889).

JAMESON, William, naval officer, was born in Virginia in 1791. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy from the District of Columbia, Sept. 1, 1811; served in the war of 1812, and was promoted lieutenant, March 5, 1817. He was rendezvoused at Norfolk, 1829–30; served on the sloop *Boston,* 1833–34; was promoted commander, Feb.

9, 1837, and transferred to the receiving-ship *Baltimore.* He was promoted captain, June 4, 1844; commanded the frigate *Cumberland*, home squadron, 1847–48; commanded the razee *Independence*, Mediterranean squadron, 1851–52; was placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855, and was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862. He favored the preservation of the Union, and during the civil war he was invalided, residing at Alexandria, Va. He was retired, April 4, 1867, and died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 6, 1873.

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JAMISON, Cecelia Viets (Dakin), author, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1848; daughter of Viets and Elizabeth (Bruce) Dakin; granddaughter of John and Sarah (Lewis) Bruce and of Jacob and Mary (Viets) Dakin and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Roger Viets, rector of St. Andrews, Granby, Conn., before the Revolution. The Lewis, Viets and Bruce families were residents of Nova Scotia and Tories in the American Revolution. She was educated in private schools in America and Europe, and after 1870 devoted herself to literature. She was married, Oct. 28, 1878, to Samuel Jamison, of New Orleans, La. She is the author of: *Woven of Many Threads* (1872); *Crown from the Spear* (1874); *Ropes of Sand* (1876); *Lilly of San Miniato* (1878); *Story of an Enthusiast* (1888); *Lady Jane* (1891); *Toinette's Philip* (1893); *Seraph, the Little Violinist* (1895); also short stories in *Harper's*, *St. Nicholas* and other magazines.

JANES, Edmund Storer, M.E. bishop, was born in Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807; son of Benjamin and Sally (Wood) Janes; grandson of Thomas Janes, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of William Janes, of Essex, England, who came to America with the John Davenport colony in 1637; settled in New Haven the same year, and in 1656 removed to Northampton, Mass., where he died, Sept. 20, 1690. His father was a carpenter and farmer, and removed to Salisbury, Conn., when Edmund was quite young, and he was educated in the district school. When seventeen years old he taught school at Ancram Furnace, Livingston Manor, N.Y., and continued as a district school teacher, 1824–29, at the same time studying both law and theology. In 1830 he was recommended to the Philadelphia conference for the regular ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was received on trial. He first served at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1826–27 and also 1831–32, and afterward at Bloomfield and Orange. He was financial agent of Dickinson college, 1834–40. He was married in May, 1835, to Charlotte Thibou, of New York city. He was in charge of Fifth Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1835–37, during which time he took a course in medicine; of the church at Nazareth, Pa., 1837–39; Mulberry Street church, New York city, 1839–40, and financial secretary of the American Bible society, 1840–44. On June 7, 1844, he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was consecrated, June 10, and presided first over the New England and then the Kentucky conference in 1844; the Maine conference in 1845, and the Troy, Black River and Genesee conferences in New York in 1846; also the Michigan conference and in the northwest, 1846–47, followed by general conference work as far west as the limits of the continent and south to the gulf. He made his home in New York city and established a summer home at Mount Wesley, near Morristown, N.J. He visited Europe, 1861, and attended the German mission conference and the Wesleyan conference in England. He was a delegate to the British and Foreign Bible society and to the French, English and Irish Wesleyan conferences in 1865, and while in Berlin preached a discourse on the death of President Lincoln which was printed and largely read through Germany and northern Europe, favorably directing public sentiment at a critical period in the history of the American republic. He attended the South Carolina conference at Camden, Feb. 11–13, 1869, and the New Orleans and Texas conferences in December, 1871. His advancing years compelled a restriction of his travel in 1875, and he was given charge of the conferences of Delaware and Wilmington, but went west as far as Indianapolis in September. The protracted illness of his wife, 1875–76, confined his labors to the neighborhood of New York city, and his last conference was Delaware, held in Philadelphia, Pa., July 20–24,

E. S. Janes.

1876. His wife died Aug. 16, 1876, in New York city. He preached his last sermon in the church of his son, the Rev. Lewis T. Janes, at Maplewood, N.J., Aug. 27, 1876, and he died at his home in New York city after forty-six years in the ministry and thirty-two years as a bishop. He was honored with the degrees A.M., 1843, D.D., 1844, and LL.D., 1870, by Dickinson college. See *The Life of Edmund S. Janes, D.D., LL.D., late Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, by Henry R. Ridgeway (1882). He died in New York city, Sept. 18, 1876.

JANES, Henry Fisk, representative, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 10, 1792; son of Solomon and Beulah (Fisk) James. His parents removed to Calais, Vt., where he was brought up. He studied law at Montpelier, Vt., and served in a company enlisted at Montpelier in the war of 1812, at the battle of Plattsburgh. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and settled in Waterbury, Vt., in the practice of law. He was postmaster of Waterbury, 1820–29; state councillor, 1830–33; representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; state treasurer, 1838–41; member of the council of censors of the state, 1848, and a representative in the state legislature several terms between 1848 and 1855. He was married, in 1826, to Fannie, daughter of Gen. Ezra Butler, and their son, Dr. Henry James, was a surgeon in the civil war, 1861–65. Henry Fisk James died at Waterbury, Vt., June 6, 1879.

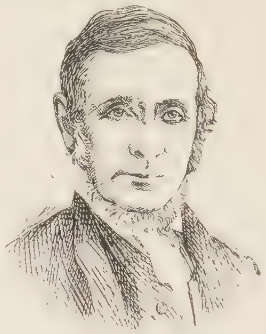
JANES, Lewis George, educator, was born in Providence, R.I., Feb. 19, 1844; son of Alphonso R. and Sophia (Taft) Janes; grandson of Walter and Cynthia (Richards) Janes and of Marcus and Marcia (Howard) Taft, and a descendant of William Janes, one of the first settlers of New Haven colony, who came to America in the ship *Hector* from England, in 1637. Among his ancestors on his father's side was Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth colony, and on his mother's side, Peregrine White, born on the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from the Providence high school in 1862, and prepared for admission to Brown university, but did not graduate on account of ill-health. He continued his studies privately in subsequent years. He was president of the Brooklyn Ethical association, 1885–96; lecturer on sociology and civics in the School of Political Science, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1893–96; instructor in history at Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1894–95, and director of the Cambridge Conference at Cambridge, Mass., and the Monsalvat School of Comparative Religion at Eliot, Maine, from 1896. In June, 1899, he became president of the Free Religious association of America, succeeding Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. He was made a member of the Authors' club, the Twentieth Century club, and the Appalachian Mountain club, of Boston, and a director of the Congress of Religions. He was also a member of the Congrès de l'histoire des Réligions, which met in Paris in September, 1900, and a "membre étranger" of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, during its twenty-ninth session. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1895. He is the auther of: *A Study of Primitive Christianity* (1886); *Evolution of Morals* (1889); *Life as a Fine Art* (1891); *Samuel Lorton, A Forgotten Founder of Our Liberties* (1896); and numerous contributions to reviews, and monographs on ethical, sociological, historical and religious topics.

JANEWAY, Edward Gamaliel, physician, was born in New York city, Aug. 31, 1841; son of Dr. George Jacob and Matilda (Smith) Janeway and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Jones and Martha Gray (Leiper) Janeway, and of Gamaliel Smith of New York city. He was graduated at Rutgers college, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863, and at Columbia college, M.D., 1864. He was a medical cadet at the U.S. Military hospital, Newark, N.J., 1862–63, and became a practitioner in New York city in 1864. He was curator of Bellevue hospital in 1868; professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical department, University of the City of New York, 1871–72; in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, 1873–76, and professor of materia medica and the practice of medicine, 1876–92; commissioner of the department of health, New York city, 1875–81; and consulting physician to Bellevue, St. Vincent's, Presbyterian, French and St. Elizabeth's hospitals, and visiting physician to Mt. Sinai and Bellevue, Charity and Ward's Island hospitals. He served as president of the New York Medical Journal association; vice-president of the New York Pathological society, and was elected president of the Association of American Physicians at the fourteenth annual meeting held in Washington, D.C., May 4, 1899.

JANEWAY, Jacob Jones, theologian, was born in New York city, Nov. 20, 1774. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1794, A.M., 1797; studied theology with Dr. John H. Livingston at New York city, and at Flatbush, L.I.; was associate minister at the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1799–1828; moderator of the general assembly, 1818; professor of theology in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1828–29; pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1829–31; vice-president and professor of belles-lettres, evidences of Christianity and political economy, Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1833–39; a director of Princeton Theological seminary, 1813–30 and 1840–58; second vice-president of the board of directors, 1821–25; first vice-president, 1825–30, and president, 1849–58; and a trustee, 1822–30. After 1839, when he returned to the Presbyterian church, he engaged in general missionary work and in the direction of Presbyterian education. With Dr. Jonathan Cogswell and John R. Ford he defrayed the cost of erecting the Second Presbyterian church and parsonage at New Brunswick. He was married to Martha Gray Leiper before 1805. He received the degree of S.T.D. His published works include: *The Abrahamic Covenant* (1812) *Internal Evidence of the Bible; Unlawful Marriage* (1844); *Antidote to Dr. Schaff's Publications* (1854); *The Apostolic Age* (3 vols., 1866). He died at New Brunswick, N.J., June 27, 1858.

JANEWAY, Thomas Leiper, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1805; son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Jones and Martha Gray (Leiper) Janeway. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1820 and was graduated valedictorian with the class of 1823. He was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary, 1827; was tutor at Allegheny seminary, 1828; pastor at Rahway, N.J., 1829–40; of the North church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1840–54, and at Kingston, N.J., 1855–61; corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian board of domestic missions, 1861–68, and then retired from active work, preaching occasionally as supply. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, Pa., 1847–52; declined the presidency of Jefferson college in 1857; was trustee of Princeton Theological seminary, 1861–65, and secretary of the board, 1861–63; a director of the seminary, 1849–67, and secretary of the board of directors, 1860–64. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1850, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He was married to Abby Blackwood, daughter of Joshua Ladd Howell, of Woodbury, N.J., and their sons were: Col. John H. Janeway, U.S.A., and Dr. Joshua Blackwood Howell Janeway. He is the author of: *Memoir of Rev. Jacob J. Janeway* (1861). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1895.

JANNEY, Samuel McPherson, author, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 11, 1801; son of Abijah and Jane (McPherson) Janney; grandson of Israel and Pleasant (Hague) Janney and of John and Hannah McPherson, and a descendant of Thomas Janney, of Cheshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, settled in Bucks county, was a member of the governor's council and a celebrated itinerant preacher among the Society of Friends. Samuel was sent to school at Alexandria, Va., and in 1815 was employed in the counting house of his uncle, Phineas Janney, a commission merchant of Alexandria. Meanwhile, by private study and attendance at a night school, he gained a knowledge of the French language, and also of surveying. He formed a class in natural philosophy and chemistry among his young friends, to increase his scientific knowledge, but his strongest predilection was for literature. He early began to write essays for publication, which were well received. His poem, "The Country School House," in 1824, won a prize offered by the New York *Mirror*, and George P. Morris, the editor, asked for more contributions. He was married, March 9, 1826, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Janney. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and in 1832 became a minister in the Hicksite branch of that society. He removed to Occoquan in 1830, where, with his brother-in-law, he had erected a cotton factory. In 1839 he opened a boarding school for girls at Lincoln, Loudoun county, Va., which was much more congenial to his taste. This school he taught for fifteen years, and during that time employed his spare moments in literary work. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery and wrote pamphlets and many newspaper articles on that subject. At one time he was indicted by the grand jury of his county for publishing a reply to a lecture delivered by a Virginia clergyman which was intended to sustain the system of slavery upon biblical grounds, but he plead his own cause and was acquitted. He at once published his answer to the presentment, under the title of "The Freedom of the Press Vindicated." He was made superintendent of Indian affairs for the state of Nebraska by President Grant in 1869, and as such he visited the several agencies many times and did much to promote the civilization of the Indians. He resigned his superintendency, Sept. 30, 1871, as the labor connected with it was too great for his frail health. He was a minister in the Society of Friends forty-eight years, and during that time made many long journeys to proclaim the spiritual truths he loved so well. He is the author of: *Conversations on Religious Subjects* (1835); *Janney's Poems* (1839); *Teachers' Gift* (1840); *The Christian Church During the Middle Ages* (1847); *Life of William Penn* (1851); *Life of George Ford* (1853); *History of the Religious Society of Friends* (4 vols., 1860–67); *Peace Principles Exemplified* (1876), and numerous



Saml M. Janney

pamphlets. His memoirs, written by himself, "as a legacy to his children and to promote the cause of truth," was published by his daughter, Cornelia, in 1881. He died in Lincoln, Loudoun county, Va., April 30, 1880.

JANSEN, Reinier, printer, was born in Holland. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and learned the trade of printing and also that of lace making at Alkmaar. He immigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1698. The Society of Friends had sent over in the same ship a printing press, of which he took charge, and first printed legal forms of deeds and bonds and a primer. He also printed an almanac, prepared by Jacob Taylor, but the principal use of the press was in printing the publications of the Society of Friends, including "An Epistle to Friends," by Gertrude Dereek Niesen; "The Dying Words of William Fletcher," and "God's Providence, etc., etc.," all printed in 1699; "To Friends in Ireland and Elsewhere, etc.," by Thomas Upsher (1700); and "A Brief Testimony against Backbiters," by William Shewen, and "Gospel Family Order, etc.," by George Fox, all in 1701. He is supposed to have left two sons, also printers, one adopting the name of Tiberius Johnson and the other Joseph Reyniers. He continued to be printer for the Society of Friends up to the time of his death in Philadelphia, Pa., about the close of 1705.

JANSSEN, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Keppeln, diocese of Münster, Prussia, March 3, 1835. He was educated for the priesthood, but before he finished his theological studies was induced by Bishop Juncker, of Alton, Ill., to remove to the United States, and he finished his course in theology and was ordained by Bishop Juncker in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Nov. 19, 1858. He was given missionary work in the diocese of Springfield, and served as secretary and assistant in parochial work to Bishop Juncker in the diocese of Alton. On the death of the bishop, Oct. 2, 1868, he was given charge of the affairs of the diocese, which he retained until the consecration of Bishop Baltes, Jan. 23, 1870. He was then made vicar-general and served until Feb. 28, 1888, when he was appointed as administrator of the diocese of Alton after the death of Bishop Baltes, Feb. 15, 1886, until the consecration of Bishop Ryan, May 1, 1888. He was appointed bishop of the newly-erected diocese of Belleville, Feb. 28, 1888, and he was consecrated in St. Peter's cathedral, Belleville, Ill., April 25, 1888, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, and Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. In 1900 his diocese contained seventy-five churches with resident priests and twenty-seven mission churches, ninety-one priests, and a Catholic population of 50,000.

JANSSENS, Francis, R.C. archbishop, was born in Tilburg, North Brabant, Holland, Oct. 17, 1843. He was ordained a Roman Catholic priest at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1862, by Mgr. Henry Francis Bracq, bishop of the see. He immigrated to America in 1868, and was at first stationed at Richmond, Va., where he was assistant at the Cathedral of St. Peter; rector, secretary and chancellor of the diocese, 1870–77; vicar-general in 1877; administrator of the diocese from Oct. 3, 1873, till Aug. 25, 1878, and vicar-general again from Aug. 25, 1878, till May, 1881. He was consecrated bishop of Natchez, Miss., May 1, 1881, at Richmond, Va., by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Becker and Kain, the sermon being preached by Archbishop Elder, and was translated to New Orleans as archbishop, Aug. 7, 1888. He was supreme spiritual director of the Catholic Knights of the United States. He died on the steamer *Creole*, between New Orleans and New York, on his way to visit Holland, June 10, 1897.

JANVIER, Thomas Allibone, author, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1849; son of Francis de Haes and Emma (Newbold) Janvier; grandson of Francis de Haes and Margaret (Thompson) Janvier and of William Newbold; and descended through Thomas Janvier (a Huguenot refugee, 1683) and Sarah, daughter of William Cross, of New Castle, Del., from a family seated in the west of France. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and entered a business career, which he abandoned in 1871 and engaged in editorial work on the Philadelphia *Press*, *Bulletin* and *Times* until 1881, when he devoted himself to literary work. He became a member of the Century association, New York, of the Folk-Lore society, London, and an honorary member of the Provençal Society of the Felibrige, France. His wife, Catharine A. Janvier, acquired a reputation as a translator, especially of the following works by Félix Gras: *The Reds of the Midi* (1896); *The Terror* (1898); *The White Terror* (1899). *The Reds of the Midi* was the first example of Provençal literature to have a first publication in America. His sister, Margaret Thomson Janvier, born in Louisiana in 1845, also became known as an author, writing juvenile stories under the pen name, "Margaret Vandergrift." Her books include: *Under the Dog Star*, *Clover Bank*, *Little Helpers*, *A Dead Doll, and Other Verses*. Mr. Janvier is the author of: *Color Studies* (1885); *The Mexican Guide* (1886; *et seq.*); *The Aztec Treasure House* (1890); *Stories of Old New Spain* (1891); *The Uncle of an Angel, and Other Stories* (1891); *An Embassy to Provence* (1893); *In Old New York* (1894); *In the Sargasso Sea* (1898); *The Passing of Thomas, and Other Stories* (1900), and an introduction to Mrs. Janvier's translation of *The Reds of the Midi* (1896).

JAQUES, Jabez Robert, educator, was born at Stourton, Whichford, Warwickshire, England, Dec. 8, 1828. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1838, and settled in Lyons, N.Y. He was graduated from Genesee college with first honor, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857, having by his own labor earned the expenses of his education. He was principal of the academy at Troupsburg, N.Y., 1854–56, and of the Classical seminary, Mansfield, Pa., 1856–57. He joined the East Genesee conference in 1855, and was stationed at Elmira, N.Y., 1857–59; Hornellsville, N.Y., 1859–60, and at the First church, Rochester, N.Y., 1860–62. He was professor of ancient languages at Rochester Collegiate institute, 1862–65; professor of Greek and German in Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington, 1865–75; president and professor of classics in Albert college, Belleville, Ontario, 1875–85, and president of Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill., 1886–92. He declined the chair of languages, McKendree college, 1886. He was a fraternal delegate to the Methodist general conference in Montreal, Canada, in 1878, and was influential in effecting the union of all the Methodist churches of Canada, making the final motion in 1883. He was twice a member of the United General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of Canada, having been previously a delegate of the Methodist church of Canada, where he made the motion by which the new name was adopted. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1869; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1890; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1891, and was a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Syracuse university in 1875, and that of D.D. from Indiana Asbury (DePauw) university in 1875, and was alumni orator at the Syracuse commencement, June 24, 1879. He was married in 1855 to Harriet C. Lyon, of Benton Centre, N.Y., and in 1881 to Mrs. H. M. Wilson, of Macedon Centre, N.Y. He is the author of: *Study of Classical Languages; Peter Cartwright the Pioneer Preacher;* pamphlets and sermons. He died in Abingdon, Ill., March 22, 1892.

JARNIGAN, Spencer, senator, was born in that part of Southwest Territory afterward Grainger county, Tenn., about 1792. He was graduated from Greenville college in 1813, studied law with Hugh L. White, and was admitted to the bar in 1817, practising in Knoxville until 1838, when he removed to Athens, Tenn., where he became the defender of Indian land titles. He was a representative from Knox and Anderson counties in the state legislature, 1833–35, where he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and favored popular education and the establishment of an asylum for the insane. He was a Harrison and Tyler elector-at-large in 1840, the Whig nominee for U.S. senator in 1841, and in 1843 was elected U.S. senator as successor to Alexander Anderson, and held the office from March 4, 1843, till the close of the term, March 4, 1847. He was a brilliant orator and an advocate of a limited tariff to meet the demands of the government expenses, voting for the tariff of 1846, which reduced the average duty nine per cent. This displeased the Henry Clay Whigs, and he was not re-elected to the senate, and in 1847 failed to secure election to the supreme bench of Tennessee. He then removed to Memphis, where he practised law with eminent success. In 1848 he supported Taylor and Fillmore. He was a trustee of East Tennessee college, 1836–51. He died in Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1851.

JARVES, James Jackson, author, diplomatist and art collector, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1818. Illness and impaired eyesight forced him to abandon his studies, and he travelled in California, Mexico, Central and South America and the Pacific Islands, settling in Hawaii in 1838. In 1840 he established the *Polynesian*, the first paper in Honolulu, and in 1844 became director of the government press. He returned to the United States in 1849, having been appointed in 1848 by the Hawaiian government to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, Great Britain and France. Upon the conclusion of his official mission, he made his home in Florence, Italy, where he engaged in literary work and in collecting treasures of art. One of his collections, illustrating the history of Italian art, became the property of Yale university; another, a joint collection of old paintings and sculptures, became the property of the Holenden gallery, Cincinnati; his collection of Venetian glass he presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; and his unique collection of embroideries, laces, costumes and fabrics, some of the twelfth century, he sold in New York city. He was U.S. vice-consul and acting consul at Florence, 1879–82, and Italian commissioner to the Boston exhibition, 1882–83. He was an honorary member of the Academia delle Belle Arti, Florence, and was decorated a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy for his interest in Italian art, and Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kameham I. for diplomatic service to Hawaii. He is the author of: *History of the Hawaiian Islands* (1843); *Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands* (1844); *Trip Through Central America* (1844); *Parisian Sights and French Principles Seen through American Spectacles* (2 vols., 1853); *Art Hints* (1855); *Kiana* (1855); *Italian Sights and Papal Principles Seen through American Spectacles* (1856); *Why* *and What Am I?* (1857); *The Confessions of an Inquirer* (3 parts, 1857–69); *The Old Masters of Italy* (1861); *The Art Idea: Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America* (1864); *Art Thoughts: The Experience and Observations of an American Amateur in Europe* (1869); *Museums of Art, Artists and Amateurs in America* (1870); *A Glimpse at the Art of Japan* (1875); *Italian Rambles* (1883); *Scenes and Scenery in California.* He died in Terasp, Switzerland, June 28, 1888.

JARVIS, Abraham, second bishop of Connecticut and 8th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Norwalk, Conn., May 5, 1739. His first ancestor in America was a brother of Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis, of Boston, Mass., 1668, and settled in New Haven about 1670. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764. He studied theology while officiating as lay reader at Christ church, Middletown, Conn., 1761–64, and was ordained deacon in the chapel at Whitehall, London, England, Feb. 5, 1764, and priest, Feb. 19, 1765, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, Westminster. He was rector of Christ church, Middletown, Conn., from Aug. 1, 1765, till near the close of the century. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he presided over a convention of the clergy of Connecticut, held at New Haven, July 3, 1776, at which it was resolved to suspend public worship, on the ground that it had become unsafe to read the liturgy entire. On the Feast of the Annunciation, 1783, he took part in the convocation at Woodbury, and was secretary of the meeting of the clergy of Connecticut who remained with their people, and elected Samuel Seabury the first bishop in the American episcopate; and when Bishop Seabury returned from Aberdeen, Scotland, where he had been consecrated, Mr. Jarvis conveyed to him the pledges and testimonials of fealty and love from the clergy of Connecticut. When Bishop Seabury despaired of effecting a union with the churches of the middle and southern states, he determined to secure an episcopal college for the transmission of the succession in the Scottish line, and appointed his first coadjutor in the person of Abraham Jarvis. By virtue of his office he conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and arranged for his consecration in Scotland. The consecration of White and Provoost by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1787, and the union of the American churches at the second general convention, completed the episcopal college, and the project of Bishop Seabury was abandoned. On the death of Bishop Seabury, Feb. 25, 1796, Jarvis was elected his successor, and he was consecrated in Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 18, 1797, by Bishops White, Provoost and Bass. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale college in 1797. He removed to New Haven in 1803. He was married, May 25, 1766, to Ann, daughter of Samuel Farmar, of New York city, who died in 1801; and secondly, to Lucy Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *A Sermon on the Death of Bishop Seabury*, and *A Sermon on the Witness of the Spirit.* He died at New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1813.

Abraham Jarvis

JARVIS, George Atwater, philanthropist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 8, 1806; son of Stephen and Mary Ann (Atwater) Jarvis. He was educated at the Episcopal academy of Cheshire; was a clerk in a Wall street office, New York, 1824–27, and in 1827, with the aid of his uncle, opened a grocery store, which in 1838 he changed from retail to wholesale. In 1841 he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., and retired from business in 1844. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Athenæum, vice-president of the South Brooklyn Savings institution, president of the Lenox Fire Insurance company, and a director in the Home Life Insurance company, the Atlantic Dock company, the Church Charity Foundation, the Polytechnic institute, the Union Trust company, and the General Theological seminary, New York city. His many charitable gifts made during his lifetime include: over $78,000 to the Jarvis Hall endowment fund; $13,000 to the Berkeley Divinity school; $15,000 to the Church Charity Foundation; $45,000 to the Genral Theological seminary for the erection of Jarvis hall; $30,000 to Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a building; $10,000 to the Paddock Lecture fund, and $24,000 to build and endow Jarvis hall, Denver, Col. He was married, first to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Jarvis, of New York; secondly to Mary, daughter of Cornelius McLean, of New York; thirdly, to Maria, daughter of Lewis Jenkins, of Buffalo, N.Y. He is the author of: *Genealogy of the Jarvis Family* (1879). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 13, 1893.

JARVIS, George Cyprian, surgeon, was born in Colebrook, Conn., April 24, 1834; youngest son of Dr. George Ogelvie and Philamela (Marshall) Jarvis, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Boult) Jarvis and of Raphael and Philamela (Grant) Marshall. He acquired his early education at the public school, 1840–49; attended the military academy at Norwich, Vt., 1849–50; was a

Geo C. Jarvis

pupil of the Rev. S. M. Emery, 1850–51; was a student at Trinity college, Conn., 1851–53; and studied chemistry under Professor Johnson at Wesleyan university, 1854, and in New York under Prof. J. Ogden Doremus, 1855. He was a clerk in a drug store in Middletown, Conn., 1856–59, began the study of medicine with his father, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of the city of New York in March, 1861. He was a physician at Stamford, Conn., in 1861 and the same year was appointed assistant surgeon in the first battalion, Connecticut cavalry. In October, 1862, he was promoted surgeon of the 7th Connecticut volunteers with the rank of major, in which capacity he served until mustered out in July, 1865. He served under Frémont in Western Virginia; under Gen. John Pope at Manassas; in the Department of the South in the siege of Charleston; in the Army of the James in Virginia; and in caring for nearly 20,000 prisoners rescued from the southern prisons and placed in camp at Wilmington, N.C., immediately after the close of the war. He then settled at Hartford, Conn., and became one of the leading consulting surgeons of the state. He made the first surgical operation for appendicitis in July, 1877, and out of his first thirty cases he lost only four. In 1878 he performed the operation of suprapubic and perineal cystotomy for the permanent cure of chronic cystitis which was exceedingly successful, and his surgical skill extended to other notable operations that were recorded in the surgical annals. He was a member of the examining committee for conferring degrees at the medical department of Yale, and one of the visiting surgeons of the Hartford hospital.

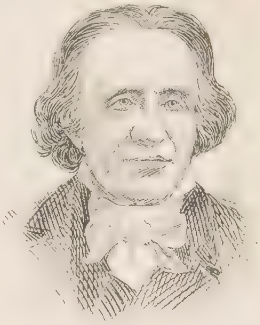
JARVIS, Leonard, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1781; son of Leonard and Sarah (Scott) Jarvis; grandson of Col. Leonard and Sarah (Church) Jarvis and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Peabody) Jarvis. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1800, studied in Europe and made a fine collection of pictures, which were burned with his residence in Surry, Maine. He was sheriff of Hancock county, Maine, 1821–29; collector of customs for Penobscot district, 1829–31; representative from Ellsworth in the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1829–37; and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. While in congress he challenged his colleague, F. O. J. Smith of the Portland district, to fight a duel, which Representative Smith declined. He was U.S. naval agent for the port of Boston, Mass., by appointment of Van Buren, 1838–41. He died at Surry, Maine, Sept. 18, 1854.

JARVIS, Samuel Farmar, historiographer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 20, 1786; son of the Rt. Rev. Abraham and Ann (Farmar) Jarvis. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; studied theology, became deacon in the Episcopal church in 1811, and was ordained priest in 1813. He was rector of St. Michael's church, Bloomingdale, N.Y., 1811–19; of St. James's church, New York city, 1813–19; professor of biblical learning in the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1818–19; first rector of St. Paul's church, Boston, 1820–26; in Europe, 1826–35, where he made a study of the history of the church; professor of oriental languages and literatures in Trinity college, Connecticut, 1828–37, seven years of which time he spent in Europe, studying architecture with a view of a new college building for Trinity; and rector of Christ church, Middletown, Conn., 1837–47. He was chosen church historiographer by the general convention of 1838 and from 1842 devoted much of his time to literary work. He was a trustee of Trinity college, 1841–51, and of the General Theological seminary; secretary and treasurer of the Christian Knowledge society, and secretary of his diocese. He edited the *Gospel Advocate*, 1821–26, and the American edition of Thomas H. Horne's *Mariolatry* (1884). He received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of D.D. in 1819, and from Trinity college that of LL.D. in 1837. He is the author of: discourses on *The Religion of the Indian Tribes of North America* (1820), *Regeneration* (1821), *Christian Unity* (1837), *Prophecy* (1843); and of *No Union with Rome* (1843); *A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church* (1844); *The Colonies of Heaven* (1846); *A Reply to Dr. Milner's "End of Controversy"* (1847); *The Church of the Redeemed* (Vol. I., 1850). He died in Middletown, Conn., March 26, 1851.

JARVIS, Thomas Jordan, governor of North Carolina, was born in Jarvisburg, Currituck county, N.C., Jan. 18, 1836; son of the Rev. Banister H. and Elizabeth Jarvis, and grandson of Thomas Jarvis. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1860. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private and was made first lieutenant in the 8th North Carolina regiment. In 1863 he was promoted captain, but his right arm being shattered by a bullet, he was obliged to retire from the service. He served as a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865, became a merchant, and while in business studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1868, was re-elected in 1870, becoming speaker of the house, and was a presidential elector in 1872. He was married, Dec. 23, 1874, to Mary, daughter of John Woodson. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875, and in the following year was elected lieutenant-governor of North Carolina. In 1879 he became governor by the resignation of Governor Vance, elected to the U.S. senate, and in 1880 he was elected governor for the term expiring in 1885. He was appointed U.S. minister to Brazil by President Cleveland, serving 1885–89, and in April, 1894, on the death of Senator Vance, he was appointed by Governor Carr U.S. senator, his term expiring March 3, 1895. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention of 1896. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1884, and was elected a trustee of that institution in 1883.

Tho. J. Jarvis

JARVIS, William, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1770; the only son of Dr. Charles and ——— (Clapham) Jarvis, and grandson of Col. Leonard and Sarah (Church) Jarvis. He was educated at Latin schools in Boston, at Bordentown academy, N.J., 1784–85, and in mathematics by William Waring, of Philadelphia, 1785–86. In 1786 he entered mercantile business in Norfolk, Va., and in 1791 in Boston, Mass. This venture failing in 1796, he went to Corunna as supercargo, and after two voyages he had mastered the science of navigation and was able to buy a third interest in the brig *Mary*. Although of limited nautical experience, he was given full charge of the vessel by the other owners, and after navigating the brig for four years, and also trading on his own account, he retired from the sea in 1802 with a considerable fortune, which enabled him to liquidate his obligations made by endorsing commercial papers that caused his failure in 1796. On Feb. 4, 1802, he was appointed by President Jefferson chargé d'affaires and consul general at Lisbon, the court of Portugal, and established a reputation as a diplomatist by his dexterous management of the difficult negotiations with the Portuguese government; with the commander of the French forces at Lisbon, 1807–08, and with the British government. The revolution released large flocks of merino sheep formerly held by the grandees and Mr. Jarvis took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to purchase in 1809 two hundred of the royal Escurial flock and ship them to the United States, where he distributed them among the public men of the various states. These sheep, with the exception of one hundred sent by the former U.S. minister, Colonel David Humphreys, to the United States on his leaving Lisbon in 1802, were the first of the breed introduced in the United States. He subsequently increased his exportation of merinos by purchasing 1700 of the Aguirres flock and 1400 Paulars. Consul Jarvis returned to the United States in 1810 with his family, reaching Boston in November. He then reported at Washington, where he dined with President Madison, and when asked to receive compensation for his eight years' service, refused, on the ground that his country needed its funds to prosecute a war with Great Britain. In 1812 he purchased a tract of land in Weathersfield, Vt., where he made his home and engaged in agriculture. He was in Lisbon fourteen months on business, 1813–14, during the war of 1812, returning home in January, 1815. He supported Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1824, 1832 and 1844; W. H. Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and General Taylor in 1848. He was married in 1808 to Mary Pepperrell, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Sparkill, of Boston, Mass., the ceremony having been performed in Portugal, first by the U.S. consul at St. Lucor, secondly by a Roman Catholic priest, and thirdly by a Protestant clergyman in Lisbon. Mrs. Jarvis died at Haverhill, Mass., April 7, 1811. His second marriage occurred in May, 1817, to Ann Bailey, daughter of the Hon. Bailey and Peggy Leonard (White) Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass. Consul Jarvis died at Weathersfield, Vt., Oct. 21, 1859.



Wm Jarvis

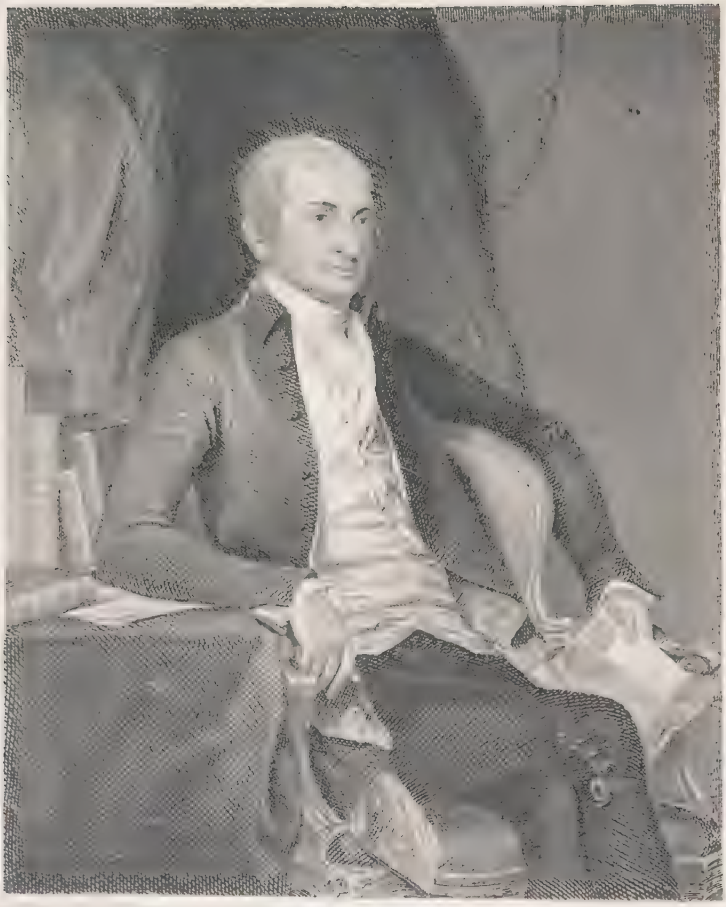
JASON, William Charles, educator, was born at Easton, Md., Oct. 12, 1859; son of William and Mary E. (Wing) Jason, and grandson of Arch and Mary Jason and of Charles and Frances (Milles) Wing. He attended the public schools at Cambridge and Easton, Md., and was graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1888; from Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., A.B., 1888, A.M., 1891, and from the Drew Theological seminary, B.D., 1891. He entered the Newark, N.J., conference in 1891, and owing to a change of boundary he was transferred to the Delaware conference. He was pastor of St. John's church at Orange, N.J., 1889–94; the John Wesley church at Salisbury, Md., for six weeks in 1894; the Bainbridge Street church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1894–95; and the James Methodist Episcopal church at Germantown, Pa., in 1895. He was elected president of the Delaware State College for Colored Students near Dover, Del., in 1895. He was married, July 20, 1892, to Madora Evelyn Bailey, of Exeter, N.H.

JASPER, William, soldier, was born in South Carolina about 1750; of Irish parents. He was one of the first recruits to join Capt. Francis Marion's company in the 2d South Carolina regiment, Colonel Moultrie; was advanced to the rank of sergeant, and assisted Marion in enlisting recruits. During the attack on Fort Sullivan by the British, June 28, 1776, the flagstaff on the fort was shot away, and the colors, a blue flag, designed by Colonel Moultrie, with a white crescent in the dexter corner and emblazoned with the word "liberty," fell outside on the beach. Jasper fearlessly recovered it and held it aloft, supported by a sponge-staff until a flag-staff was prepared. For this act of gallantry Governor Rutledge offered him a lieutenant's commission, which he refused, saying, "I am not fit to keep officers' company, I am but a sergeant," and the governor then presented him with his own small sword. Many other deeds of daring are credited to Jasper, among which is spending eight days in the enemy's camp as a spy, and the overpowering of a British guard and the release of a number of prisoners. In the charge up Spring Hill redoubt during the assault on Savannah, Oct. 7, 1779, he was mortally wounded and fell in the ditch while attempting to fasten to the parapet the regimental colors which he had rescued from a wounded color-bearer, and he clung to the colors and succeeded in preventing their falling into the hands of the enemy. A square in Savannah, Ga., and a county in Georgia were named in his honor. It has been alleged that he could neither read nor write, but Bowen in his *Life of Lincoln*, page 316, mentions a letter from him "ill written and worse spelt," dated "Purysburg," July 23, 1779. He died in Savannah, Oct. 9, 1798.

JASPER MONUMENT.

JASTROW, Joseph, psychologist, was born at Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 30, 1863; son of the Rev. Marcus and Bertha (Wolfsohn) Jastrow. He immigrated with his parents to America in 1866, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and received his early education in private schools and at Rugby academy, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. He made a special study of psychology at Johns Hopkins university, 1882–85; was made a fellow in psychology at Johns Hopkins in 1885, and was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, and vice-president of the anthropological section in 1891. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1886, and was elected professor of experimental and comparative psychology at the University of Wisconsin in 1888. He had charge of the psychological section of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and in 1899 was elected president of the American Psychological association. He became an associate editor of the *Psychological Review* in 1893, and contributed extensively to the *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* (1900). He is also the author of numerous special and popular articles in the psychological, scientific and general periodicals.

JASTROW, Morris, philologist and archæologist, was born in Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 13, 1861; son of the Rev. Marcus and Bertha (Wolfsohn) Jastrow. He came with his parents to America in 1866 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He prepared for college in the public schools of that city and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He pursued linguistic and philosophical studies at the Universities of Breslau, Berlin, Leipzig, Strasburg and Paris, 1881–85, and became a recognized authority on Semitic religions, languages and literatures. On his return to the United States he became connected with the University of Pennsylvania, holding the chair of Arabic and Rabbinical literature, 1886–1892, and that of Semitic languages after 1892. He was assistant librarian, 1886–98, and in 1898 became librarian of the university. He was married in 1893 to Helen, daughter of Herman F. and Rosina (Leberman) Bachman, and in collaboration with her published an English translation of *Selected Essays of James Darmesteter* (1895). He was elected a member of the American Oriental society, the American Philosophical society and other scientific organizations. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1884. He is the author of: *A Fragment of the Babylonian Dibbarra Epic* (1891); *The Grammatical Treatises of Abu Zakarijjah Hajjug* (1897); *The Region of Babylonia and Assyria* (1898) (recognized as the standard work on the subject and translated into German), and upwards of one hundred articles embodying the results of philological and



John Jay

historical researches, published in such technical journals as *The Journal of the American Oriental Society*, the *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, and the *American Journal of Philology*.

JAY, James, physician, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1732; son of Peter and Mary (Van Cortlandt) Jay. He studied medicine, and was associated in 1755 with the Rev. Dr. William Smith, provost of the college, academy and charitable school of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, in securing the means for the establishment of that college. While on a visit to England in 1762, Dr. Jay represented the need for higher education in the colonies and presented the claims of, and solicited a considerable sum of money for Kings, afterward Columbia, college, which he helped also to found. He was knighted by King George III. in 1763, and on his return to New York he was instrumental in securing the passage of the New York act of attainder. He published two pamphlets relating to the collections made for the colleges in America (1771–74) and *Reflections and Observations on the Gout* (1772). He died in Springfield, N.J., Oct. 20, 1815.

John Jay

JAY, John, statesman, was born in New York city, Dec. 12, 1745; son of Peter and Mary (Van Cortlandt) Jay; grandson of Augustus and Ann Maria (Bayard) Jay, and great-grandson of Pierre Jay, who was driven from France in 1685. John Jay's mother was the daughter of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, and his grandmother was the daughter of Balthazar Bayard. In 1755 he was sent to a boarding school at New Rochelle, N.Y., kept by Pastor Stoupe, of the French Huguenot church. He was graduated at Kings (Columbia) college, New York city, in 1764; studied law in the office of Benjamin Kissam, and in 1768 was admitted to the bar. He was married, in 1774, to Sarah Van Brugh, daughter of William Livingston, afterward governor of New Jersey. Upon the receipt of the news that the Boston port-bill had passed, Jay became conspicuous as a member of the New York committee of fifty-one to correspond with the other colonies. As a member of the first Continental congress he is credited with being the author of the address prepared by the committee of three appointed by that congress in September, 1774, to the "People of Great Britain," which Jefferson declared to be "a production certainly of the finest pen in America." He was also a member of the second Continental congress which convened in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and he drafted the "Address to the people of Canada and of Ireland." As a member of the congress he was appointed a member of the secret committee, Nov. 29, 1775, "to correspond with friends in Great Britain, Ireland and other parts of the world." While attending this congress, his presence was requested by the New York convention, which met in New York city, May 14, 1776; adjourned to White Plains, July 9, 1776, and on Jay's motion that convention unanimously approved of the Declaration of Independence, received from congress on the eve of the adjournment of the convention. The convention, re-assembled at Harlem, was driven successively to Fishkill, Kingston, and finally to Poughkeepsie, and Jay was in daily attendance. On Aug. 1, 1776, he was made chairman of a committee of thirteen to prepare a plan for instituting and framing a form of government, which was ratified, Aug. 26, 1776, but did not receive the action of the committee until the following spring. It was discussed and adopted, April 20, 1777, only a single negative vote being cast, and it was proclaimed by the secretary in front of the court-house at Esopus, N.Y., without being submitted to the people, on account of the disturbed condition of the country. The committee provided a general election, organized a judicial system, and gave to the "Council of Safety" the supreme power to carry on the government in the interim. Jay was appointed chief justice, with Robert R. Livingston as chancellor. On the withdrawal of Vermont from the jurisdiction of New York, the presence of Jay was demanded in the Continental congress. He was elected by the legislature in October and commissioned by the governor, Nov. 18, 1778, to hold the office till March 3, 1779, and no longer. He took his seat, Dec. 7, 1778, and three days later he was elected president of congress, which position made him chief executive of the confederated states. On Sept. 28, 1779, he was elected by congress minister plenipotentiary to Spain. On his arrival, in 1780, he received no official recognition, as the government of Spain was not disposed to recognize American independence. While in Spain he was added to the commission to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and was summoned to Paris to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Henry Laurens. The position of the commissioners was complicated, as congress, urged by Luzerne, the French minister at Philadelphia, had modified the instructions originally given to the commissioners, and had instructed them "to make the

THE ALBANY, N.Y. STATE HOUSE
1797—1805.

most candid and confidential communications upon all subjects to the ministers of our generous ally, the King of France; to undertake nothing in their negotiations for peace and truce, without their knowledge and concurrence, and ultimately to govern yourselves by their advice and opinion," and on Aug. 6, 1782, matters were further complicated by the presentation of a commission to Jay and Franklin by Richard Oswald, who had already held conversations with Franklin by authority of Lord Shelburne. That commission authorized him to treat with the colonies concerning peace and this developed a difference of opinion between the commissioners. Franklin had hoped to secure the end, while Jay was disinclined to treat unless the new government was recognized. The British cabinet was unfavorable to Jay's view and negotiations were suspended. On hearing of the departure for England of a secret emissary from Vergennes under an assumed name, and after gaining knowledge of the rights to be denied, Jay, without the knowledge of Franklin, prepared a list of considerations for the British ministers, setting forth: 1. That as Britain could not conquer the United States, it was for her interest to conciliate them: 2. That the United States would not treat, except on an equal footing; 3. That it was the interest of France, but not of England, to postpone the acknowledgment of independence to a general peace; 4. That a hope of dividing the fisheries with France would be futile, as America would not make peace without them; 5. That any attempt to deprive the United States of the navigation of the Mississippi or of that river as a boundary would irritate America; and, 6. That such an attempt, if successful, would sow the seeds of war in the very treaty of peace; and he dispatched Benjamin Vaughan to England to counteract Rayneval's adverse influence. Vaughan presented the considerations, and a new commission was drafted authorizing Oswald to treat with the "United States" of America. Vaughan returned with the commission, Sept. 27, 1782, and it was presented to Oswald, Oct. 5, 1782, and this practically closed the treaty. On his return to New York in July, 1784, Jay found that he had been chosen by congress secretary of foreign affairs, which post he held till the establishment of the Federal government in 1789, when President Washington offered him his choice of the Federal offices in his gift. He accepted that of chief justice of the U.S. supreme court, and took office in the spring of 1790. From 1784 to 1790 he was regent of the University of the State of New York. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York against George Clinton in 1792. He was sent from Paris as special envoy to Great Britain and signed the treaty of peace known as "Jay's Treaty," Nov. 19, 1794, which was denounced most bitterly by the Jefferson party. During his absence in Great Britain in the spring of 1795, he was elected governor of New York, his opponent being Robert Yates, who was supported by the Clinton party. Washington desired that he should remain in London, and offered him the position of minister resident in place of Pinckney, which offer he declined. He was notified of his election on his arrival in New York, where he was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm, and he resigned his seat as chief justice in the summer of 1795, and assumed the executive office. He was re-elected in April, 1798, and at the close of his second term he refused to accept re-nomination. He also declined the chief-justiceship of the supreme court, to which he had been appointed by President Washington and confirmed by the senate, having decided to retire from public life. The closing quarter of a century of his life was spent at his country seat in Bedford, Westchester county, N.Y. His last office was that of president of the American Bible society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia and from Harvard in 1790; from Brown in 1794, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1792. His name, with thirty-six others, made up the list of "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, and received, in October, 1900, twenty-five votes, standing fifteenth in the class, fifty-one votes being necessary to secure a place. See *Life of John Jay*, by his son, William Jay (1833), and by Henry B. Renwick (1841), and *Life and Times of John Jay*, by William Whitelock (1887). He died at Bedford, N.Y., May 17, 1829.

JAY, John, publicist, was born in New York city, June 23, 1817; son of Judge William and Augusta (McVicar) Jay. He was graduated at Muhlenberg's institute, Flushing, L. I., N.Y., in 1832 and at Columbia college in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. Like his father he opposed slavery, and he advocated the cause of St. Philip's colored church, which after nine years of struggle was admitted to the Protestant Episcopal convention. In 1847 he was secretary of the Irish Relief society and was in that and subsequent years counsel for many fugitive slaves.

He organized the meetings held in the Broadway Tabernacle, N.Y., resulting in the state convention at Saratoga, Aug. 10, 1854, and in the formation of the Republican party upon the dissolution of the Whig party in 1855. He was elected president of the Union League club in 1866 and re-elected in 1877. He was state commissioner for the Federal cemetery at Antietam in 1868 and made a report to Governor R. E. Fenton on the chartered right to burial of the Confederate dead of that campaign. He was U.S. minister to Austria in 1869–75, and advanced the interests of the United States at the World's Fair of 1873. He was chairman of the Jay commission to investigate the system of the New York custom house in 1877, and was Republican member of the state civil service commission in 1883 and subsequently its president. He was manager of the New York Historical society and a founder and first president of the Huguenot society in 1855. He was married to Eleanor Kingsland, daughter of Hickson Woolman and Eleanor (de Forrest) Field. Hobart conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889, and he received the same degree from Columbia in 1891. He is the author of: *The Dignity of the Abolition Cause as Compared with the Political Schemes of the Day* (1839); *Emancipation in the West Indies* (1842); *Caste and Slavery in the American Church* (1843); *America, Free or Slave?* (1856); *Statistics of American Agriculture* (1858); *The Proxy Bill and Tract Society* (1859); *Great Conspiracy* (1861); *Letter on the Monroe Doctrine* (1863); *Letter to the American Anti-Slavery Society* (1864); *The Great Issue* (1864); and pamphlets on *The Church and the Rebellion; Rome in America; The American Foreign Service; The Sunday School a Safeguard to the Republic; The Fisheries Question; The Public School a Portal to the Civil Service; The Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery*, and other subjects. He died in New York city, May 5, 1894.

JAY, John Clarkson, physician, was born in New York city, Sept. 11, 1808; son of Peter Augustus and Mary Rutherford (Clarkson) Jay. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1827, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1830, and practised medicine. He was a founder of the Lyceum of Natural History (afterward the New York Academy of Sciences) in 1832; was its treasurer, 1836–43; took an active part in obtaining subscriptions for the new building, and was instrumental in the completion of the work. He was one of the founders, and secretary of the New York Yacht club, and a trustee of Columbia college, 1859–81. Dr. Jay was best known for his work as a conchologist, and his library on the subject, with a rare and valuable collection of shells, was purchased by Catharine S. Wolfe and presented to the American Museum of Natural History as a memorial to her father. Dr. Jay examined, classified and reported on the shells collected by Commodore Perry in his Japan expedition. He is the author of: *A Catalogue of Recent Shells* (1836), and *Description of New and Rare Shells* (1836). He died in Rye, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1891.

JAY, Peter Augustus, lawyer, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Jan. 24, 1776; eldest son of John and Sarah Van Brugh (Livingston) Jay. He was graduated at Columbia in 1794. When his father was sent to Great Britain as special envoy, he accompanied him in the capacity of private secretary, and on his return to New York he studied law, subsequently attaining distinction at the bar. He was a member of the state assembly in 1816, and supported the bill favoring the construction of the Erie canal, also, with his brother William, supporting the bill recommending the abolition of slavery in the state. He was recorder of New York city, 1819–21; was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1821; a trustee of Columbia college, 1812–17, and again, 1823–43, and chairman of the board of trustees in 1832. He was president of the New York Historical society, 1840–43. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1798, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1831 and from Columbia in 1835. He died in New York city, Feb. 20, 1843.

JAY, William, jurist, was born in New York city, June 16, 1789; second son of John and Sarah Van Brugh (Livingston) Jay. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Thomas Ellison and Henry Davis, and was graduated from Yale in 1807. He studied law, but on account of a weakness of the eyes he relinquished the profession and retired to his father's home at Bedford, N.Y. In 1812 he was married to Augusta, daughter of John McVicker. He was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal faith, but his churchmanship was broad, and he gave his co-operation in the formation of the American Bible society in 1810, against the judgment of the high church party. He was assigned to the bench of Westchester, N.Y., as one of the county judges, by Governor De Witt Clinton in 1818, holding the office until 1823. He was reappointed under the new constitution in 1823 and served till 1843, when he was displaced

William Jay

by Gov. W. C. Bouck at the demand of a pro-slavery faction, Judge Jay being a conservative anti-slavery advocate, opposed to the work of the Colonization society. He was first president of the New York Anti-Slavery society, 1835–36. Kenyon college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1858. He is the author of: *Memoir on the Subject of a General Bible Society for the United States* (1815); *Letter to Bishop Hobart* (1823); *Mosaic Laws of Servitude* (1824); *Life of John Jay, with Select Papers* (1833); *Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies* (1835); *A View on the Action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery* (1837); *The Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States* (1839); *War and Peace* (1842); *Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War* (1849); *An Address to the Non-Slave-Holders of the South on the Social and Political Evils of Slavery* (1849); *Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery* (1853), and over thirty published letters, essays and addresses (1815–55). He also left in manuscript *A Commentary on the Bible*. He died in Bedford, N.Y., May 17, 1858.

JAY, William, soldier and lawyer, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1841; son of John and Eleanor (Field) Jay. He was prepared for college at the Columbia grammar school, conducted by Dr. Charles Anthon, and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1859. In April, 1861, he was appointed volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; was commissioned captain in August, 1861, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. George Morrell; to Gen. George G. Meade, of the 5th corps, Army of the Potomac; to Gen. George Sykes, who succeeded Meade in command of the 5th corps, and again to General Meade after he had assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in the Wilderness campaign, in the siege of Petersburg and in the pursuit of Lee's army, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct. He resigned from the service when the volunteer army was disbanded in 1865, having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On returning to New York he was graduated from the Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1867, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practised in New York city in partnership with Edgar S. Van Winkle and Flamen B. Candler, 1868–82, and after Mr. Van Winkle's death continued the partnership with Mr. Candler. He was married, June 12, 1878, to Lucy, daughter of Henry and Julia (May) Oelrichs, of New York city. Upon the death of his father, May 5, 1894, he inherited the ancestral estate, Bedford House, at Bedford, Westchester county, N.Y., which had descended to his great grandfather through Mary Van Cortlandt, her great^2-grandmother.

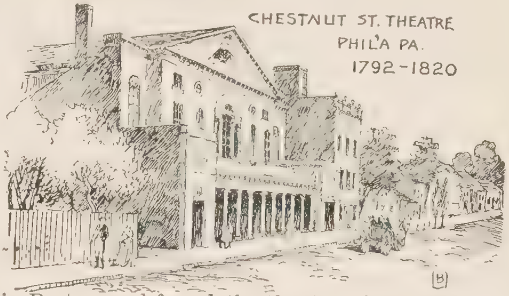
JAYNE, Horace Fort, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1859; son of David and Hannah (Fort) Jayne. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1879, M.D., 1882; studied biology at the University of Leipzig, 1882–83, and at Jena, under Hæckel, and on his return to the United States studied at Johns Hopkins university, 1883–84. He was connected with the University of Pennsylvania as assistant instructor in biology, 1883; professor of vertebrate morphology and secretary of the faculty of biology, 1884–89, and director of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology and dean of the college faculty from 1889. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Philosophical society, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, of the Society of American Naturalists, the American Entomological society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the Franklin institute, Philadelphia. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Franklin and Marshall college in 1893. He is the author of: *Monstrosities in North American Coleoptera; Revision of Dermeotidæ of North America; Notes on Biological Subjects; Origin of the Fittest; Mammalian Anatomy* (1898), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

JEFFERS, Eliakim Tupper, educator, was born in Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, April 6, 1841; son of James Dickey and Mary A. B. (Tupper) Jeffers. The Jeffers family were French and the Tupper family English. He was prepared for college at the Oliver high school, Lawrence, Mass., and was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1862, and at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1865. He was married, May 17, 1867, to Esther Graham Hodgens. He was pastor at Oxford, Pa., 1865–72; president of Westminster college, Pa., 1872–83; professor of theology, Lincoln university, 1883–90; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oil City, Pa., 1890–93, and in 1893 was elected president of York Collegiate institute. He was moderator of the United Presbyterian general assembly, 1880; president of the Pennsylvania state teachers' association, 1895, and was elected a member of the Victoria institute, London, England, in 1886. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1872. He is the author of: *First Latin Book* (1896), and published addresses on education.

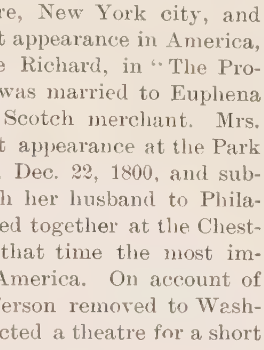
JEFFERS, William Nicholson, naval officer, was born in Gloucester county, N.J., Oct. 6, 1824. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 25, 1840; was attached to the frigate *United States*, of the Pacific squadron, 1840–43, taking part in the occupation of California; to the *Congress*, of the Brazilian squadron, 1844–45, and was an officer of the *Vixen*, 1846–48, being present in all the engagements in the Gulf during the war with Mexico. He was promoted master, June, 1854, and lieutenant in 1855; was given command of the *Water Witch* in 1856, and while in charge of her he rescued the Spanish steamer *Cartagena*, for which service he was presented with a sword by the queen. He commanded the *Water Witch* in 1858 when fired upon by the fort at Paso de la Patria, Argentina, which caused the U.S. government to send a fleet of 19 vessels, with 200 guns and 2500 men under Vice-Admiral Shubrick, who obtained apologies and pecuniary indemnity, Feb. 5, 1859. When the civil war broke out Lieutenant Jeffers was detailed on ordnance duty at Norfolk, and he was subsequently put in command of the *Philadelphia*. He also commanded the *Underwriter* in the Burnside expedition in 1862, and the *Monitor* in its assault on Sewell's Point and Fort Darling, May 15, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in July, 1862; commander in March, 1865; captain in 1870; was made chief of the bureau of ordnance in 1873, and promoted commodore, Feb. 26, 1878. He introduced a system of bronze and steel boat howitzers and made improvements in the Dahlgren 11-inch guns, converting them into 8-inch rifles, and thereby doubling their power. He also designed a complete system of breech-loading guns. He published: *Short Methods in Navigation* (1849); *Theory and Practice in Naval Gunnery* (1850); *Inspection and Proof of Cannon* (1864); *Marine Surveying* (1871); *Ordnance Instructions for the U.S. Navy*. He died in Washington, D.C., July 23, 1883.

JEFFERSON, Cornelia, actress, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1835; daughter of Joseph and Cornelia Frances (Burke) Jefferson and sister of Joseph Jefferson. She made her first appearance at Chanfrau's National theatre, New York city, May 17, 1849, as Little Pickle in *The Spoiled Child*. She acted in Laura Keene's theatre, New York, 1857–58, as Titania in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. She was married to a Mr. Jackson, and retired from the stage for many years, returning in 1889, and in her brother's company successfully rendered Tilly Slowboy in *Cricket on the Hearth*. She died in New York city, March 3, 1899.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born at Plymouth, England, in 1774; son of Thomas Jefferson, a well-known actor connected with the Drury Lane theatre, London, and proprietor and manager of the theatre at Plymouth, England. Joseph was carefully educated and trained for the stage by his parents, and while a boy he acted in the Plymouth theatre. He came to America in 1795, under a contract made with Charles Stewart Powell, a theatrical manager, who had gone to England to procure actors for the Federal Street theatre, in Boston. Mr. Jefferson arrived in Boston and found the theatre closed and Mr. Powell bankrupt. He then engaged to play at the John Street theatre, New York city, and made his first important appearance in America, Feb. 10, 1765, as Squire Richard, in "The Provoked Husband." He was married to Euphena Fortune, daughter of a Scotch merchant. Mrs. Jefferson made her first appearance at the Park theatre, New York city, Dec. 22, 1800, and subsequently removed with her husband to Philadelphia, where they acted together at the Chestnut Street theatre, at that time the most important play-house in America. On account of failing health, Mr. Jefferson removed to Washington, where he conducted a theatre for a short time. A biographer says of his art: "He was an actor of great merit, and Cooper, Kean and Forrest heartily, and with one accord, pronounced him the funniest comedian of the age in which he lived." He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1832.



JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1804; son of Joseph and Euphena (Fortune) Jefferson. He was educated in Philadelphia and grew to manhood there. His father intended that he should be an actor, but he preferred the study of architecture and drawing to that of the stage, and received instruction in those branches and in painting from Robert Coyle, an English scenic artist. Mr. Jefferson finally adopted the stage as a profession, and made his first successful appearance in 1814 at the Chestnut Street theatre. He was a member of the dramatic company of the Chatham Garden theatre, New York city, and held engagements

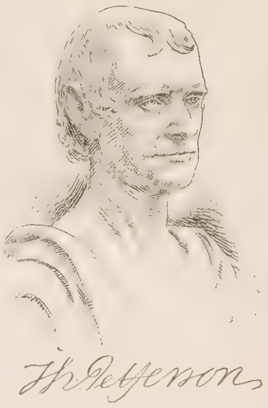


in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. In 1826 he was married to Cornelia Frances (Thomas) Burke, the widow of the actor Thomas Burke, and the daughter of a French refugee from the Island of Santo Domingo. For several years Mr. Jefferson was a manager in Washington and elsewhere, but returned to New York city in 1835, and was connected with the Franklin theatre at Niblo's garden. He was manager, scene painter and stage carpenter, being proficient in everything connected with the stage, and was also a very good actor in the roles of old men. He died in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 24, 1842.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1829; son of Joseph and Cornelia Frances (Burke) Jefferson. He was descended from a family of actors; his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a comedian in the Drury Lane theatre, and subsequently manager at the theatre at Richmond. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the well-known comedian and manager, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, was an actor of note. His mother was of French descent, and was a popular comic actress and vocalist. Joseph Jefferson, the third, was literally brought up on the stage. While in his infancy he acted as property baby; at three he was a living statue representing Hercules strangling a lion, and at four he was brought on the stage by Thomas B. Rice (Jim Crow), the negro comedian, who emptied him out of a bag. Joseph was dressed as a negro dancer, and went through various antics in imitation of Rice. He appeared at the Franklin theatre, New York city, when eight years old, and took part in a sword combat with "Master Titus," who impersonated a sailor, while Joseph appeared as a pirate. The Jefferson family left New York in 1838, and went to Chicago, where the father took charge of a theatre. After a short season there, with indifferent success, they led the life of strolling players, Joseph and his father making a living by sign painting when there was no audience. In 1848 he was playing low comedy parts at the Amphitheatre in Philadelphia, and in 1849 he joined the company of the elder Booth. Under this management he appeared in New York city as Jack Rockville in "Jonathan Bradford," at Chanfrau's New National theatre, Sept. 10, 1849. He first starred as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin," Oct. 18, 1858, which piece ran for one hundred and forty consecutive nights, and was the acknowledged success of the year. In 1859 he joined the dramatic company engaged by Dion Boucicault, and acted the part of Caleb Plummer in the "Cricket on the Hearth." The same year he appeared in "The Octoroon," and in 1860 wrote a new version of "Oliver Twist." He then decided to appear on the English stage, and accordingly, on Nov. 5, 1861, he sailed for Australia, where he remained until 1865, and won renown by his impersonation of Asa Trenchard, Caleb Plummer and the old version of "Rip Van Winkle." He went to England in 1865, and commissioned Boucicault to revise "Rip Van Winkle." Many of the suggestions for changes of this piece came from Jefferson; the third act was entirely his conception. The ending of the first act is wholly Boucicault's, and the recognition of Rip by his daughter, in the third act, is a modification of the recognition in Shakspere's "King Lear." Jefferson first played this piece in London at the Adelphi theatre, on Sept. 4, 1865, and it met with great success. He returned to New York, Aug. 31, 1866, and produced the play at the Olympic theatre, where it was received with delight. He appeared at McVicar's theatre, in Chicago, Aug. 31, 1868, and produced "Rip Van Winkle" for four weeks, and then substituted for it "The Rivals," in which he made a marked hit as Bob Acres. In 1869 he bought an estate near Yonkers, on the Hudson river, an estate at Hohokus, N.J., and a plantation on an island west of Iberia, La. On Aug. 15, 1869, he produced "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's theatre, Washington, D.C., and remained there until December, 1870, during which time the play had been witnessed by over 150,000 persons. From 1880 Mr. Jefferson acted but part of each season, dividing his time mostly between Rip, Bob Acres and Dr. Pangloss. For many winters he spent his time on the plantation at Louisiana, and his summers at his farm in New Jersey; but later in life he made his principal residence his country place at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. He was twice married: first, on May 19, 1850, to Margaret Clements Lockyer, an actress of ability, who died in March, 1861; and secondly, on Dec. 20, 1867, to Sarah Isabel, daughter of Henry Warren. His favorite avocation was painting in oils, and he won a reputation as an amateur landscape artist. In the fall of 1900 he withdrew temporarily from the stage, secured a studio in Washington, D.C., and there placed on exhibition a considerable number of his paintings, and his friends made the occasion a social ovation to the actor-artist.

JEFFERSON, Martha (Wayles) Skelton, wife of President Jefferson, was born at "The Forest" in Charles City county, Va., Oct. 19 (o.s.), 1748; daughter of John Wayles. She was married in 1765 to Bathurst Skelton, a widower with several children, who died in 1767, and she inherited the property of both her husband and father. She was celebrated throughout Virginia for her extraordinary beauty and her varied accomplishments, being a skilled horsewoman, musician, dancer and housewife. She also had a marked literary taste and was a brilliant conversationalist. She was married at "The Forest," the home of her father, to Thomas Jefferson, in January, 1772, and they had six children, all girls, only three of whom survived their mother. The youngest, Lucy Elizabeth, died in October, 1784. The eldest, Martha, born in 1772, went abroad with her father on his appointment as minister plenipotentiary to Europe, and was placed in a convent at Panthemont, France, where she remained until 1789. On Feb. 23, 1789, she was married to her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, and she became the mother of eleven children. She made occasional visits to the White House during her father's administration, assisting him in dispensing hospitality as far as her family cares would allow. Her sister Mary, born Aug. 1, 1778, went to France in 1787, was educated in the convent with Martha, and was married Oct. 13, 1797, to her cousin, John Wayles Eppes. She died April 17, 1804. Sarah N. Randolph, great-granddaughter of President Jefferson, published an account of his domestic life (1871). Mrs. Jefferson died at "Monticello," near Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 6, 1872. Jefferson wrote the epitaph for his wife's tomb: "To the memory of Martha Jefferson, daughter of John Wayles; Born October 19th 1748, o.s., intermarried with Thomas Jefferson January 1, 1772; Torn from him by Death September 6th, 1782; This Monument of his Love is inscribed."

JEFFERSON, Thomas, third President of the United States, was born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 13, 1743; third son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson; grandson of Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph, of Goochland, Va. His first paternal ancestor in America came from near the mountain of Snowdon, Wales, about 1612, and had three sons: Thomas, who died young; Field, who settled on the waters of the Roanoke, and left numerous descendants, and Peter, who settled at Shadwell. Peter, the father of Thomas, was a surveyor of Albemarle county, having been associated with Professor Joshua Fry, of the College of William and Mary, in completing the survey of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, begun by Colonel Byrd, and in making the first map of Virginia. He died, Aug. 17, 1757. Jane Randolph, the mother of President Jefferson, a native of the parish of Shadwell, London, England, was born in 1720 and died at the home of her son Thomas in Monticello, Va., in 1776, leaving six daughters and two sons. Thomas was prepared for college at the English school, 1748–52, at the Latin school, 1752–57, with the Rev. Mr. Maury, 1757–59, and was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1762. At college he received a thorough training in philosophy and mathematics under the instruction of Dr. William Small, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and on graduating he studied law under the direction of George Wythe, the instructor of John Marshall. About this time he also came under the influence of Francis Farquier, the ablest statesman of the time in Virginia, who largely directed his youthful mind in statecraft. He was elected surveyor of Albemarle county, as successor to Nicholas Lewis, Oct. 14, 1763, and in 1764 was elected justice of the peace and a vestryman of the parish, also assuming the management of his mother's estate. He was admitted to the bar in 1767 and elected a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769. Here he made the acquaintance of George Washington, who was also a member of that body, and at Williamsburg during the session Jefferson, who never delivered a speech, listened to the Revolutionary debates on the injustice of colonial taxation without colonial representation and the various means proposed for redressing these grievances. Here was born in his brain the spirit that finally produced the Declaration of Independence. He was married at "The Forest," Jan. 1, 1772, to Martha (Wayles) Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and daughter of John Wayles, of Charles City county, Va., and he took his wife to his new home at Monticello, presided over by his mother. His house at Shadwell had burned in 1770, which necessitated his removal to Monticello. In 1773, on the death of his wife's father, their estate was greatly enlarged, as his wife inherited 50,000 acres of land and 135 slaves. Jefferson now divided his time between his law practice, the care of his rapidly increasing acres, planted largely in tobacco, and his duty as a member of the house of burgesses. In March, 1775, he was present in St.



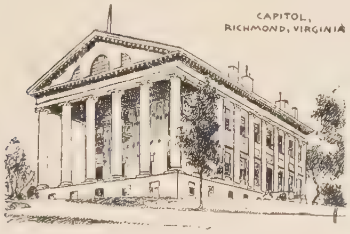
Th: Jefferson

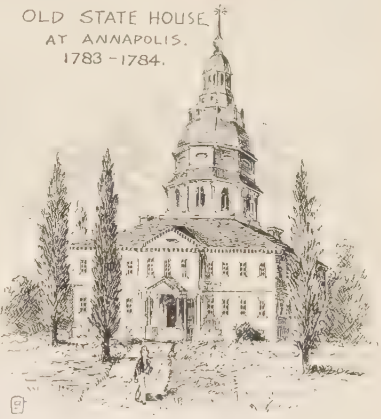
John's church, Richmond, and listened with about one hundred and fifty other Virginia legislators to the famous oration of Patrick Henry, and in the house of burgesses at Williamsburg in the same year he drew up the instructions from the Virginia deputies to the delegates from Virginia to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and he was elected an alternate delegate with John Randolph to that body. He took his seat as a delegate in the second congress upon reaching Philadelphia Pa., June 20, 1775, and after taking the oath of office he was at once recognized as a leader and placed on the defence committee of thirteen, the other members from Virginia being Washington, Henry and Lee. Before leaving for Philadelphia he transferred his law business to his kinsman, Edmund Randolph, and this transfer closed his career as a lawyer. He served in congress until Christmas, 1775, when he returned to Virginia, and after giving attention to the business of his estates he returned to Philadelphia, May 13, 1776, and again took his seat in the session of the Continental congress. He was appointed, June 11, 1776, with Franklin, Adams, Sherman and Livingston, a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was residing at a house in the neighborhood of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, when he drew up a rough draft of the instrument. The desk on which he wrote it was inherited by his granddaughter, Eleanor Wayles Randolph, on her marriage to Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, Mass., and was in her custody until her death, when it was placed in the state department at Washington, where the instrument itself was preserved. The committee reported, June 28, 1776, and meantime Massachusetts, in January, South Carolina in March, Georgia and North Carolina in April, Virginia in May, and New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maryland early in June, had instructed their delegates to vote for independence. As New York and Pennsylvania had delayed action, congress also deferred, to hear from these states, and it was not until July 2 that it came before congress and was debated for three days. It came up for final vote, slightly modified from the original draft, July 4, and late in the afternoon of that day it received the unanimous vote of the delegates from all the colonies. Thomas Jefferson's great work was done, and he resigned his seat in congress soon after, having been re-elected a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, in which body he served on the committee to revise the Virginia statutes. In October, 1776, he was appointed, with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, a U.S. commissioner to Paris, but his duties at home, and principally the ill-health of his wife, deterred him from accepting the mission. The legislature of Virginia, in January, 1779, elected Mr. Jefferson governor of the state, as successor to Patrick Henry, and he was re-elected in 1780, serving 1779–81. During his administration the state supplied its quota of troops to sustain the army in its operations in the Carolinas and Virginia, and through his instigation and influence the capital was removed from Williamsburg to Richmond. In December, 1780, the British fleet under Arnold entered the Chesapeake, and with 900 men captured Richmond, which place it held, and burned, when the Virginia militia, summoned by Governor Jefferson, who had made the temporary capital at Charlottesville, drove the troops out of the city. A favorable wind enabled Arnold and his men to escape capture. The fleet, however, remained down the bay, waiting the movements of Cornwallis, who, on his arrival in June, 1781, sent Colonel Tarleton with the British cavalry to Charlottesville, hoping to capture the governor and legislature. Jefferson was at Monticello at breakfast with the speaker and several members of the legislature, and while Tarleton was encamped on the field between the Rivanna river and Charlottesville preparing to capture the latter place, Governor Jefferson and his guests escaped over Carter's mountain. After capturing seven members of the legislature, Tarleton rode to the gate at Monticello, hoping to find the governor. On taking possession of the house he ordered that nothing be disturbed, and with his own hand he turned the lock, fastening Jefferson's private apartment from the curiosity of his men. In striking contrast to this, Cornwallis occupied Elk Hill, Jefferson's James river place, as his headquarters for ten days, and when he left destroyed the barns and crops, the furnishings of the house, including the library, and carried

CONGRESS HALL
PHILADELPHIA, PA
1774-1783

THE NORTH FRONT OF MONTICELLO.

away the stock and slaves. While Jefferson was governor he was elected a visitor of the College of William and Mary, and he effected a change in the organization of the faculty and course of study by abolishing the grammar school and the chairs of divinity and oriental languages and substituting a chair of law and politics, one of anatomy, medicine and chemistry, and one of modern languages, and adding to the duties of the professor of moral philosophy the branches of the law of nations and the law of nature; to those of the professor of moral philosophy the additional duties as professor of fine arts, and to the work of the professor of natural philosophy and mathematics the branch of natural history. Led to a study of the subject of education, he reported to the general assembly of Virginia in 1779 three bills for the establishment of a general system of education for the state. The first bill provided for three years' free instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic to all the boys and girls of the state, rich and poor alike, for schoolhouses to be built on every five or six square miles of the territory of the state, and for the establishment of ten or twelve colleges for the intermediate degree of instruction for the benefit of students in easy circumstances and for those intending to enter the university. The second bill provided for a university with a view of the enlargement of the College of William and Mary for the purpose; and the third bill provided for a state library. The first section of the first bill was partially adopted by the legislature in 1796; the differences between the Church of England, which controlled the College of William and Mary, and the Presbyterians, prevented the adoption of the second bill, and the third was thought premature. Governor Jefferson, in order to place the civil and military authority of the state under one control, declined re-nomination and advised the selection of Gen. Thomas Nelson, who was commander-in-chief of the state militia, for the office of governor, and he was elected. Mrs. Jefferson died Sept. 6, 1782, and the event so affected the mind of Jefferson as to render him for a time incapable of directing his personal affairs or taking part in the public events then pending. Anxious for the future of the statesman, congress unanimously urged upon him the commissionership to France to treat for peace, trusting that a sea voyage would restore his health. He very reluctantly and with many forebodings accepted the commission, but before he was ready to sail the preliminary treaty was concluded. In June, 1783, he was returned to the Continental congress, and he took part in the deliberations of that body in its ninth session at Annapolis, Md., from Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784. He was appointed chairman of the committee on the currency and introduced the decimal currency suggested by Governor Morris. Congress elected him, on May 7, 1784, a commissioner to France to aid Franklin and Adams in concluding commercial treaties with the European powers, and he sailed from Boston, July 5, 1784, accompanied by his daughters Martha and Marie, reaching Paris in August, where he joined the other commissioners. He was appointed sole minister plenipotentiary to the king of France, under the confederation by the 11th Continental congress, and he received his commission, May 2, 1785, dated March 10, 1785. He made a careful study of the industries of the old world, the condition of the people, the plans and results of educational methods and the political necessities of the citizens viewed from a Republican standpoint. He also made valuable selections of trees, seeds, plants and live stock intended for distribution for propagation in the United States, and he visited the universities in order better to carry out his long-cherished plan of a great national university to be located within the borders of his native state and near the national capital. He labored also in the interests of science, literature and the arts, and carried home with him many valuable examples in each field of research, intended to enrich the libraries and scientific collections of the new world. While abroad he received, in 1787, from his friend James Madison, a copy of the federal constitution as adopted by the states. He was disappointed in the instrument because the tenure of office of the President had not been fixed at seven years, making the incumbent ineligible for a second term, and because of the absence of a bill of rights. He approved the central government and the separation of the judiciary from the legislative powers, and the provision of an upper and lower house of congress. He also expressed


CAPITOL, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA


OLD STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS. 1783 - 1784.

the hope that the appellations Excellency, Worship, Esquire, or even Mister, should not apply to any holder of office in the government of the United States. He reached Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18, 1789, accompanied by his daughters, after six years' residence abroad, and after witnessing the marriage of his daughter Martha to Thomas Mann Randolph, Feb. 23, 1790, he reached New York, March 21, 1790, a full year after the inauguration of President Washington, who had held vacant the office of secretary of state subject to his acceptance. He took his place in Washington's cabinet with considerable reluctance, as he was not in political accord with Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, the dominant spirit in the administration, whose tendencies were toward a monarchical form of government and a distrust of republicanism. His life in France had made Jefferson a republican, and he held that "the natural law of every society and the only sure guardian of the rights of man was the will as expressed by the majority." His political views were freely and emphatically expressed in the cabinet, and Hamilton and Knox were especially antagonistic. In the election of 1792, while he supported the re-election of Washington, the numerous Democratic clubs organized throughout the country emphatically voiced opposition to the administration, and, led by George Clinton, of New York, made a feeble opposition, Clinton receiving 50 electoral votes, Jefferson 4 and Burr 1. The new party was known as Republican, and Jefferson persistently adhered to the title as more appropriate than that of Democrat, which name was urged by the clubs, he not deeming the people yet prepared for absolute sovereignty. His position in the cabinet during the second administration was still more unpleasant, and while the President was anxious to have both political parties as advisers, Hamilton and Knox each threatened to resign, and on Jan. 2, 1794, Jefferson withdrew, and Washington appointed Edmund J. Randolph of Virginia as his successor. At the close of the year Randolph resigned, and the President urged Jefferson to resume the portfolio, which he positively declined to do, and he retired to Monticello. In 1796 he was made the Republican candidate for President, the Federalists having named Vice-President Adams, and in the election that followed the change of two electoral votes would have made Jefferson President. The election was attended with intense excitement and bitter invective. The Federalists saw in Jefferson a dangerous antagonist because of his popularity with the common people. The election resulted in John Adams receiving 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7, and John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5. This made Adams President and Jefferson Vice-President. He presided over the deliberations of the U.S. senate during the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797-1801, and wrote the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which voiced his opinion of the dangers of a strong central government. In 1800 he received 73 electoral votes, Aaron Burr also receiving 73 votes, which exactly divided the Republican electoral college. John Adams received the votes of 65 of the Federalist electors, Charles Pinckney the votes of 64, and John Jay the vote of 1 elector. The result gave the house of representatives the duty of electors, and the representatives from ten states voted for Jefferson, who was declared President, and the votes of the representatives from four states made Aaron Burr Vice-President. Jefferson was inaugurated at Washington, March 4, 1801, and in making up his cabinet he appointed James Madison, of Virginia, secretary of state; Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, secretary of war; Robert Smith, of Maryland, secretary of the navy, and Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, attorney-general. No change occurred in his cabinet during the first administration. The political campaign resulting in his election had so embittered President Adams, his former friend and co-worker in carrying out the separation of the colonies from the mother country, that just before the close of his administration Adams appropriated for the Federal party all the available offices in his gift, and in this way distributed the spoils of office to the defeated party. To avoid meeting the incoming President, Adams left the White House with his family at sunrise, March 4, 1801, and began his journey to Quincy, Mass., ignoring the ordinary courtesy of attending the inauguration of his successor and of extending to the new President and family a hospitable welcome to the President's house. Thus Thomas Jefferson, at the opening of the nineteenth century, took up the task imposed upon him by a new political party that he had created, with scant courtesy from the party he had dethroned, and inaugurated a political policy that was pronounced by his enemies as the philosophy of a Jacobin. Popular government by the people was the talk of a carefully guarded conservatism, and liberality in education, religion and politics, a free press, hostility to monopolies, faith in the power of the people, in peace, in science, in material progress and in popular honesty, was to be put to trial. Paternalism, corporate greed, caste, the taint of nobility, banks sustained by government patronage for private gain, and entangling foreign alliances were to be frowned down. America for the Americans, and gradual expansion within the bounds of the American continent to make room for the increasing population, was to be the policy of the new administration. An army and navy on a peace footing, with no ostentatious preparations for war in times of peace, depending on the militia of the states and on state volunteers in times of danger, for defence, and the exclusion of monarchical institutions on the American continent, were the chief outlines of the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, and for these theories he was charged in 1801 with being a "dangerous demagogue," a "theorist," a "French Republican," a "maker of epigrams," and one not to be trusted with the administration of a government that had been created by Hamilton and presided over by Washington and Adams. After selecting his cabinet, he appointed Robert R. Livingston, of New York, minister to France; Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, minister to Spain, and, in 1803, James Monroe, of Virginia, minister to Great Britain. Munroe was soon after transferred to France as special envoy to Bonaparte in Paris, where for $15,000,000 he secured for the United States the extensive domain of the territory of Louisiana. He also so conducted the naval war against the Barbary States as to restore peace where for years American commerce had been in constant jeopardy. In the U.S. congress the Federalist senators had dwindled to five and the representatives of the party in the house numbered but twenty-seven. The country was at peace with the world, and the fears that calamity would follow a change of administration were unrealized. He was re-elected in 1804 under the amended constitution providing for separate candidates for President and Vice-President by each party, the 162 Republican electors voting for Thomas Jefferson for President and George Clinton, of New York, for Vice-President, the 65 Federalist electors voting for Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for President, and Rufus King, of New York, for Vice-President. The President made no change in his cabinet except to transfer Robert Smith from the navy department to the attorney-general's office, and to appoint Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy. Attorney-General Smith resigned in December, 1805, and John Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was appointed his successor, and on his death, Dec. 14, 1806, Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, became attorney-general. William Pinkney was made U.S. minister to Great Britain in 1806, John Armstrong U.S. minister to France in 1804, George W. Erving chargé d'affaires in Spain in 1805, and in August, 1805, at the request of Alexander I. of Russia, President Jefferson appointed as U.S. minister at St. Petersburg William Short, of Virginia, who had served with him in France as his secretary of legation, and afterward as chargé d'affaires and also as minister resident at the Hague and at Madrid. The senate met Dec. 2, 1805, but the President did not send in the nomination till Feb. 24, 1806, after Mr. Short had been in Russia six months, and then the senate unanimously rejected the appointment, and the wish of Emperor Alexander was not gratified until President Madison sent John Quincy Adams in 1809. President Jefferson favored the much debated policy of an embargo on foreign trade in 1807; instituted the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition; introduced Democratic simplicity in conducting the social functions of the administration, and originated the President's message to take the place of the President's speech on the assembling of the two houses of congress. His views on offensive partisanship were expressed Nov. 3, 1806, in a letter to Surveyor C. Parker of Norfolk, Va., in these words:—"I have never had a wish to control the right of private opinion or of suffrages in the offices of the government—I have only believed it wrong, where they disapprove those principles of administration which the will of the nation has sanctioned, that they should employ the influence of their office in aid of an active opposition to them. No person not doing this has ever been disturbed in the right of his personal suffrage." Upon the inauguration of James Madison as his successor, March 4, 1809, Mr. Jefferson retired from public life, and gave his remaining years to the cultivation of his farm and the building of the University of Virginia. This latter work had been long in contemplation and was the result of a careful study of the architecture of the universities of Europe. His hope to use the College of William and Mary as the foundation of the university had departed, and it only remained for him to plant the new institution at Charlottesville, within easy sight of Monticello. He had already opened the Rivanna river to navigation, established a nail factory, a blacksmith shop, grist and saw mills, and a factory for mak-

THE WHITE HOUSE,—1800.

ing domestic cloth. He had on his farm full-blooded merino sheep which he had imported from Spain, and improved hogs from Calcutta; and the broad lawns of Monticello were planted with rare trees, shrubs and fruits obtained in Europe. Monticello, with its extensive mansion containing spacious rooms with sixty beds—and seldom were they unused—was the Mecca of statesmen and scholars. Madison, Munroe, Webster, Lafayette, Cabell, Cooke, Dupont, de Nemours, George Ticknor and a host of others had slept under his roof and consulted with him on the great university he was planning. The result of these consultations and his own unceasing industry resulted in what is described by George Ticknor in a letter to Prescott, the historian, after visiting the completed structure, as: "a mass of buildings more beautiful than anything architectural in New England, and more appropriate to a university than could be found in the world." William T. Harris, commissioner of education, writes: "Jefferson's university is more and more copied or appreciated in the regulations and practical details of colleges and universities, north and south." Jefferson himself wrote the deed for the land, struck the first peg to mark its foundation and with a twelve-inch rule laid out the outlines of its walls. He made the drawings and specifications for material and attended to every detail of its construction. The University was incorporated in 1819, and was opened for students in 1824. In selecting the first faculty the chairs were filled by instructors of foreign birth and education except the chair of law and politics and that of ethics; both of these chairs Rector Jefferson insisted should be held by Americans. In 1826, in response to an invitation to be present at the national capital to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, he wrote: "All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God." On Jan. 10, 1816, referring to the movement made in New England, to send missionaries to the South, one to every one thousand souls—he wrote: "The sway of the priests in New England is indeed formidable. No mind above mediocrity dares there to develope itself. If it does, they excite against it the public opinion which they command, and by little but incessant teasing persecutions drive it from among them. The present emigrations to the Western country are real flights from persecution, religious and political." Jefferson received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1782, from Yale in 1786, from Harvard and Brown in 1787, and from the College of New Jersey in 1791. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the American Philosophical Society; and rector of the University of Virginia from its foundation to the time of his death. Financial distress fell upon Jefferson at the time of the embargo bill, which he signed, and which ruined the business of tobacco planting in Virginia. His enforced absence from home as a political servant of the people, on a small salary during the best years of his life, added to his losses, which he further augmented by endorsing a twenty thousand dollar note for a friend. To meet the demands of his creditors he sold his library to congress in 1814 for $23,000, said to have been less than one fourth its real value. The Tammany society of New York city raised for him in 1826 the sum of $8500, to which the city of Philadelphia added $5000 and Baltimore $3000. At his death the sale of his estate fully discharged his debts, but left his widowed daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and her children, without a home or means of support. The states of South Carolina and Virginia, upon learning of her necessities, promptly voted her $10,000 each, which enabled her to educate her children and live comfortably the ten years which she survived her illustrious father. Jefferson is the author of: *Summary View of the Rights of British America* (1774); *The Declaration of American Independence* (1776); *Notes on Virginia* (1781); *Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate* (1797); *Life of Captain Lewis* (1814), and numerous political and philosophical pamphlets. His works, chiefly letters, were published by his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, in 1829; a complete edition of his works in nine volumes was edited by Henry A. Washington by order of congress in 1853, and his writings were collected and edited in ten volumes by Paul Leicester Ford in 1892. See also biographies by Randall, Tucker, Parton and Schouler. He was buried on his own estate at Monticello, the grave being originally marked by a stone on which was inscribed the following inscription written by himself: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, Of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." By order of congress, a square massive granite pillar replaced the stone. This became disfigured from the continued demand of relic hunters, and the legislature of Virginia erected a shaft ten feet high upon which

the original inscription was transcribed with the additional data added by the state, "Born April 2, o.s., 1742; died July 4, 1826." "Thomas Jefferson still survives," were the last words of John Adams. Each man had greeted the dawn of that fiftieth natal day of American independence and died before its sun had set, Jefferson at 12:40 P.M. and Adams a few hours later. His name was placed in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, New York university, receiving in the election in October, 1900, ninety votes out of the ninety-seven possible, a number exceeded only by Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, who received ninety-seven, ninety-six, ninety-six, ninety-four votes, respectively.

JEFFRIES, Benjamin Joy, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1833; son of Dr. John and Ann Geyer (Amory) Jeffries; grandson of Dr. John and Hannah (Hunt) Jeffries, and a descendant of David Jeffries, who came from England and settled in Boston in 1676. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1854, A.M. and M.D., 1857. After two years' study in Europe he practiced medicine in Boston, becoming a specialist in diseases of the eye and skin. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary, the Carney hospital and the New England Hospital for Women and Children. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of state, national and international special societies. He made a special study of color blindness and is the author of: *Color Blindness; its Dangers and its Detection* (1873–82). He also published: *The Eye in Health and Disease* (1871); *Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the Human Hair and Skin* (1872), and numerous reports and essays on eye and skin diseases.

JENCKES, or JENKS, Joseph, inventor, was born in Wolverton, Shropshire, England, in 1602; son [probably] of Francis and Frances (Westfalling) Jenckes. When Robert Bridges took specimens of iron ore to England from the colonies and told of the great need of iron tools by the colonists, he procured the foundation of a company to develop the working of the ore. Joseph Jenckes was induced to come to America as master-mechanic to establish works in Saugus, Mass. He superintended the construction of the first furnaces and moulds, and the manufacture of the first domestic utensils, machinery and iron tools on the Western continent and introduced the idea of patenting inventions in America. He received from the general court of Massachusetts, May 6, 1646, patents "for the making of engines for mills to go with water," for the making of scythes and other edge-tools, and a new invention for a saw mill, for which he patented an improvement in May, 1655. He cut the dies used in the manufacture of the "Pine Tree" coins at the mint established by John Hull in Boston in 1652, which were the first coin issued in America. He made a contract with the selectmen of Boston in 1654 to build "an engine to carry water in case of fire," and patented an improvement in scythes, 1655, and the Jenks scythe, but little modified for two hundred and fifty years, came into use all over the world. He obtained the government's aid to enable him to erect machinery to be used in wire-drawing in 1667. He died in Saugus, Mass., March 16, 1683.

PINE-TREE SHILLING.

JENCKES, Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1632; son of Joseph Jenckes. His father was the inventor of the grass scythe, and a manufacturer of edge-tools. In 1648 he followed his father to Saugus, Mass., and was connected with him in the iron and brass works there, the first established in America. On account of the large amount of charcoal needed for smelting and refining iron ore, the forests around Lynn were rapidly becoming extinct, which caused much alarm among the manufacturers. Jenckes, in order to establish himself in the iron business, followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island, and was granted land in Warwick, in 1669. He purchased a tract of woodland at Pawtucket Falls, near Providence, on the Blackstone river, in 1671. Iron ore was discovered near the falls, and Jenckes built a foundry and forge, which were destroyed during King Philip's war in 1676. He rebuilt the works and laid the foundation of the great iron works of Providence. He was the founder of Pawtucket, R.I. In 1661 he was elected a member of the governor's council, and served as assistant, or lieutenant-governor, and subsequently was a member of the house of deputies. He married Esther Ballard, of Lynn (born in England, 1633), and they had six daughters and four sons. His son Joseph became governor of Rhode Island. He died in Pawtucket, R.I., Jan. 4, 1717.

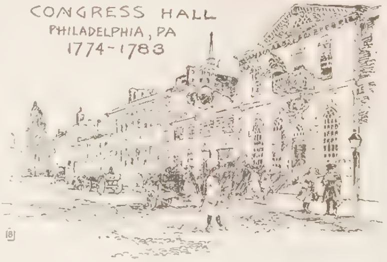
JENCKES, Joseph, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., in 1656; son of Joseph (the founder of Pawtucket) and Esther (Ballard) Jenckes. He was a land surveyor, and in this capacity was employed by the Rhode Island colonial government in the boundary disputes with adjoining colonies. He was said to have been of remarkable stature, measuring seven feet and two inches in height. He was elected to the general assembly in 1679, was clerk and speaker of the assembly until 1693, was commissioned to reply to a letter of the King as to the condition of affairs in Rhode Island, and to answer the questions of the lands of the Priory council. He was councillor, 1680–1712; state auditor in 1697 and 1704; chairman of a commission which compiled and published the laws of the colony in 1717; was again assemblyman, 1700–08, and deputy-governor, 1715–21, during which time he was sent to England to bring before the king the boundary disputes between Rhode Island, on one hand, and Connecticut and Massachusetts on the other. On his return to Rhode Island he was re-elected deputy-governor, in 1722, serving till 1727. He was elected governor of the state upon the death of Governor Cranston, in 1727, and held office until 1732. While in office he vetoed the act of the assembly to dispense with paper currency. He was married to Martha, daughter of John and Mary (Holmes) Brown, and granddaughter of Chad Brown. He died in Pawtucket, R.I., June 15, 1740.

JENCKES, Thomas Allen, representative, was born in Cumberland, R.I., Nov. 2, 1818; son of Thomas B. and Abigail W. (Allen) Jenckes. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Adin Ballou, and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841. He was a tutor in mathematics in Brown, 1839–40, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married, in June, 1842, to Mary Jane, daughter of Belotes Fuller, a native of Attleboro, Mass. He was clerk in the Rhode Island house of representatives, 1840–41; secretary of the landholders' convention of Rhode Island, in 1841, and secretary of the constitutional convention, in 1842. He served in both houses of the legislature, and in 1855 was appointed a member of the commission to revise the laws of the state. He was a Republican representative in the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1863–71, serving as chairman of the committee on patents. He was prominent in urging upon congress the adoption of the civil service reform, and in carrying through the bankrupt law, and spoke in behalf of both measures before the New York chamber of commerce, and before Cooper Union audiences, and after the close of his congressional career he became a prominent lawyer in New York city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1873. He published reports on the bankrupt law, civil service, and the ventilation of the capitol. He died at Cumberland, R.I., Nov. 4, 1875.

T. A. Jenckes

JENIFER, Daniel, representative, was born in Charles county, Md., April 15, 1791; son of Dr. Daniel and Sarah (Craik) Jenifer; grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hanson) Jenifer and of Dr. James and Mariamne (Ewell) Craik; great-grandson of Dr. Daniel and ——— (Hanson) Jenifer; and a descendant from Andrew Hansen, a native of Sweden, who settled on Kent Island, Md., in 1653. He received a good education and served as a magistrate and as a representative in the Maryland legislature. He was a Whig representative from Maryland in the 22d, 24th, 25th, and 26th congresses, serving, 1831–33, and 1835–41; and was U.S. minister to Austria during the administrations of Harrison and Tyler, 1841–45. He was married to Eliza Trippe, daughter of John Campbell of Charles county, Md., and had sons: John Campbell (b. 1813, d. 1846); Daniel of St. Thomas (b. 1814, d. 1843); Col. Walter Hanson, an officer of the U.S.A., C.S.A., and the army of the Khedive of Egypt; James Craik (b. 1825, d. 1868); and Daniel. Daniel Jenifer, the representative, died at Port Tobacco, Md., Dec. 18, 1855.

JENIFER, Daniel of St. Thomas, delegate, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1723; son of Dr. Daniel and —— (Hanson) Jenifer; grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, and great-grandson of Andrew and Annika Hanson, of Sweden, who settled on Kent Island, Md., in 1653. Andrew died there in 1655, and his widow married Andrew Hellena. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress, 1778–82; a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and a signer of the instrument, Sept. 17, 1778. He never married, but his brother, Daniel Jenifer (born 1727, died 1795), married Elizabeth Hanson, who died in 1757, and had a son,



Dr. Daniel, who married Sarah, daughter of Dr. James and Marianne Craik, and who had two sons: Daniel of St. Thomas, who died unmarried; and the Hon. Daniel, representative (q. v.). The first Daniel of St. Thomas, the delegate, died in Charles county, Md., Nov. 6, 1790.

JENKINS, Albert Gallatin, representative, was born in Cabell county, Va., Nov. 10, 1830; son of William and Jeannette G. (McNutt) Jenkins. He was a student at the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1848, and from the Harvard Law school in 1850. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in Cincinnati, in 1856; a representative from Virginia in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; and a delegate to the provisional Confederate congress in 1861. He entered the Confederate army; was brigadier-general, 1862–63; assigned to a brigade in Gen. A. P. Hill's division, and when the cavalry was formed into a division under command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, his brigade was one of the five forming the division. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and subsequently served in the Shenandoah valley and in southwestern Virginia in the defence of the salt works and in opposing Generals Crook and Averill at Saltville and Wytheville, and he was killed in battle at Cloyd's Mountain, near Dublin, Va., May 9, 1864.

JENKINS, Charles Jones, governor of Georgia, was born at Grimball Hill Place, Beaufort district, S. C., Jan. 6, 1805; the only child of Charles Jones Jenkins, clerk and ordinary of Beaufort district. He removed with his parents to a farm in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1816; attended Frankin college, Athens, 1821–22; and was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1824. He studied law in Savannah, Ga., under Judge Berrien, was admitted to the Scriven county bar in 1822 and practised in Sandersville until 1829, when he removed to Augusta. He was a state representative in 1830; attorney-general of the state and solicitor-general of the middle circuit, 1831; and was again a representative in the state legislature, serving from 1836 to 1841, again from 1843 to 1849; and was speaker of the house 1840–45. He was a chairman of the state convention of 1850, and was the author of the resolutions known as "The Platform of 1850," which set forth the resolution that "The State of Georgia, even to the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, resist any act of congress abolishing slavery." He was offered the secretaryship of the interior by President Fillmore in 1851, but declined, and in 1852 he was named as candidate for Vice-President on the whig ticket with Daniel Webster as President, the ticket receiving 1670 popular votes in Massachusetts. He was defeated for governor of Georgia by H. V. Johnson in 1853, was elected state senator in 1856 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Miller; and in 1860 he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Georgia to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Linton Stephens. He was a member of the state constitutional reconstruction convention that was called by President Johnson in 1865; was governor of Georgia, 1865–68, and was president of the state constitutional convention in 1877. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1834–84, and president of the board for many years. He also served as president of the Merchants and Planters bank and of the Augusta Cotton factory. Union college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1870. He died at Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., June 13, 1883.

C J Jenkins

JENKINS, Daniel Edwards, educator, was born at Flintshire, North Wales, Dec. 13, 1866; son of John M. and Jennie E. Jenkins. He immigrated with his parents to the United States; attended Wooster university, Ohio, from 1882 to 1885, and was graduated from Melbourne university, Melbourne, Australia, in 1889. He was also a student at the Melbourne Theological seminary in the latter year, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1889. He was ordained by the presbytery of Chester, Pa., Sept. 6, 1891, and was pastor at New London, Pa., 1891–96. He was elected president and Armstrong professor of mental and moral sciences at Parson college, Fairfield, Iowa, in 1896. He received the degree of A.M. from Melbourne university in 1890 and that of Ph.D. in 1898 from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

JENKINS, James Graham, jurist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 18, 1834; son of Edgar and Mary E. (Walworth) Jenkins, of New York city, and grandson of Reuben H. Walworth, the last chancellor of the state of New York. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1855. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, and there practised law until 1888. He was city attorney of Milwaukee, 1863–67; was defeated on the Democratic ticket for governor of Wisconsin in 1879; received the Democratic vote in the legislature for U.S. senator in 1881, and declined the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1885. He was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin by President Cleveland, serving 1888–93, when, upon the resignation of Judge Gresham, who became U.S. secretary of state, he was appointed U.S. circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit, comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. He issued an injunction in 1893, restraining the employes of the Northern Pacific railway (then under the management of receivers appointed by the court) from combining or conspiring together or with others to strike with a view to hinder or obstruct the operation of the railway. This act, slightly modified, was sustained by the court of appeals, but the dissatisfied labor leaders took steps toward the impeachment of Judge Jenkins, which proved abortive. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1893 and from Wabash college, Ind., in 1897.

JENKINS, John, soldier, was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 27, 1751. His father, John Jenkins, one of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna company, and president judge of the first county court in Wyoming, Pa., went to Wyoming, Pa., in 1769, accompanied by his son John, then a lad of eighteen years. The son was a participant and an active leader with his father in the Wyoming controversy between the Pennamites and the Connecticut settlers and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he was a lieutenant. He was a confidant of General Washington, with whom he planned the western expedition under Sullivan, and acted as guide to Sullivan. He was given command of Forty fort, and was stationed there during the massacre of Wyoming, July 5, 1778. He was also present at the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. He was elected major and colonel of militia; was sheriff, member of the state legislature, surveyor, conveyancer, teacher, agent of the Susquehanna company, merchant, farmer. He died in Wyoming, Pa., March 19, 1827.

JENKINS, John J., representative, was born in Weymouth, England, Aug. 20, 1843. He received a common-school education, and removed to Wisconsin with his parents in 1852, residing first at Barbadoo, and after 1870 at Chippewa Falls, where he practised law. He served in the 6th Wisconsin volunteers during the civil war, 1861–65; was clerk of the Sauk county circuit court, 1867–70; a member of the assembly, 1872; county judge of Chippewa county, 1872–76; city attorney of Chippewa Falls five terms; U.S. attorney for Wyoming Territory, by appointment of President Grant, 1876–80, and a Republican representative from the tenth Wisconsin district in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

JENKINS, John Stillwell, author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1815. He was educated at Hamilton college, N.Y., but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Weedsport, N.Y., 1842–52. He was editor of the Cayuga *Times*, and wrote a number of historical books, including: *Generals of the Last War with Great Britain* (1841); *An Abridgment of Hammond's History of New York* (1846); *History of the Mexican War* (1848); *Lives of the Governors of New York* (1851); *Heroines of History* (1853); *Lives of Jackson, Polk and Calhoun* (1853). He is also the author of: *Alice Howard* (1846); *Life of Silas Wright* (1847); *Narrative of the Exploring Expedition commanded by Capt. Charles Wilkes, 1838–42* (1849). He died in Weedsport, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1852.

JENKINS, Micah, soldier, was born on Edisto Island, S.C., in 1836. He was graduated from the South Carolina Military institute, and established a private military school at Yorkville, S.C., in 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made colonel of a regiment in the Confederate army, which he reorganized as Jenkins's Palmetto sharp-shooters, and which formed a battalion known as the 4th South Carolina, attached to Anderson's brigade, Longstreet's division, Army of Northern Virginia. He took an active part in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the seven days' battles, and in the latter assumed command of the brigade, while Anderson directed the division, and Longstreet the corps. In the 2d battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade in Kemper's division, Longstreet's corps, and he was transferred with the corps to Tennessee, and took part in the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863, as commander of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. He commanded a brigade in Field's division in the battle of the Wilderness, and when General Mahone had broken the onslaught of Hancock and needed help to follow up this advantage, Longstreet directed Jenkins to charge the enemy, and accompanied by Longstreet and Kershaw he rode at the head of his men. During a moment of confusion, the fire of a Confederate detachment was directed against Jenkins's brigade and Longstreet was badly wounded and Jenkins was killed. He died on the battle-field of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

JENKINS, Oliver Peebles, educator, was born at Bantam, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1850; son of George Peterson and Caroline M. (Hitch) Jenkins, and grandson of John and Eliza (Homan) Jenkins, and of John and Nancy (Simmons) Hitch. He was graduated from Moore's Hill college, Ind., in 1869, was professor of natural science there, 1876–82; professor of natural science at the Indiana State normal school, 1883–86; professor of biology at De Pauw university, Ind., 1886–91, and in 1891 was elected professor of physiology and histology at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Cal. He received from Indiana university the degree of M.S. in 1886, and that of Ph. D. in 1889. He is the author of the Indiana state series of text books on physiology; books and papers on nature study in elementary schools, and papers on the fishes of the United States, Mexico and Hawaiian Islands.

T. A. Jenkins

JENKINS, Thornton Alexander, naval officer, was born in Orange county, Va., Dec. 11, 1811. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, Nov. 1, 1828, was assigned to the *Natchez*, and sailed for Cuba to aid in suppressing piratical ravages on that coast. He took part in the suppression of Nat Turner's negro insurrection in Virginia, in 1831, and was employed on the coast survey, 1834–42. He was commissioned a lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1839, was sent to Europe to examine foreign lighthouse systems, 1845–46, and on his return made an elaborate report of his findings. He served in the Mexican war as executive officer on the sloop *Germantown*, and was subsequently given command of the store-ship *Relief* and of the hospital and supply station on Salmadena Island, and participated in the capture of Tuspan and Tobasco. While in command of the schooner *John Y. Mason* and the steamers *Jefferson* and *Corwin* he was engaged by the coast survey in meteorological and hydrographic observations in the Gulf stream, 1848–51, and framed the organic law passed in 1852, under which the lighthouse establishment was created and administered. He was appointed naval secretary to the lighthouse board, October, 1852; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and given charge of the sloop of war *Preble* in the expedition against Paraguay, 1858–59, and on the coast of Central America and the east coast of Mexico, 1859–60. At the outbreak of the civil war he was again secretary of the lighthouse board. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and was senior officer at the repulse of the Confederate forces at Coggin's Point and at the attack on the Federal forces at City Point, August, 1862. He was in command of the *Oneida* of the western gulf blockading squadron and was engaged in blockading Mobile and its approaches in 1862. He was fleet captain and chief-of-staff to Admiral Farragut, in the passage of the forts at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf; was senior naval officer in command at the surrender of Port Hudson, July, 1863; was in command of the *Richmond* and the 2d division of Admiral Farragut's fleet at the battle of Mobile Bay and commanded the fleet in the blockade of Mobile, 1864–65. He was ordered to the James river, where he remained till the close of the war. He served as chief of the bureau of navigation, 1865–69; was commissioned commodore, July 25, 1866; promoted rear-admiral, July 13, 1870; commanded the fleet on the Asiatic station and was retired, Dec. 12, 1873. He had charge of the exhibit of the navy department at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1893.

JENKINS, Timothy, representative, was born in Barre, Mass., Jan. 29, 1799; son of Timothy and Abigail (Perry) Jenkins; grandson of Benjamin and Mehitable Jenkins of Barnstable, Mass., and a descendant of Mrs. Alice Southworth, the second wife of Governor Bradford, who came from England in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and was married the same year to Governor Bradford. His parents were farmers. In 1815 his father died, and in 1817 he removed to Washington county, N.Y., and was educated at the village academies at Salem and White Creek. He taught school three years, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, settling in practice at Vernon, Oneida county, N.Y., in 1832. He was attorney for the Oneida Indians for ten years; district attorney for Oneida county, 1840–45; and a Democratic representative in the 29th, 30th and 32d congresses, 1845–49 and 1851–53. He supported the Wilmot proviso, opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in 1856 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia June 17, which nominated Frémont and Dayton, and was thereafter a Republican. He was married first in 1822 to Florilla Tuttle, of Vernon, who died in 1823, and secondly in 1829 to Harriet, sister of his first wife, who survived him. He died at Martinsburg, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1859.

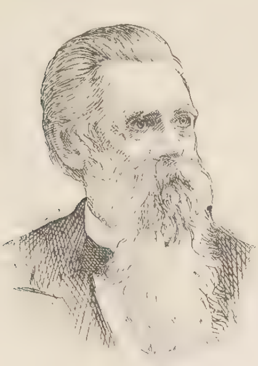
JENKS, Edward Watrous, physician, was born in Victor, N.Y., March 31, 1833; son of Nathan and Jane (Bushnell) Jenks; grandson of Obediah and Clarinda (Watrous) Jenks, and a descendant of Joseph Jenks, colonial governor of Rhode Island, 1727–32. He received his early education at La Grange collegiate institute, Ontario, Ind., which his father had founded and endowed. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New York, 1852–53; was graduated at the Medical college, Castleton, Vt., in 1855; and also received the degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, in 1864. He settled in Detroit, Mich., and was one of the founders of the Detroit Medical college in 1868, and its president and professor of obstetrics and surgical diseases of women, until he resigned to accept a similar position in the Chicago Medical college. He was professor of diseases of women at Bowdoin college, 1871–75. He was married in 1859 to Julia, daughter of J. H. Darling of Warsaw, N.Y.; and secondly in 1867 to Sarah R., the eldest daughter of the Hon. James F. Joy of Detroit. His son, Nathan Jenks, also followed the medical profession. He was elected a member of the American Medical association; of the Michigan State Medical society, and its president in 1873; a fellow of the London Obstetrical society; honorary member of the Maine Medical association and of the Ohio State Medical society; fellow of the American Gynecological society, and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; honorary member of the Toledo Medical association, and corresponding and acting member of many other medical associations. He was for a number of years surgeon to St. Luke's, St. Mary's and the Woman's hospitals of Detroit, and surgeon to the Michigan Central railroad. Albion college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is the author of several important works on gynecology and kindred subjects, associate author of *American System of Practical Medicine* (1885–87); and *American System of Gynecology* (1887), and contributed numerous articles to professional periodicals.

JENKS, George Augustus, representative, was born at Punxsutawney, Pa., March 26, 1836; son of John W. and Mary D. (Barclay) Jenks. While working as a clerk, carpenter and joiner, and school teacher, he prepared for college, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1859, and practised at Brookville. He was Democratic representative from the 25th Pennsylvania district in the 44th congress, 1875–77. He was elected by the house of representatives as one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment; was appointed by the Democratic caucus with David D. Field and J. Randolph Tucker to represent the Democracy before the electoral commission; was nominated for the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1880; was U.S. assistant secretary of the interior, 1885–86; solicitor-general of the United States, 1886–89; Democratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania, 1898, and nominee of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature for U.S senator in 1899.

JENKS, Jeremiah Whipple, economist, was born at St. Clair, Mich., Sept. 2, 1856; son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks, and grandson of Jeremiah Whipple and Hester (Lane) Jenks and of James and Lucy (Eaton) Messer. His ancestor, Joseph Jenks, emigrated from England to America in 1642 and established the iron and steel works in Lynn, Mass. Jeremiah was educated at the public schools of St. Clair, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1879. He was professor of ancient languages at Mount Morris college, Ill., 1879–82; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was a student in Halle, Germany, 1883–85, where he received the degree Ph.D. in 1885; teacher of English at Peoria high school, Ill., 1885–86; professor of political science and English literature at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., 1886–89; professor of political economy and social science at the Indiana State university, 1889–91; professor of political and social institutions at Cornell university, 1891–92; was made head of the department of political science, including economics, politics and social science in 1893, and spent the year 1892–93 in Europe in special study of European political methods. He was expert agent of the United States industrial commission, 1899–1900, and directed the investigation of trusts and industrial combinations, and in this work he compiled and edited the laws of the United States concerning monopolies and digested the decisions under them, and also edited the testimony before the U.S. industrial commission, 1898–1900. As an expert in economics and politics he was requested by state officials to take an active part in drafting bills on taxation; stock companies, and city government in both Indiana and New York. He is the author of: *Henry C. Carey als Nationalokonom* (1885); *Road Legislation for the American State* (1889); *The Trust Problem* (1900), and contributions to cyclopædias, reviews and magazines in Germany, England and America, articles on trusts, monopolies, the money question and political methods. He was married, Aug. 28, 1884, to Georgia, daughter of George Washington and Susannah (Stoner) Bixler, of Bedford, Pa.

Jeremiah W. Jenks

JENKS, John Whipple Potter, naturalist, was born in West Boylston, Mass., May 1, 1819; son of Dr. Nicholas and Betsey (Potter) Jenks: grandson of Nicholas Jenks, of Brookfield, Mass., and a descendant of Joseph Jenks, of Buckinghamshire, England, founder of Pawtucket, R.I. He attended school at Southbridge, Mass., 1825–32, and in Charlotte county, Va., where he was fitted for college, and studied natural history, as illustrated in the wild animal life in the Virginia woods, 1832–34. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and went to Americus, Ga., where he taught school one year. He then removed to Washington, Ga., and preached there as assistant to Dr. Mercer until 1842, when he became principal of Pierce academy, Middleboro, Mass., where he remained until 1871. He was also zoölogist to the Boston Horticultural society, 1858–60; curator of the museum, Brown university, 1871–72; director of the museum of natural history, Brown university, 1872–94; lecturer on special branches of agriculture, 1872–74; professor of zoölogy and agriculture, 1874–75; of agricultural zoölogy, 1875–94, and professor emeritus in 1894. He was an extensive traveller in the interest of science, and was the first naturalist to explore the Everglades of Florida and the region around Lake Okeechobee. He spent his winters at "Oak Lodge," on the east coast of Florida, 1886–93. He gave to the Jenks Museum of Zoölogy, Brown university, over 100,000 specimens, and to Pierce academy, in 1871, his collection of birds. He is the author of: *Hunting in Florida* (1874); *Fourteen Weeks in Zoölogy* (1876), revised as *Popular Zoölogy*, a text-book for high schools (1886). He died in the museum of Brown university, Providence, R.I., Sept. 26, 1894.



J. W. P. Jenks

JENKS, Joseph William, orientalist, was born in Bath, Maine, Nov. 23, 1808; son of the Rev. William Jenks, and seventh in descent from Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst in 1829, and was appointed chaplain and professor of mathematics on board the *Concord*, commanded by Commodore M. C. Perry. He resigned his commission to study the oriental languages among the natives; was a student at the Royal School of Languages, Paris, and acquired a thorough knowledge of oriental and modern languages. On his return to the United States he was elected a member of the American Oriental society. He assisted in preparing the revised edition of the *Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible*, edited by his father, 1843–50; was principal of a young ladies' school in Boston, 1850–52; was made a professor of languages in Urbana university, Ohio, in 1852, and later removed to Illinois, where he established the first agricultural paper published in that state. He edited *Rural Poetry of the English Language* (1856), and contributed to general literature. He died in Newtonville, Mass., June 7, 1884.

JENKS, Phœbe Ann Pickering (Hoyt), artist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., July 28, 1847; daughter of Denis and Fidelia (Barton) Hoyt; granddaughter of William and Charlotte (Pickering) Hoyt and of Jacob and Sarah (Reed) Burton, and a descendant of John Pickering, who came from England to Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), N.H., in 1633. She was married, in 1860, to Lewis E. Jenks, and studied art in Boston from 1873 to 1878. She acquired especial distinction as a painter of portraits of women and children, and her more noteworthy works include: Portrait groups of Mrs. William Slater and child; Mrs. William Roelker and child; Mrs. Frank Sayles and two children, and portraits of the two children of Augustus Thorndike; two children of Eben Jordan called *The Dance;* two children of Bishop Lawrence; Mrs. David Coolidge; Mrs. Thomas Talbot; The Rev. Charles F. Thwing; Mrs. Hamilton Perkins.

JENKS, William, clergyman, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 25, 1778; son of Samuel and Mary (Haynes) Jenks; grandson of John Jenks, and a descendant of Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800. He was a reader in Christ church, Cambridge, Mass.; later was licensed to preach by the Boston association, and was ordained over the First Congregational church, Bath, Maine, Dec. 26, 1805. Throughout the war of 1812 he was chaplain of a Bath regiment. He was a professor of Hebrew and English literature at Bowdoin college, 1812–16. In 1818 he instituted special meetings for seamen in Boston, Mass., and opened the first free chapel for seamen on Central wharf, which was the basis of the Missionary society. He was the founder and minister of a church in Green street, Boston, 1826–45, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; the American Philosophical society; the American Oriental society, of which he was a founder; the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical society from its foundation in 1845. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1825, and that of LL.D. in 1862. He also received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1842. He is the author of: *Commentary on the Bible* (1834); *Explanatory Bible Atlas and Scripture Gazetteer* (1849). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1866.

JENNESS, Benning Wentworth, senator, was born in Deerfield, N.H., July 14, 1806. He was educated at Bradford academy, Mass., and engaged in mercantile business at Strafford, N.H., 1826–56. He held local offices in Strafford; was a representative in the state legislature, and on the promotion of Senator Levi Woodbury to the U.S. supreme court in November, 1845, Mr. Jenness was appointed by Governor John H. Steele to the vacancy, and served as U.S. senator till June, 1846, when he was defeated for election to fill the vacancy by Joseph Cilley. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1846 for representative in the 30th congress; was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of New Hampshire in 1850; a member of the Democratic national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce in 1852, and was nominated for governor of New Hampshire, but withdrew in favor of Gen. George Starke, in 1861. He then engaged in lumbering and banking in Ohio, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1879.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, architect, was born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; son of William Proctor and Eliza (Le Baron) Jenney; grandson of Levi and Ansel (Gibbs) Jenney, and a descendant of John Jenney, John Alden and Dr. Francis Le Baron, all of Plymouth colony. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; at Lawrence Scientific school, Cambridge, and was graduated from the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures at Paris, with diploma of 1856. He was engineer in charge on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, 1857, and studied art and architecture in Paris studios, 1858–59. He was commissioned, in 1861, an additional aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, in the U.S. army; was assigned to engineer duty on the staff of Gen. U.S. Grant, serving 1861–63; served on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman, 1863–66; was brevetted major in 1865; and resigned May 19, 1866. He established himself as an architect in Chicago, Ill., in 1868, and was the landscape engineer for the West Chicago parks, 1870–71. He invented in 1883, the skeleton construction, generally used for tall buildings, of many of which he became the architect.

JENNINGS, Jonathan, governor of Indiana, was born in Hunterdon county, N.J., about 1776. He migrated to the Northwest Territory, and was the first delegate to congress from Indiana Territory, serving in the 11th–14th congresses, 1809–16. When the territory was admitted as a state in 1816, Mr. Jennings was elected its first governor, serving by re-elections until 1822. He was appointed Indian commissioner by President Monroe in 1818, and was a representative from Indiana in the 17th–21st congresses, 1821–31. He died near Charlestown, Ind., July 26, 1834.

JENNISON, Silas Hemenway, governor of Vermont, was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 17, 1791; son of Levi and Ruth (Hemenway) Jennison. His father died in 1792, and he was brought up by his widowed mother, and gained his education by attending school a few weeks each year when not engaged in labor on the farm, and by reading and study after working hours, assisted by Mr. Stissons, a neighbor, to whom he recited his lessons. He became a proficient mathematician and surveyor. He represented his town in the state legislature, 1826–31; was assistant justice of the county court, 1829–35; lieutenant-governor, 1835; acting governor, 1835–36; governor, 1836–41; judge of probate, 1841–47, and delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1843. During the rebellion in Canada, he issued a proclamation as governor warning the people of Vermont against violating the neutrality laws, which somewhat decreased his popularity, but it did not prevent his repeated re-elections, although the Democrats used the proclamation against him. His highest majority was in 1840, when it reached 10,798. He died in Shoreham, Vt., in September, 1849.

Silas H. Jenison

JERMAIN, James Barclay, philanthropist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1809; son of Silvanus P. and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, and grandson of James and Janet Barclay, of Scotland. His father was a native of Sag Harbor and removed to Albany in 1802. Upon the death of his mother, which occurred in 1816, he was placed in the family of a relative, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. Prime, where he was prepared for college, and at the age of fifteen he entered Middlebury college, Vt., and after two years entered the junior class of Amherst college, Mass., where he was graduated in 1831. He then studied law, and began to practice in Albany, N.Y., in 1836. Upon the death of his father in 1869 he erected to his memory the Jermain Presbyterian church in the village of West Troy at a cost of $120,000, and subsequently gave to it an additional sum of $5000. He also contributed liberally to philanthropic and religious causes, rebuilding at a cost of $50,000 the Home for Aged Men on the Albany & Troy road, of which he was elected honorary president. In 1883 he endowed with $50,000 a chair of natural theology in Williams college as a memorial to his son, Barclay, a graduate of that institution, who died in 1882. He gave $100,000 to cancel the mortgage for the erection of the Y.M.C.A. building in Albany, $30,000 to Middlebury college for a chair of political economy and international law, and built the annex to the Fairview Home for Friendless Children at Albany, N.Y., at a cost of $60,000, besides aiding these and similar institutions financially. He was married in 1842 to Catherine Ann Rice, of Cambridge, N.Y., who died in 1874, leaving two daughters. He died in Albany, July 12, 1897.

JEROME, David Howell, governor of Michigan, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1829; son of Horace and Elizabeth Rose (Hart) Jerome. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother removed to New York, and in 1834 to St. Clair county, Mich., where David was educated in the public schools. He went to California in 1853 and engaged in mining, returning with a moderate fortune. He entered mercantile business in Saginaw, Mich., and in 1862, under appointment of Governor Blair, he raised the 23d Michigan infantry, and was made its colonel, but did not accompany the regiment to the front. He was a member of the state senate and chairman of the committee on state affairs, 1862–68; military aide to Governor Crapo, 1865–66; a member and president of the state military board, 1865–73; a member of the committee to revise the state constitution, 1873, and a member and president of the board of Indian commissioners, 1875–80. He built the Saginaw and St. Louis railroad, and was president and manager of the company until it was merged into the Detroit, Lansing and Northern system. He was elected governor of Michigan as a Republican, serving 1881–83. He was appointed, in 1889, chairman of Cherokee commission, which acquired from the Indians over 15,500,000 acres of land for the opening of the white settlement in the Indian Territory. This was accomplished in 1893. He was a trustee of the Michigan Military academy and a member of the American Historical association. He died at Watkins Glen, N.Y., April 24, 1896.

David H. Jerome

JERVEY, Caroline Howard Gilman, author, was born in Charleston, S.C., June 1, 1823; daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Caroline (Howard) Gilman. In 1840 she was married to Nelson Glover, of Charleston, who died in 1841, and in 1865 she was married to Lewis Jervey. She wrote many stories and poems for the young, which were published in southern periodicals. Among her published volumes are: *Vernon Grove* (1859); *Helen Courtenay's Promise* (1866); *Poems and Stories of a Mother and Daughter*, in collaboration with her mother, Caroline Howard Gilman (q.v.) (1872). She died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 29, 1877.

JERVIS, John Bloomfield, engineer, was born in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 14, 1795; son of Timothy and —— (Bloomfield) Jarvis, who with two children removed to Rome, N.Y., in 1798, where the son attended school. His professional career began at the time the Erie canal was located, when he obtained the position of axman, and he assisted in the survey and construction of that work, 1817–25. He was assistant and chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, 1825–30, and superintended the survey and construction of the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, 1830–33. He invented and had built in England, for the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, in 1832, a locomotive, having the four-wheeled swiveling truck in front. This truck came into universal use on locomotives. He became chief engineer of the Chenango canal in 1833, and originated the scheme of providing artificial reservoirs to supply its summit with water. He made the surveys and estimates on the eastern section of the Erie canal for the proposed enlargement of that work in 1835, and in 1836 was made engineer-in-chief of the Croton aqueduct for the supply of New York city. He also engineered the Croton dam, the Sing Sing aqueduct bridge, the high bridge over Harlem river, and the reservoir at 42d street, New York city. He was consulting engineer of the Cochituate water works in Boston, Mass., 1846–48; consulting engineer of the Hudson River railroad, 1847–50; of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, 1850; engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad in 1851, and was made its president in 1854. He was engaged on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad in 1866, and retired from active service in 1868. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for state engineer in 1855, and he was elected an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1868. Hamilton college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He was married first to a daughter of George Brayton of Western, N.Y., who died May 14, 1839, and secondly to Eliza R. Coates, who survived him nine years and died in May, 1894, both wives being childless. In 1850 Mr. Jervis came into possession of a lot of land in Rome, N.Y., owned by his grandfather, John W.

Bloomfield, since 1812. Upon this land he erected his residence, which after the death of his widow became the Jervis library, according to the terms of his will, which also endowed the institution and gave to it the valuable private library of the benefactor. The library was formally opened July 15, 1895, the centennial year of the founder's birth. His name was included in "Class I, Engineers and Architects," as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, October, 1900, and he received one vote, none of the sixteen names in that class securing a place. He published: *Description of the Croton Aqueduct* (1842); *Report on the Hudson River Railroad* (1846); *Railway Property* (1859); *The Construction and Management of Railroads* (1861); *Labor and Capital* (1877); and several papers and lectures on engineering subjects. He died in Rome, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1885.

JERVIS LIBRARY, ROME, N.Y.

JESSE, Richard Henry, educator, was born at Epping Forest, in Lancaster county, Va., March 1, 1853; son of William J. and Mary (Claybrook) Jesse. He was prepared for college at Hanover academy, Virginia, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1875. He was instructor in French and mathematics at Hanover academy, 1875–76; principal of a high school in Princess Anne county, Va., 1876–78; dean of the academic department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., 1878–84, and was a leader in the movement to consolidate it with Tulane university, which took place in 1884. He was senior professor at Tulane, holding the chair of Latin, 1884–91, and became president of the University of Missouri, July 1, 1891. He received the degree of LL.D. from Tulane university in 1891. He was chairman of the section on higher education of the National Educational association, 1897, and a member of the committee of ten, whose report on secondary education attracted wide attention and discussion.

JESSUP, Henry Harris, missionary, was born in Montrose, Pa., April 19, 1832; son of Judge William (q.v.) and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, and from Union Theological seminary, B.D. in 1855. He was ordained by the presbytery of Montrose, Nov. 1, 1855, and was foreign missionary at Tripoli, Syria, in 1856–60, and at Beirut, Syria, from 1860. He declined a professorship in Union Theological seminary in 1857, the secretaryship of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in 1870, and the U.S. embassy to Persia in 1883. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1879. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1865. He is the author of: *Mohammedan Missionary Problem* (1879); *The Women of the Arabs* (1873); *The Greek Church and Protestant Missions* (1891); *Syrian Home Life* (1874); *Kamil, the Moslem Convert* (1898); *Arabic Homiletics; Pastoral Theology*, and many illustrated Arabic books for children.

JESSUP, Samuel, missionary, was born in Montrose, Pa., Dec. 21, 1833; son of Judge William and Amanda (Harris) Jessup. He studied at Yale college, 1856–58, and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in 1861. He was ordained by the presbytery of Montrose, Sept. 10, 1861; was chaplain of the 6th Pennsylvania reserve corps, 1861–62, and was a missionary in Sidon, Tripoli and Beirut, Syria, from 1863. He was acting secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in New York city while on a furlough, 1889–90; was editor of the *Arabic Weekly*, 1883–89, and manager of the Arabic publishing house, Beirut, 1883–96. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1862; and that of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1890.

JESSUP, William, jurist, was born in Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., June 21, 1797; son of Zebulon and Zerviah (Huntting) Jessop, and a descendant of Richard Jessop, of Broomhall, Sheffield, 1575, and of John Jessup, one of the original proprietors of Southampton, L.I., N.Y., 1649. William Jessup was graduated at Yale in 1815, and subsequently studied law. In 1818 he removed to Montrose, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar and practised law. He was married to Amanda Harris. He was presiding judge of the 11th judicial district of Pennsylvania, 1838–51, and in April, 1861, represented that state in the committee sent by Governors

Morgan, Dennison and Curtin to confer with President Lincoln relative to raising 75,000 men for the Federal army. He advocated advanced methods of farming, legislation to enforce temperance, and the education of the masses. His sons, Henry Harris and Samuel, became prominent missionaries under the direction of the A.B.C.F.M., working principally in Tripoli and Beirut. Hamilton college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1848. He died in Montrose, Pa., Sept. 11, 1868.

JESUP, Henry Griswold, educator, was born in Westport, Conn., Jan. 23, 1826; son of William Henry and Mary Hannah (Riley) Jesup, and grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah (Wright) Jesup. His ancestor, Edward Jessup, emigrated from England to America prior to 1649, and was in 1664 one of the patentees of West Farms, N.Y. Henry fitted for college at Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, Conn., 1841–43; was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and from the Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1853. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Stanwich, Conn., 1854–62, and was professor of botany at Dartmouth college, 1877–99. He was elected a member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is the author of: *Edward Jessup and his Descendants* (1887); *Flora and Fauna Within Thirty Miles of Hanover, N.H.* (1891), and contributions on genealogy and botany to periodicals.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, philanthropist, was born in Westport, Conn., June 21, 1830; son of Charles and Abby Sherwood (De Witt) Jesup, and grandson of Ebenezer Jesup, and of Samuel Burr Sherwood, a leading lawyer of the state, and representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19. Morris K. Jesup entered business at an early age, as clerk in the firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. In 1852 he started business for himself, and was engaged actively as a banker until 1884, when he retired, and devoted himself to philanthropic and scientific work. He was elected a member of the board of directors of most of the leading charities of New York; president of the New York City Mission and Tract society in 1881; built the DeWitt Memorial church in memory of his father-in-law, the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, and presented it to the city missions; was elected president of the Five Points House of Industry in 1872; was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its president in 1872; a trustee of the Union Theological seminary, and presented the building called "Jesup Hall;" a trustee of the Deaf and Dumb institute, and the Half-Orphan asylum; and in 1899 was elected president of the New York chamber of commerce. His crowning work was the development of the Museum of Natural History which, under his guidance, increased its capacity by the addition of five wings. In connection with the institution he inaugurated a system of exploration to all parts of the world and in 1897 provided means approximating $75,000 for a thorough investigation of the native tribes of the North Pacific coasts of America and Asia, the object being to make a systematic comparison of the native races of that area with a view of determining the early relations between the native races of America and Asia, the results to be published periodically. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1900. See *Publication of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition* (Vol. I., 1899; Vol. II., 1901; et seq.)

JESUP, Thomas Sidney, soldier, was born in Virginia, in 1788. He joined the U.S. army as lieutenant of infantry in 1808, and during the war of 1812 served on Gen. William Hull's staff as adjutant-general. He was promoted captain January, 1813, major April 6, 1813, and lieutenant-colonel, April 30, 1817. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; colonel, April, 1817, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Niagara, where he was severely wounded; and major-general, May 8, 1828, for ten years' faithful services in the same rank. He was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, March 27, 1818, and quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, May 8, 1818. He assumed command of the army in the Creek nation, May 20, 1836, and on Dec. 8, 1836, he succeeded Governor Richard Keith Call in command of the army in Florida. He was wounded during a fight with the Seminoles at Jupiter Inlet, Jan. 24, 1838, and was relieved by Col. Zachary Taylor. He died in Washington, D.C., June 10, 1860.

JETER, Jeremiah Bell, missionary, was born in Bedford county, Va., July 18, 1802. He began to preach in 1822; was ordained a Baptist minister, May 4, 1824, and was pastor of churches in Bedford, Sussex and Campbell counties and other Virginia churches, 1826–35. He was pastor of the First Baptist church in Richmond, Va., 1835–49; of the Second Baptist church in St. Louis, Mo., 1849–52; and of the Grace Street Baptist church, Richmond, Va., 1852–65. He was a corporate trustee and president of Richmond college, Va., on its organization in 1840; was the first president of the Southern board for foreign missions, and president of the board of trustees of the Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky. He visited Italy at the instigation of the board of missions to superintend the missionary work in that country and to establish a chapel at Rome. In 1865 he was editor-in-chief of the *Religious Herald*, published in Richmond, Va. He assisted the Rev. Richard Fuller in preparing *The Psalmist*, a book of hymns that came into general use in the Baptist churches in Canada, England and the United States. He is the author of: *Life of the Rev. A. W. Clopton* (1837); *A Memoir of Mrs. Schuck* (1845); *Life of the Rev. Andrew Broaddus* (1850); *Campbellism Examined* (1854); *The Christian Mirror* (1856); *The Seal of Heaven* (1871); *The Rev. Daniel Witt; Recollections of a Long Life.* He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 25, 1880.

JETER, Thomas Bothwell, governor of South Carolina, was born in Union county S.C., Oct. 13, 1827; son of Dr. John C. and Elizabeth (Gaulman) Jeter. He was graduated at South Carolina college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was admitted to the bar in 1848; was a representative in the state legislature, 1857; president of the Spartanburg and Union railroad, 1861–72; state senator, 1862–72, and president *pro tempore* of the senate. On Sept. 1, 1880, on the resignation of Gov. W. D. Simpson, elevated to the chief justiceship of the state supreme court, Mr. Jeter, by virtue of his office as president of the senate and lieutenant-governor of the state, became governor *ex officio*, and held the office until Nov. 30, 1880, when Gen. Johnson Hagood was inaugurated. He was state railroad commissioner, 1882–83. He was married Feb. 4, 1857, to Ann Henderson Thompson. He died in Union, S.C., May 20, 1883.

JETT, Thomas M., representative, was born on a farm in Bond county, Ill., May 1, 1862; son of Stephen J. and Nancy Jett; grandson of Thomas Jett, and a descendant of early settlers of Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and was a student for two years at the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. He taught school near Greenville and Hillsboro, Ill., for three terms; and was admitted to the Illinois bar in May, 1887. He was state's attorney of Montgomery county, Ill., 1889–96, and was a Democratic representative from the eighteenth Illinois district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

JEWELL, Frederick Swartz, educator and minister, was born at Eliot Mission, Choctaw Nation, Mo., Jan. 23, 1821; son of Moses and Elmina (Conger) Jewell; grandson of Justus and Mary (Robinson) Jewell and of Stephen Conger, and a descendant of Thomas Jewell, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay colony and was in Boston in 1639. His sons, Thomas, Joseph and Nathaniel, became the heads of three families. The name was spelled variously: Jule, Joyell, Jewel and Jewell. Frederick S. was prepared for college at Groton and Munro academies, N.Y. Failing health preventing his matriculating in the sophomore class of Yale, he abandoned the college course and was instructor in academies in Canandaigua, Bloomfield and Homer, N.Y. In December, 1846, he entered Auburn Theological seminary, and on graduating, in 1849, he was ordained by the presbytery of Ithaca, N.Y. He was pastor at Cincinnatus, N.Y., 1849–52; principal of the high school, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., 1852–53; pastor at Morrisville, N.Y., 1853–54; professor of English language and literature, State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., 1854–68; principal of the Delaware Literary institute, N.Y., 1868–69; pastor of the Presbyterian church, Greenbush, N.Y., 1869–72; conductor of state institutes, N.Y., 1869–78, and principal of the high school and normal institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1873–74. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, March 1, 1874, and priest, Dec. 20, 1874, by the bishop of Albany; was rector of St. James's P. E. church, Winsted, Conn., 1875–78; canon of St. Paul's cathedral and principal of the cathedral school, Fond du Lac, Wis., 1878–79; rector of St. Mark's church, Evanston, Ill., 1879–1884; assistant professor of ethics, Racine college, Wis., and instructor in the grammar school, 1884–89; rector of St. Paul's church, Watertown, Wis., 1889–94, and of St. John's church, Portage, Wis., 1884–1900, when he was made professor of history and philosophy, Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wis. He was married, Jan. 27, 1854, to Julia Adelaide Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., and their son, Frederick Chapin Jewell, became a priest in the P. E. church. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Amherst in 1851, Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1867, and S.T.D. from Nashotah in 1896. He is the author of: *School Government; Grammatical Diagrams; Christian Science;* educational and theological pamphlets and contributions to educational and church journals.

JEWELL, Harvey, lawyer, was born in Winchester, N.H., May 26, 1820; son of Pliny Jewell. He was a brother of Marshall, Pliny and Charles Jewell, all of whom were associated with their father in the business of tanning leather, which trade he also learned. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844; taught school in Boston, Mass.; studied law, 1844–47, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 1, 1847. He made a specialty of maritime law and corporations. He was actively engaged in the politics of Massachusetts, first as an old line Whig and later as a Republican;

was a member of the Boston municipal council, 1851–52; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1861–71, and speaker four terms. He was a candidate for governor in 1871, but withdrew in favor of W. B. Washburn for the purpose of defeating Gen. B. F. Butler. He was judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, 1875–77. Dartmouth college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1875. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1881.

JEWELL, Marshall, cabinet officer, was born in Winchester, N.H., Oct. 20, 1825; son of Pliny Jewell, a tanner and currier, who in 1845 removed to Hartford, Conn., and established a leather-belting business; and a descendant of Thomas Jewell, who emigrated from England in 1639, having received a grant of land at North Wollaston, Massachusetts Bay colony. Marshall Jewell obtained a common school education, entered his father's tannery and learned the trade, the fourth generation to follow that vocation. He studied electricity as applied to telegraphy in Boston, Mass., and was telegraph operator at Rochester, N.Y., Akron, Ohio, Columbia, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., and in 1848 he superintended the construction of telegraph lines between Louisville and New Orleans. He was general superintendent of the New York and Boston telegraph lines in 1849, and was recalled to Hartford in 1850 to become a partner in the belting factory, and upon his father's death he became head of the firm. He was married in 1852 to Esther, daughter of William Dickinson, of Newburgh, N.Y. He visited Europe in 1859 and made a careful inspection of the tanneries in England and France, and by purchasing quantities of leather before the outbreak of the civil war he greatly increased the importance of his firm. He was a Republican candidate for state senator in 1868, and the same year was a candidate for governor of Connecticut, being defeated by James E. English. He was elected in 1869 for a term of one year, and in 1870 was again defeated by English. He was elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. During his administration the erection of the new state house at Hartford was begun. He was appointed U.S. minister to Russia in 1873, and negotiated with the Russian government a trade-mark treaty, carrying it to completion. Through his investigations while in Russia, aided by his knowledge of tanning leather, the process of tanning what was known as Russia leather, which process had been a secret, was introduced into the United States. He was recalled in 1874 and made postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Grant. He supported Benjamin H. Bristow, secretary of the treasury, in his prosecution of the whisky ring. He also detected the Star Route irregularities and the overthrow of the combination was largely due to him. When Bristow resigned from President Grant's cabinet, Mr. Jewell also resigned, returning to Hartford, where he devoted himself to his tanning interests. He was a candidate before the Republican caucus for U.S. senator in 1876, but was defeated by two votes; was chairman of the Republican national committee and conducted the campaign resulting in the election of James A. Garfield in 1882. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 10, 1883.

Marshall Jewell

JEWELL, Theodore Frelinghuysen, naval officer, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 5, 1844; son of Thomas and Eleanor (Spencer) Jewell, grandson of William and Elizabeth (Köchendorfer) Jewell, and a descendant of George Jewell, who settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1680. He was appointed acting midshipman from Virginia, and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in November, 1864. He commanded a naval battery of field howitzers in defence of Washington in the civil war in June and July of 1863; was commissioned ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; master, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868; lieutenant-commander, March 26, 1869; commander, Jan. 26, 1885; captain, Feb. 1, 1898. He served on all the foreign stations, and was in command of the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., 1890–93; superintendent of the naval gun factory at Washington navy yard, 1893–96; lighthouse inspector of the 10th district, 1896–98; commanded the U.S. protected cruiser *Minneapolis* in the Spanish-American war on scouting service in the West Indies, 1898; was given command of the Brooklyn, May 11, 1899, and served in the Philippine Islands. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is the author of several pamphlets.

Theo Fr. Jewell

Chas. Jewett

JEWETT, Charles, physician, was born at Bath, Maine, Sept. 27, 1842; son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett and a descendant of Maximilian Jewett who emigrated from Bradford, England, in 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass. The Jewett lineage can be traced to Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first crusade. Charles attended the public schools of Bath, and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A. B. in 1864, A. M. in 1867. He studied medicine in 1867 under Dr. Hiram Lathrop of Cooperstown, N.Y., and attended lectures at the Long Island College hospital, the University Medical college, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated M.D. in 1871. He practised in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was married in 1868 to Abbie E. Flagg of New Hampshire. He was appointed professor of obstetrics and pediatrics in the Long Island College hospital in 1880; obstetrician to the hospital in 1882, gynecologist in 1899; consulting obstetrician to the Kings County hospital in 1893; surgeon-in-chief to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn throat hospital in 1893; consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick hospital in 1894; to the Central hospital in 1898; professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the Long Island College hospital, 1899–1900; was for many years chief of the department of diseases of children in St. Mary's hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and in 1900 was consultant to St. Christopher's hospital. He was elected a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear hospital in 1887; a trustee of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and its president, 1878–80; a member of the Brooklyn Pathological society; of the Brooklyn Gynecological society, and its president in 1893; of the New York Obstetrical society, and president in 1894; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the American Gynecological society, a member of the council in 1895, and first vice-president in 1900; of the American Academy of Medicine; vice-president of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid association; an honorary member of the British Gynecological society; of the Detroit Gynecological society, and honorary president of the obstetrical section of the Pan-American medical congress in 1893. He was elected president of the board of trustees of Bushwick hospital in 1895. He is the author of *Children Nursing; Outlines of Obstetrics; Essentials of Obstetrics;* and editor of *Practice of Obstetrics* by American authors.

JEWETT, Charles Coffin, librarian, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Aug. 12, 1816; son of the Rev. Paul and Eleanor (Punchard) Jewett. He was graduated from the Salem Latin school, Mass., and entered Dartmouth college, but transferred to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1835. He was principal of an academy at Uxbridge, Mass., 1835–37; and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1840, but was not ordained. He was librarian at Andover, 1837–40; was principal of Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass., 1840–41; was in charge of the library at Brown university and re-arranged and catalogued the books, 1842–48; and was professor of modern languages at Brown, 1843–48. While holding the chair at Brown, he spent two years and a half in France, Germany and Italy, studying the language of each country and making purchases of English and classical books amounting to seven thousand volumes under the direction of the library committee. Upon his return he was made librarian and assistant secretary at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., serving as such, 1848–58. He was superintendent of the Boston public library, 1858–68. He perfected a system of cataloguing by a stereotypic process, thereby saving both money and space. He is the author of: *Close of the Late Rebellion* (1842); *Catalogue of the Library of Brown University* (1843); *Facts and Considerations Relative to Duties on Books* (1846); *Notices of Public Libraries in the United States* (1851); *On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries and their Publication by Means of Separate Stereotyped Titles* (1852); *Catalogue of the Boston Public Library.* He died at Braintree, Mass., Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOYLSTON ST. BUILDING.

JEWETT, Edward Hurtt, educator, was born in Nottingham, England, March 21, 1830; son of William and Elizabeth (Wheatley) Jewett, and grandson of Robert and Katharine (Stanley) Jewett. He was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York, in 1856. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in 1857; was missionary at Boonville and Forestport, N.Y., 1856–60: rector of

Christ church, Dayton, Ohio, 1861–79, and was elected professor of pastoral theology and librarian at the General Theological seminary, Feb. 1, 1889. He was married, Dec. 30, 1863, to Sophia Seymour, daughter of Rutger Bleecker and Mary Forman (Seymour) Miller, of Utica, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Racine in 1877, and by the General Theological seminary in 1889, and that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1890. He is the author of : *Communion Wine* (1886); *Diabology ; the Person and Kingdom of Satan*, being the Bishop Paddock lectures for 1889.

JEWETT, Ezekiel, soldier and scientist, was born in Rindge, N.H., Oct. 16, 1791. His father was a physician, and the boy was educated in the common school. At the opening of the war of 1812 he enlisted, and was commissioned lieutenant in the 11th U.S. infantry, serving in the brigade of Gen. Winfield Scott in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and Fort Erie. He was commended by General Scott for distinguished bravery at Fort Erie. He crossed the South American continent from Buenos Ayres to join the Revolutionary army in Chili, S.A., in 1814, where he volunteered his services to Gen. Jósé Miguel de Carrera. He was given command of a regiment of lancers, and later of the entire cavalry force. On the defeat of the Revolutionists at Rancagua, Oct. 2, 1814, he fled with Carrera to Buenos Ayres, and accompanied him to the United States in 1815. He lived in New Hampshire, 1818–26, and pursued his studies in the natural sciences. He was in the quartermaster's department of the U.S. army, and commanded at Fort Niagara, N.Y., 1826–43, where he continued his ethnological studies, making a collection of material pertaining to the American aborigines. He removed in 1843 to Lockport, N.Y., where he gave his entire time to the study of geology, and in this connection traveled throughout Central America and the United States, gathering one of the finest collections of geological specimens in existence. He spent some months in California in 1849, investigating the mineral deposits along the coast, both for his own study and interest and for an English mercantile house. He was curator of the State museum at Albany, N.Y., 1856–66, and from 1866 spent his time in travel in California and the southern and western states. He also, at the suggestion of Agassiz, organized a summer school in geology, which he continued four years. He was corresponding member of the California Academy of Sciences. He gathered one of the finest collections of coins and medals in the United States, 1859–64, and was also a student of conchology, making an interesting collection of shells while on the Pacific coast. He gave his ethnological collection to the Smithsonian Institution, and his geological collection to Cornell university. He was married, in 1819, to Elizabeth Arnold, of Westmoreland, N.H., who died in 1862, and he then accompanied his daughter, Mrs. A. A. Boyce, to California. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton college, in 1862. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 18, 1877.

JEWETT, George Baker, educator, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Sept. 11, 1818 ; son of the Rev. Paul and Eleanor (Punchard) Jewett. He was graduated at Amherst in 1840 and at Andover Theological seminary in 1843. He was a tutor at Amherst, 1842–44 ; teacher at Lowell and Salem, 1845–49, and professor of Latin and modern languages at Amherst, 1850–54. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church at Nashua, N.H., May 24, 1855, serving one year, when he lost his leg in a railroad accident. He invented an artificial leg on an entirely new principle, and removed to Salem, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of artificial limbs. He also devoted much time to literary work. He is the author of : *Baptism vs. Immersion* (1869); *A Critique on the Greek Text of the New Testament, as Edited by the American Bible Union* (1869); edited Punchard's *History of Congregationalism* (Vols. III. and IV., 1880–81), and was assistant editor of Thayer's *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* (1886). He died in Salem, Mass., June 9, 1886.

JEWETT, Hugh Judge, railroad president, was born at Deer Creek, Harford county, Md., July 1, 1817. He was a brother of Judge Thomas L. Jewett, also a railroad president. He studied at Hiram college, Ohio ; was admitted to the bar at Elkton, Md., in 1838, and practised law in Clairsville, Ohio, 1840–48. He removed to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1848 ; was elected president of the Muskingum branch of the state bank in 1852 ; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1852 ; state senator, 1854–56 ; was appointed U.S. attorney for the southern district of Ohio in 1854, and was elected president of the Central Ohio Railroad company in 1857. He organized the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad company ; was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania railroad, and undertook the construction of the Kansas City and other western railroads. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 37th congress in 1860, for governor of Ohio in 1861, and for U.S. senator in 1863. He was appointed general counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1871, and was elected a representative in the 43d congress in 1872, but resigned in July, 1874, to accept the presidency of the Erie Railway company. He was appointed receiver of the company in 1875, and upon the reorganization was elected president of the board of directors. He was also president of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia railroad and of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad. He retired to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1884, and died in Augusta, Ga., March 6, 1898.

JEWETT, Joshua H., representative, was born at Deer Creek, Md., Sept. 13, 1812. He studied law and removed to Kentucky where he practised his profession in Elizabethtown. He was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59, serving as chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. He died at Elizabethtown, Ky.

JEWETT, Luther, clergyman and representative, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 24, 1772. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., in 1795. He studied medicine and commenced its practice in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1800. He received the degree of M.B. from Dartmouth in 1810 and continued to practice medicine during his lifetime. He was licensed to preach by the Coos association, and he supplied the pulpits of Newbury and other towns for ten years, 1821-31. He was a member of the state legislature for several years, and represented the northern district of Vermont in the 14th congress, 1815-17. He established the *Farmers' Herald* on July 2, 1825, the first newspaper published in St. Johnsbury, which he continued for four years; also the *Friend*, to help support the Masonic and Whig cause, which completed two volumes under his direction. He was the author of a thanksgiving sermon delivered Dec. 3, 1818, relating to the early ecclesiastical history of the town of St. Johnsbury, Vt. His brother, Calvin Jewett, M.D., Dartmouth, 1821, was also a physician of St. Johnsbury, and died there in 1853. Dr. Luther Jewett died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 8, 1860.

JEWETT, Milo Parker, educator, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 27, 1808; son of Dr. Calvin Jewett (1782-1853), Dartmouth, M.D., 1821; and nephew of the Rev. Luther Jewett (q. v.). He prepared for college at Bradford academy, Vt., and was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831. He was principal of Holmes academy, Plymouth, N.H., 1828-29 and studied law in the office of Josiah Quincy, Rumney, N.H., 1829-30. Abandoning the law he entered the Andover Theological seminary and was graduated in 1833. He lectured on the common school during his vacations, and these lectures started the movement which resulted in the common school system adopted by the state of New York. Upon his graduation at Andover he decided to teach rather than preach, and accepted a professorship in Marietta collegiate institute. He helped to raise funds for the college, founded the next year, and was professor of rhetoric and political economy at Marietta college, 1834-38. He was a member of the convention which led to the establishment of the common school system in Ohio in 1836 and was sent abroad by the state to investigate the school systems of Europe, and his report created universal interest throughout the United States. He united with the Baptist church in January, 1839, resigned his professorship at Marietta college, and became a Baptist minister. He established and was principal of Judson Female institute at Marion, Ala., and conducted, in connection with this school, the *Alabama Baptist*. In 1855 he returned north and established Cottage Hill seminary for girls at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and was its principal 1855-61. While in Poughkeepsie he met Matthew Vassar and suggested to him the plan of a thoroughly equipped and endowed college for the higher education of young women. Mr. Vassar adopted the plan, and when Vassar college was established in 1861, Professor Jewett was made its first president, serving 1861-64. In 1862 he visited Europe to inspect its universities, libraries and art galleries on which he made a report on his return, and at the same time made a report on the organization of Vassar college. He was attacked with almost total blindness, and resigned the presidency of Vassar in 1864. He subsequently settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was made honorary president of the Female college; chairman of the board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin; president of the board of health, of the State Temperance society, of the County Bible society; and chairman of the Baptist Educational association. The University of Rochester conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1861. He is the author of: *Jewett on Baptism* (1840); *Report of the President's Visit to Europe* (1863); *Report on the Organization of Vassar College* (1863); *Relation of Boards of Health to Intemperance* (1874); *A Plea for Academies* (1875); *The Model Academy* (1875.) He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 9, 1882.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

JEWETT, Sara, actress, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1847. She was educated at a school in Lenox, Mass., and privately in Cambridge, Mass., where she made a marked success in amateur theatricals. Meeting with financial reverses she adopted the stage as a profession and studied in New York with Fanny Morant, through whom she became acquainted with Augustin Daly, and she first appeared at the old Fifth Avenue theatre, Sept. 3, 1872, as Mabel Wyckoff in "Diamonds." She continued in Daly's company till 1879, when she became leading lady of the Union Square company, touring the principal cities of the United States. She also appeared at the old Fifth Avenue theatre as Anne Page in "Merry Wives of Windsor," Mrs. Lynx in "Married Life" and Maria in "School for Scandal." In the new Fifth Avenue theatre she made successes of her several rôles, and at the Union Square, her Lillian Westbrook in "The Banker's Daughter," the young wife in "Miss Multon," Lea Henderson in "Daniel Rochat," and Adrienne in "A Celebrated Case" made her quite famous. In the spring of 1885, she retired from the stage. She died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 27, 1899.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne, author, was born in South Berwick, Maine, Sept. 3, 1849; daughter of Dr. Theodore Herman Jewett. She was educated at Berwick academy, Maine, and travelled extensively in Europe, Canada and the United States. She is the author of: *Deephaven* (1877); *Play-Days* (1878); *Old Friends and New* (1879); *Country By-Ways* (1881); *The Mate of the Daylight and Friends Ashore* (1883); *A Country Doctor* (1884); *A Marsh Island* (1885); *A White Heron and Other Stories* (1886); *The Story of the Normans Told Chiefly in Relation to the Conquest of England* (1887); *The King of Folly Island and; other People* (1888); *Betty Leicester* (1889) *Strangers and Wayfarers* (1890); *A Native of Winby* (1893); *The Life of Nancy* (1895); *The Country of the Pointed Firs* (1896); *The Queen's Twin and Other Stories* (1899). In the November, 1900, *Atlantic Monthly* appeared the first chapters of *The Tory Lover*, a historical romance.

JOCELYN, George Bemies, educator, was born in New Haven, Gonn., Jan. 3, 1824; son of Jared Curtis and Mary (Bemies) Jocelyn. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826, and from there to New Albany, Ind., in 1830. He acquired his preparatory education at the Methodist Episcopal seminary, New Albany, and was graduated from Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university, A. B., 1842, A.M., 1848. He commenced the study of law, but began to preach and was received in the Indiana conference in 1843. He was married, June 12, 1845, to Catharine M. Lyons. He established in 1845, and was president of Whitewater college, a select school at Vincennes, Ind.; and was principal of the preparatory department of Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, 1845–49. He was president of the Female college, New Albany, Ind., in 1849, and principal of Scribner high school, in 1850. He edited the *Odd Fellows Magazine*, 1851–55; was professor of natural sciences and mathematics at Whitewater college, 1853–55, and president of that institution, 1855–56; agent for the Northwestern university in 1857; pastor of the Fifth Street M. E. church, Des Moines, Iowa, 1858–59; pastor of Old Zion church, Burlington, Iowa, 1859–61; president of the Iowa Wesleyan university, 1861; pastor of Asbury chapel, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1862–64; president of Albion college, Albion, Mich., 1864–69 and 1871–77; and pastor of the Division Street M. E. church, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1870. He received the degree of D.D. from Indiana Asbury in 1875. He died at Albion, Mich., Jan. 27, 1877.

JOHNES, Edward Rodolph, lawyer and author, was born at Whitesboro, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1852; son of William Pierson and Anna Louisa (Gold) Johnes; grandson of Charles Alexander Johnes, and a descendant of Edward Johnes of Charlestown, Mass., 1629, and Southampton, L. I., 1644. He prepared for college in Geneva, N.Y., and was graduated from Yale, class poet, in 1873. He travelled in Egypt and the east, 1873–74; was graduated from Columbia Law school in 1876, and admitted to the bar in the same year. He represented Venezuela in the boundary dispute between that country and England, and received the Venezuelan decoration of the cross and star of the Order of Bolivar; was counsel in the Nicaragua and Costa Rica boundary case and aided in obtaining a charter for the Nicaragua canal; was counsel for Canon Bernard, whose case involved the King of Belgium and Leo XIII.; and for the Crouse will case, involving $4,000,000. He was elected a member of the American Geographical society; the American Archæological society and of the University, St. Nicholas, New York Yacht and other clubs. He is the author of: *History of Southampton, L. I.* (1878); *Briefs by a Barrister* (verse, 1879); a pamphlet entitled *The Monroe Doctrine as Applied to the Venezuelan Boundary Question* (1887); *Circumstantial Evidence of a Future State* (1888); *Romance of a Missal and other Poems* (1901); and many essays, poems and magazine articles.

JOHNS, Clayton, composer, was born at New Castle, Del., Nov. 24, 1857; son of James McCalmont and Eliza (Hopkins) Johns; and grandson of Chancellor Kensey (q. v.) and Maria (McCalmont) Johns, and of James and Eliza (Jacquet) Hopkins. He was educated in public and private schools at New Castle, at Rugby academy, Wilmington, Del., and was a special student at Harvard college, 1879–81. He studied music in Berlin, 1882–84, and on his return settled in Boston, Mass., as a pianist, composer and teacher. He spent much time in London, England, where his compositions became popular. He composed over one hundred songs, several pieces for piano, piano and violin, short choral works and two movements for string orchestra.

JOHNS, Henry Van Dyck, clergyman, was born in Newcastle, Del., Oct. 13, 1803; son of Kensey and Ann (Van Dyck) Johns. He was a student at Princeton and was graduated at Union with honors in 1823. He matriculated at the General Theological seminary, class of 1827; was made deacon in 1826 and ordained priest in 1827. He organized Trinity church, Washington, D.C.; was chaplain of the U.S. senate in 1832–33; removed to Rochester, N.Y., in 1833, and was rector of All Saints, Frederick, Md., 1836; of Trinity, Baltimore, 1837; of St. Andrews', Baltimore, 1838–43; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843, and was rector of Christ church, Baltimore, 1844–54 and of Emmanuel, which he founded, 1854–59. He died in Baltimore, Md., in 1859.

JOHNS, John, fourth bishop of Virginia and 39th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New Castle, Del., July 10, 1796; son of Chancellor Kensey and Ann (Van Dyke) Johns, and grandson of Kensey and Susannah (Galloway) Johns and of Gov. Nicholas Van Dyke, second president of the commonwealth of Delaware. John was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818: studied at the Princeton Theological seminary, 1816–17; took deacon's orders May 6, 1819, and was ordained priest in 1820. He was in charge of All Saints' parish, Frederick, Md., 1819–29, and was rector of Christ church, Baltimore, Md., 1829–37 and of the Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, 1737–42. He was elected assistant bishop of Virginia, May 21, 1842, and was consecrated Oct. 13, 1842, by Bishops Griswold, Meade, Ives and Whittingham. Upon the death of Bishop Meade, March 14, 1862, he succeeded him as bishop of the diocese. He was the fifteenth president of William and Mary college, Fredericksburg, Va., 1849–54. He was married first to Juliana Johnson, of Frederick, Md., secondly to Jane Shaff, of Georgetown, D.C., and thirdly to Mrs. Smithgate. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey and from the University of the City of New York in 1834, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1855. He is the author of: *Memorial of Bishop Meade* (1857). He died in Fairfax county, Va., April 5, 1876.

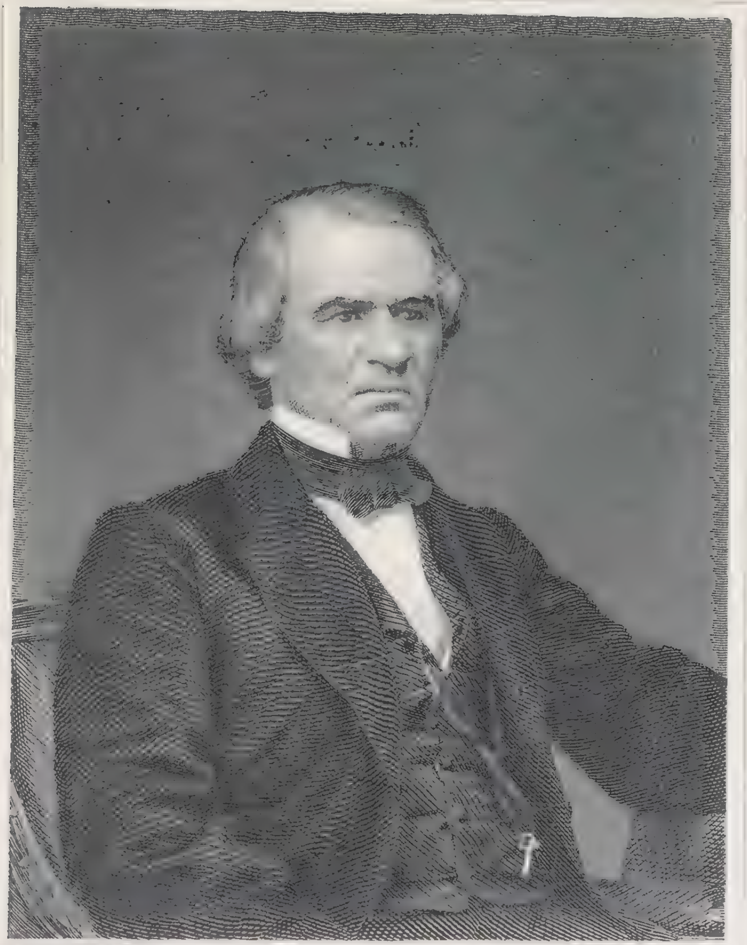
WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

JOHNS, Kensey, chancellor, was born at West River, Md., June 14, 1759; son of Kensey and Susannah (Galloway) Johns, and a descendant of Richard Johns, of "The Cliffs," Maryland, who was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, in 1630, and came to America in 1692. He served in the Revolutionary war as a "minuteman;" studied law under Judge Samuel Chase, of Annapolis, Md., and subsequently under George Reade, of New Castle, Del., where he practised his profession for twelve years. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Gov. Nicholas Van Dyke, of New Castle, Del. He was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1792, and was appointed by Governor Clayton U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Reade, but was refused admittance to the senate as a session of the legislature had intervened after the vacancy had occurred. He succeeded George Reade as chief justice of Delaware, serving 1798–1828, and was chancellor of the state, 1828–32. He died in New Castle, Del., Dec. 21, 1848.

JOHNS, Kensey, representative, was born in New Castle, Del., Dec. 10, 1791; son of Chancellor Kensey and Ann (Van Dyke) Johns. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1810; studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He was the representative from Delaware in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31, and was appointed chancellor of the state as successor to his father, serving 1832–57. He was married to Maria McCalmont. Jefferson college, Pa., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1846. He died in New Castle, Del., March 28, 1857.

JOHNSON, Alexander Smith, jurist, was born in Utica, N.Y., July 30, 1817. He was graduated from Yale in 1835; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised in New York city. He was a judge of the New York court of appeals, 1846–60; U.S. commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound companies; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1846–60; commissioner of the court of appeals in 1873 as successor to Judge Ward Hunt, and U.S. judge of the second judicial district, 1873–78. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1859. He died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, Jan. 26, 1878.

JOHNSON, Andrew, seventeenth President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 29, 1808; son of Jacob and Mary (McDonough) Johnson. His father was city constable and porter in the state bank of Raleigh and lost his life through rescuing Thomas Henderson, editor of the Raleigh *Gazette*, from drowning. Andrew's early education was neglected, and in 1818 he was apprenticed to J. J. Selby, a tailor, in Raleigh, with whom he remained until 1824, when

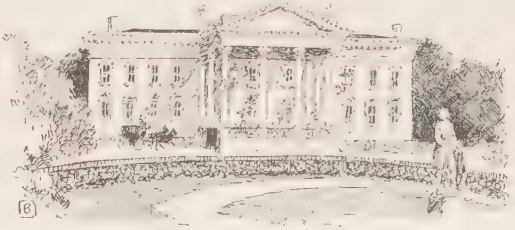


ANDREW JOHNSON

Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON'S TAILOR-SHOP GREENEVILLE, TENN.

he ran away and settled at Laurens Court House, S.C., where he worked at his trade until 1825. He returned to Raleigh and offered to pay Selby for the unexpired term of his indenture, but as no amicable settlement could be arrived at he removed with his mother to Tennessee, and settled in Greeneville in September, 1825. He erected a little shop and engaged in the tailoring business. He was married, May 27, 1826, to Eliza McCardle, the daughter of a shoemaker in Leesburg. She had obtained a good education and to her he was indebted for his education, as at the time of his marriage he could scarcely read or write. He progressed rapidly with his studies, his business flourished, and in a short while he was enabled to build himself a one-story brick house in which he lived during the first years of his political successes. In 1828 he was elected one of the aldermen of the town, was re-elected in 1829, and was mayor of the city, 1830–33. He was appointed a trustee of Rhea academy by the county court in 1831, and participated at the meetings of a debating society at Greeneville college. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834–37, and was again elected in 1839. He supported Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, for President in 1836, opposing Martin Van Buren; but in 1840 he was a Van Buren elector. He was a state senator from Greene and Hawkins counties in 1841, and was one of the "immortal thirteen" Democrats who refused to meet the house in joint convention, thus preventing the Whigs from electing a U.S. senator. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 28th–32d congresses, 1843–53, his first speech to that body being in support of the resolution to restore to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. He also supported the annexation of Texas, and defeated the ten per cent. tax on tea and coffee. Although opposed to the Clay compromise, he supported the compromise measures of 1850, as a matter of expediency. He was elected governor of Tennessee, Oct. 17, 1853, over Gustavus A. Henry, the Whig candidate, and was re-elected in 1855 over Meredith P. Gentry. He was a member of the U.S. senate, 1857–62, and urged the passage of the homestead bill, and opposed the grant of land for the construction of a Pacific railroad. He was opposed to secession, and on Dec. 13, 1860, he introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of a President and Vice-President by district votes, senators by a popular vote, and to limit the term of the Federal judges to twelve years. His anti-slavery views made him many enemies in the south, but this loss was more than offset by his increased popularity in the north. He was appointed by President Lincoln military governor of Tennessee, March 4, 1862. He urged the holding of Union meetings throughout the state, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that Nashville was prevented from falling into the Confederate possession. He raised twenty-five regiments for service in the state, levied a tax on the wealthy southern sympathizers, to be used in behalf of the families of the poorer Confederate soldiers, and did much to strengthen the Union cause in Tennessee. Upon the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for President, June 6, 1864, Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice-President, and was inaugurated, March 4, 1865. On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and Johnson was immediately sworn in as President by Chief-Justice Chase, at his quarters in the Kirkwood house, Washington. President Johnson held his first cabinet meeting in the Treasury building, April 15, 1865, and invited all the members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet to remain with him, it being understood that Senator James Harlan would supplant John P. Usher as head of the interior department, and when Secretary Harlan was again elected U.S. senator in 1866, President Johnson appointed Orville H. Browning as his successor in the interior department. Soon after the close of the civil war, the President declared a special amnesty "to all except fourteen specified classes of citizens." After this proclamation the difference between the President and the party that had elected him, on the question of the reserved rights of the states, became apparent. He held that the southern states had never been out of the Union; that the state leaders were wholly responsible, and that the Federal government had no power to refuse the states re-admission. This policy was directly contrary to the opinion held by the Republican leaders. He also held that the right of suffrage to the negroes was a matter of internal regulation of the individual states and beyond the control of congress. He appointed provisional governors for the seven seceded states, instructing them to



THE WHITE HOUSE,—1849-1866.

organize state governments and pass laws on the negro question in conformity with the will of the voters of the respective states. When congress met in December, 1865, it was overwhelmingly Republican, and the first breach between the President and the party was the veto of the Freedmen's bureau act, February, 1866, on the grounds that it had been passed by a congress in which the southern states were not represented. On March 27, 1866, the President vetoed the civil rights act, making freedmen citizens without a vote, but it was passed over his veto, and on June 16, 1866, the proposed 14th amendment to the constitution was disapproved by the President but was ratified and declared in force, July 21, 1838. The opposition to the President by his party caused Attorney-General Speed to resign in July, 1866, and Henry Stanbury was appointed attorney-general. Postmaster-General Dennison also resigned from the cabinet in July, 1863, and the President appointed Alexander W. Randall in his place. The second Freedmen's Bureau act was vetoed in July, 1868, but was passed over the President's veto, and the act giving negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia was passed over his veto in December, 1866. An attempt to impeach the President was made in this congress, but it failed, and in January, 1867, an act to deprive him of the right to proclaim general amnesty was passed, but was disregarded. By the incorporation of a clause in the army appropriation bill the President was deprived of his power as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the clause providing that all orders of the executive be promulgated by the general of the army, who was not to be removed without the consent of congress. The act for the admission of Nebraska to the Union, providing that no law denying the right of suffrage in the state on account of race or color should ever be passed, was also vetoed by the President and passed over his veto. The "bill to provide efficient governments for the insurrectionary states" was passed over his veto, and the southern states were thus divided into military districts, each district under a brigadier-general of the U.S. army, who was to preserve order until a state government could be established, and the state was admitted into the Union. He also vetoed the tenure-of-office act, which was passed, providing, among other things, that members of the cabinet should not be removed without the approval of the senate; and if congress was not in session, the President could suspend, but not remove, an official, and in case the senate, at the next session, should not ratify the suspension, the official should be re-instated. On Aug. 5, 1867, the President requested Secretary Stanton to resign his office as secretary of war, and upon his refusal, he was suspended and General Grant was appointed secretary of war *ad interim*. The senate refused to ratify the suspension, General Grant resigned and Mr. Stanton again entered upon his duties. The President removed him, and on Feb. 21, 1868, appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas secretary *ad interim*. This removal was declared illegal by the senate, Mr. Stanton refused to surrender the office, and General Thomas did not enter the service. A resolution was passed for the impeachment of the President, Feb. 24, 1868, the eleven articles of impeachment charging him in various forms with violation of the tenure-of-office act; with violation of the constitution; with conspiracy to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act, and with conduct and utterances tending "to bring the high office of President into contempt, ridicule and disgrace." The trial was presided over by Chief-Justice Chase, and was conducted on the part of the house of representatives by B. F. Butler. One of the counsel for the defence was William M. Evarts, of New York. During the trial, which lasted for three months, Mr. Johnson made a tour through the north and west, which was characterized by his enemies as "swinging round the circle." He made strong speeches against the acts of congress, declaring that "the 39th congress was not a constitutional legislature," and upon these speeches were based additional articles for impeachment. The test vote was made, May 16, 1868, thirty-six votes being needed to convict. The senate stood thirty-five for conviction to nineteen for acquittal. On the result of the impeachment trial being announced Secretary Stanton resigned, and on June 2, 1868, President Johnson appointed Gen. John M. Schofield secretary of war, and he was continued in office by President Grant. Secretaries Seward, McCulloch and Welles, and U.S. Ministers Charles Francis Adams, Cassius M. Clay, George P. Marsh and John P. Hall, all appointed by President

HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

Lincoln, were retained through his administration by President Johnson. Mr. Adams resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by Reverdy Johnson, and Gen. John A. Dix was appointed, in 1866, U.S. minister to France, John Hay, chargé d'affaires, being transferred to Austria as chargé d'affaires, and in 1868, Henry M. Watts, of Pennsylvania, was made U.S. minister to Austria and Austria-Hungary. Upon the expiration of his term of office, March 4, 1869, Mr. Johnson returned to Tennessee. He was a candidate for the U.S. senate, and in 1872 was candidate for representative in congress for the state at large, but was defeated. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1875, and before the end of the first session, he returned to Tennessee to visit his daughter, at Carter's Station, where he was stricken with paralysis, and died. He was buried at Greeneville, Tenn., and a monument was erected to his memory by his family. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1866. He died at Carter's Station, Carter county, Tenn., July 30, 1875.

JOHNSON, Benjamin Pierce, agriculturist, was born in Canaan, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1793. He was graduated at Union college in 1813, studied law in Hudson, N.Y., and practised in Rome, N.Y. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1827–30; president of the New York State Agricultural society in 1845, its corresponding secretary, 1847–69; and a commissioner to the World's fairs in London in 1851 and 1862. He was editor of the New York *Farmer*, 1842–44; the *Transactions* of the New York Agricultural society, 1846–54, and the *Journal* of the New York Agricultural society, 1850–52. He is the author of: *The Dairy* (1857) and numerous reports, papers and essays on agricultural subjects. He died in Albany, N.Y., April 12, 1869.

Bradley T. Johnson

JOHNSON, Bradley Tyler, soldier, was born in Frederick, Md., Sept. 29, 1829; son of Charles Worthington and Eleanor Murdock (Tyler) Johnson; grandson of Col. Baker and Catharine (Worthington) Johnson and of William Bradley and Harriet (Murdock) Tyler; great-grandson of Col. Nicholas Worthington of Belvoir, and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Johnson, who was born in Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, in 1644, and settled in Calvert county, Md., in 1690; and of Robert Tyler, who immigrated to Prince George county, Md., 1660. Col. Baker Johnson was a Revolutionary soldier and fought at Brandywine and Germantown. Bradley Tyler Johnson was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1851; studied law at Harvard, 1850–51, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Frederick, Md., 1851–61. He was elected state's attorney of Frederick county, November, 1851; chairman of the Democratic state committee, 1859, and delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1860, and supported the southern wing of the party. When the civil war broke out he organized a company at his own expense and served in the 1st Maryland (Confederate) regiment as its captain. He was promoted major, June 16, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, July 21, 1861, and colonel, March 18, 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general of cavalry, June 28, 1864, and commanded his regiment in all the battles of the Shenandoah valley and in the seven days' battles around Richmond, Va. At Harrisburg, June 6, 1862, Colonel Johnson had his horse shot under him, and on the death of Gen. Turner Ashby, Johnson with his regiment "drove the enemy off with heavy loss," capturing Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Kane of the Pennsylvania "Bucktails"; and in the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, by direction of General Ewell, he carried one of the captured bucktails, the insignia of their beaten foe, affixed to his colors as a trophy. On Aug. 28, 1862, he commanded the 2d brigade of Jackson's division and in the raid around Pope's army captured a messenger with important dispatches, that disclosed to Jackson the tactics of the Federal commanders. The remnant of his regiment, decimated by loss, was mustered out and he was assigned to Gen. T. J. Jackson's division. He commanded a brigade under Early in 1864, and took part in the attack on Washington. On July 3, 1864, at Leetown, he drove Mulligan across the railroad, and was in turn driven back by Siegel, who reinforced Mulligan, and on June 11 he warned Early of the reinforcement of Washington by two corps from General Grant's army, and Early withdrew from before the city. As an acknowledgment of his services in defeating the purposes of Kilpatrick's and Dahlgren's raids around Richmond, Feb. 28, 1864, Colonel Johnson's services were recognized in general orders, and he was presented with a sabre of Gen. Wade Hampton. He took heroic measures to feed the Federal prisoners in North Carolina while in command of the post at Salisbury, N.C., 1864–65. After the war he settled in Richmond, Va., and practised law, 1865–79. He removed to Baltimore and continued his practice there, 1879–90. He was a member of the Democratic national convention, 1872; a member of the Virginia state senate, 1875–79, and president of the electoral college of Maryland in 1884. He is the author of: *Chase's Decisions* (1876); *The Foundation of Maryland* (1883); *Memoirs of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston* (1891); *General Washington* in the "Great Commanders" series (1894); *The Confederate History of Maryland* (1899); and the article: "Stonewall Jackson's Intentions at Harper's Ferry" in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.*

JOHNSON, Bushrod Rust, soldier, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1817. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1840; served in the war against the Seminole and Creek Indians and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1844. He was promoted captain; participated in many of the battles of the Mexican war, 1847–48, and was advanced to the rank of colonel. He was superintendent and professor of the Western Military institute, Georgetown, Ky., which became the literary department of the University of Nashville, April 4, 1855, and at the beginning of the civil war he left the university and entered the Confederate army with the commission of brigadier-general. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, where he served as chief of staff to Gen. J. B. Floyd, but subsequently escaped; was severely wounded at Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade, as he did in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, at Perryville in 1862, and at Stone's River in 1863. He commanded a division at the battle of Chattanooga, where he discovered the weakness of the Federal right, and entering the gap with his division, began the flank movement to the right which drove the corps of Crittenden and McCook, with the commanding general, from the field. He then took part in the defence of Knoxville, December, 1863, where he commanded Buckner's division. He was promoted major-general in 1864. While engaged in the defence of Drewey's Bluff, Va., he took part in opposing the assault upon the Richmond railroad above Petersburg by General Butler, May 6–7, 1864, and at Drewey's Bluff, May 16, he captured the enemy's guns and lost more than one-fourth of his division. He withdrew the remainder of his force to Petersburg, and Butler took possession of Bermuda Hundred. He commanded the South Carolina troops in the charge on the crater at Petersburg and captured three colors and 130 prisoners. He commanded a division at the surrender at Appomattox, and after the war he returned to Tennessee, where in May, 1870, with Gen. E. Kirby Smith, he arranged with the trustees of the University of Nashville to conduct a collegiate department with Montgomery Bell academy as a preparatory school. General Johnson became professor of applied mathematics, and principal of the collegiate department but in June, 1874, the department was forced to close its doors on account of the impoverished condition of the south. He died in Brighton, Ill., Sept. 11, 1880.

JOHNSON, Cave, cabinet officer, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1793. He received a liberal education at Cumberland college, and in 1811 raised a company among the students of which he was made captain, and which he tendered to General Jackson, who refused their services, advising them to return to their studies. He studied law in the office of W. W. Cooke until 1813, when he served as deputy brigade-quartermaster in his father's brigade of Tennessee militia in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1814 and practised at Clarksville, Tenn. He was elected prosecuting attorney for his circuit in 1817; was a Democratic representative in the 21st–24th congresses, 1829–37; and in the 26th–28th congresses, 1839–45. He was postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Polk, 1845–49; judge of the circuit court in 1853; president of the Bank of Tennessee, 1854–60, and U.S. commissioner in settling the affairs of the United States and Paraguay Navigation company in 1860. He took no part in the civil war, as he was sixty-nine years old, but sympathized with the South and was pardoned by President Johnson in 1865. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate as a Unionist, but declined to serve. He died in Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1866.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

JOHNSON, Charles Frederick, educator, was born in New York city, May 8, 1836; son of Charles Frederick and Sarah Dwight (Woolsey) Johnson; grandson of Robert Charles and Katharine (Bayard) Johnson and of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey; and a descendant of Samuel Johnson, who came from Lincoln, England, about 1630, settled in Guilford, Conn., and was president of King's college, New York. He was graduated from Yale in 1855; and studied law, but did not practise. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1865–70, engaged in business at Oswego, N.Y., in 1872, and became professor of English literature at Trinity college, Conn., in 1883. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1885 and that of Litt.D. in 1898. He was twice married: first, in 1872, to Elizabeth J. McAlpine; and secondly, in 1884, to Ellen Wadsworth Terry. After 1890 he engaged in literary work. He is the author of: *Three Englishmen and Three*

Americans (1886); *English Words* (a text-book, 1891); *Elements of Literary Criticism* (1897); *What Can I do for Brady, and Other Poems* (1898); *Outline History of English and American Literature* (1900), and contributions to periodicals.

JOHNSON, David, governor of South Carolina, was born in Louisa county, Va., Oct. 3, 1782. He removed with his father's family to Chester district, S.C., in 1789; was admitted to the bar in 1803, and practised at Union Court House, S.C. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1812; circuit judge, 1815–24; judge of the court of appeals, 1824–35; chancellor, 1835–49, and governor of South Carolina, 1846–48. He died at Limestone Springs, S.C., Jan 7, 1855.

David Johnson

JOHNSON, David, artist, was born in New York city, May 10, 1827; son of David and Eliza (Daymon) Johnson, and grandson of Joseph Daymon. His father, a native of Dorchester, Mass., built the first mail coaches in America, which ran from Albany to Troy, N.Y. His mother was born in Philadelphia, Pa. David was educated in the public schools, and except for a few lessons from Jasper F. Cropsey at the beginning of his career he received no instruction in art. He spent his professional life in New York, and his landscapes, all on American subjects, are in many of the best public and private collections. He was married in 1869 to Maria Louise West. He was elected an associate National Academician in 1860 and an Academician in 1862, and was one of the founders of the Artists' Fund society. He received medals from the Centennial exposition in 1876 and from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' association, Boston, Mass. He exhibited at the Academy: *Echo Lake* (1867); *On the Wallkill River* (1869); *New Berlin, N.Y.* (1870); *View of Barrytown, N.Y.* (1871); *Lake George* (1874); *Near Noroton, Conn.* (1876); *Greenwood Lake* (1877); *Morning at Harbor Island* (1878); *Dollar Island* (1880). He exhibited *Scenery on the Housatonic* at the Centennial exposition, which was also shown at the Paris Salon of 1877; *Old Man of the Mountain*, and *A Brook Study* which received one of the first awards. Among many other important works are: *Way to Church* (1873); *Views of Pompton, N.J.* (1882); *A September Afternoon* (1882); *Oak Grove, Genesco, N.Y.* (1883); *Oaks in the Genesee* (1883); *Pasturage* (1884); *Sunset* (1885); *Under an Oak* (1886); *Sweet Day* (1887); *Landscape and Cattle* (1887); *Clearing Mt. Lafayette, N.H.* (1888); *Summer* (1888); *Giant of the Meadow* (1889); *A Scene at Ghent, N.Y.* (1894).

JOHNSON, David Bancroft, educator, was born at La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1856; son of David Bancroft and Margaret E. (White) Johnson; grandson of Joseph and Martha (Barker) Johnson, and of Jonathan D. and Ann (McNeese) White, and a direct descendant of John Johnson, who came from England to America with Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He earned the money by which he prepared for and paid tuition in college, and was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1877. He was first assistant of the boys' high school at Knoxville, Tenn., 1877–79, and assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Tennessee, 1879–80. He was principal of the graded schools at Abbeville, S.C., 1880–82, and organized the graded schools at Newbern, N.C., in 1882, and at Columbia, S.C., 1883–95. Aided by the Peabody board of instruction, he established the Winthrop Training School for Teachers at Rockhill, S.C., in 1886, which became in time a state institution under the name of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial college, of which he was elected president in 1895. He also organized the branch of the Y.M.C.A. at Columbia, S.C., and was its president, 1885–94, and chairman of the state executive committee of the Y.M.C.A., 1885–94. He formed the South Carolina Association of School Superintendents in 1889, and was president of the State Teachers' association, 1884–88.

JOHNSON, Eastman, painter, was born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of Augusta, Maine, and in 1842 began to work on portraits in black and white and in pastel. He removed to Washington, D.C., with his parents in 1845, and there made portraits of many public men, including Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams. He also had among his sitters while in Boston, Mass., 1846–49, Longfellow and his family, Emerson, Hawthorne and Sumner. He studied at the Royal academy in Düsseldorf, 1849–50; with Leutze, 1850–51, and later in Paris, Italy and Holland, spending four years at the Hague, where he painted "The Savayard," and "Card Players," his first important pictures in oil. He returned to the United States in 1856, and lived among the Indian tribes on the northern shores of Lake Superior in 1856–57. He painted "Old Kentucky Home" in Washington, D.C., in 1858, which established his reputation. He resided in New York after 1858 and in 1860 was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, where he annually exhibited. His more noted pictures include: *Husking Bee*, *The Stage Coach*, *The Pension Agent*, *Prisoner of State*, *Sunday Morning*, *The Barefoot Boy*, *Dropping Off*, *Fiddling His Way*, *Bo Peep* (exhibited at the Royal academy, London), *A Group of Children*, *Old Whalers of Nantucket*, *Milton Dictating to His Daughter* and the portraits of *Two Men*; of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison; of W. H. Vanderbilt, Commodore Vanderbilt, Secretary Folger, William B. Astor, John D. Rockefeller, W. D. Sloan, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Dolly Madison, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden.

JOHNSON, Ebenezer Alfred, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1813; son of Ebenezer and Sarah Bryan (Law) Johnson. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; taught school at New Canaan, Conn., 1833–35, and was a tutor at Yale, 1835–37. He was admitted to the New Haven bar in 1837, but did not practise. He was professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of the City of New York, 1838–91. He was twice married: first, on Aug. 18, 1842, to Margaret Fox, daughter of Dr. John Van Cleve, and secondly, on July 9, 1851, to Harriet, daughter of William B. Gilley. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1867 and that of L.H.D. in 1888. He published educational works, including text-books with notes on the orations of Cicero. He died in Yonkers, N.Y., July 18, 1891.

JOHNSON, Edward, soldier, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., April 16, 1816. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Kentucky, was graduated, 1838, and assigned to the 6th infantry as 2d lieutenant. He served in the Florida war, 1838–41; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1839; was stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and on the Indian frontier, 1842–46; served in the war with Mexico, engaging in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847; skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847; battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13–14, 1847, and at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847. He was brevetted captain, Sept. 8, 1847, for meritorious services during the Florida war; major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, and on his return home he was presented with swords of honor by his native state. He was in the recruiting service, 1847–48, on sick leave, 1848–50; in the recruiting service, 1850–52; and was promoted captain and assigned to the 6th infantry, April 15, 1851. He served on frontier duty at Fort Atkinson, Kan., 1853; Fort Riley, Kan., 1853–54; Fort Laramie, Dak., 1854–55, and in the quelling of the Kansas disturbances, 1856–58. He was in the Utah expedition and on the march to California in 1858; at Fort Miller, Cal., 1858–59, and in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1860–61. He resigned from the U.S. army, June 10, 1861, to accept the colonelcy of the 12th Georgia volunteers in the Confederate army. He was made brigadier-general in 1862 and major-general in 1863. He was wounded at the battle of McDowell, Va., where he commanded a brigade, May 8, 1862; commanded a division in Early's corps in the engagements at Winchester and Martinsburg Pike, June 14–15; in the occupation of Carlisle, Pa., June 27, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2–4, 1863. He also led his division at Payne's Farm, Nov. 27, 1863; in the battle of the Wilderness, May 2–8, 1864, and at Spottsylvania, where he was taken prisoner with his entire division after gallantly resisting the onslaught of the Federal army under Hancock at the "Bloody Angle," May 12, 1864. He was exchanged and commanded a division in Lee's corps, Hood's army, in the invasion of Tennessee, holding possession of Florence, Ala., Oct. 30, 1864, and taking part in the disastrous battles before Nashville, being captured at Spring Hill, Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. In 1865 he retired to his farm in Chesterfield county, Va. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1873.

JOHNSON, Edward Payson, clergyman, was born in Peru, Ind., Jan. 26, 1850; son of the Rev. Asa and Julia Warner (Sadd) Johnson; grandson of Asa and Clarissa (Carver) Johnson, and a descendant of Capt. Isaac Johnson, who came to America with Governor Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and on his mother's side of William Spencer, who emigrated from southeastern England in 1631. Edward attended the district schools at Redfield and Wiscotta, Iowa, where his father was a Presbyterian home missionary, 1857–70; attended Knox academy, at Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated from Wabash college, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1876, and from the Auburn Theological seminary in 1875. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Sandy Hill, N.Y., 1875–79; Marshall, Mich., 1879–86; Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., 1886–91, and in January, 1891, was installed pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church of Albany, N.Y., whose first pastor was Johannes Megapolensis (1642). He was married, Jan. 23, 1878, to Clara Brownell, of Troy, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers college in 1896. He is the author of: *Historical Manual of the Presbyterian Church of Sandy Hill, N.Y.* (1876); *Our Two Hundred and Fifty Years: an Historical Sketch of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch of Albany, N.Y.* (1898) and contributions to church periodicals.

Eliza Johnson

JOHNSON, Eliza McCardle, wife of President Johnson, was born in Leesburg, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1810. She was the only daughter of a widow, who removed to Greeneville, where the daughter received a superior education for the time and place. Mrs. McCardle died in April, 1854. On May 27, 1826, Eliza McCardle was married to Andrew Johnson, a young journeyman tailor, who came from South Carolina and settled in Greeneville, then her home. She soon discovered the latent talent in her husband, and devoted herself to its development. Under her instruction he added largely to his small fund of self-acquired knowledge, and two years after their marriage he was elected alderman of the city, and in 1830 mayor. In 1861 she accompanied her husband to Washington, D.C., where he was U.S. senator, but was obliged to return to her home on account of ill-health, after a stay of two months. When her husband was appointed military governor of Tennessee in 1862 she was not able to join him, although ordered beyond the Confederate lines by Gen. E. Kirby Smith on April 24, 1862, and for several months she was kept in constant terror by accounts of his assassination and other false rumors of bodily harm, a price having been set on his head. She obtained a pass through the Confederate lines in September, 1862, for herself and children, including Mr. and Mrs. Stover and family; but they were detained in Murfreesboro by General Forrest until she received permission from the Richmond government to join her husband. Governor Johnson was elected vice-president in 1864, and his wife and family remained in Nashville until his inauguration as President on the death of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865. She then went to Washington with her family, including their daughters, Martha and Mary. Martha was born in Greeneville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1828, was educated at Georgetown, D.C., and during her school days was a frequent guest of Mrs. Polk, wife of the President, at the White House. She had returned to Greeneville in 1851, and on Dec. 13, 1857, was married to David T. Patterson, a local judge and lawyer. Another daughter, Mary, was born in Greeneville, Tenn., May 8, 1832, and in April, 1852, married Daniel Stover, who died in 1862, leaving her with three children. Mrs. Stover was a member of her mother's family during the trying times of 1862, and escaped with her husband and children to Nashville, where Mrs. Johnson's eldest son, Charles, died by being thrown from his horse. These two daughters relieved Mrs. Johnson of the social cares of the White House during her husband's administration, she being most of the time an invalid, and at its close she returned with the family to Greeneville, where soon after her son, Col. Robert Johnson, died. Her husband died suddenly, July 13, 1875, while visiting their youngest daughter in Carter county, and his body was brought to her desolate home and buried in the cemetery there. She survived him but a few months, and died at the home of her eldest daughter, at Bluff City, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1876.

Ellen C. Johnson

JOHNSON, Ellen Cheney, reformer, was born in Athol, Mass., Dec. 20, 1819; daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Holbrook) Cheney. She was an only child, and was brought up largely in the companionship of her father, a cotton manufacturer, who taught her to fish, swim and ride on horseback, as well as to attend to the lighter duties of the farm, especially the care of the young animals and of the plants and flowers. She was educated at schools in Ware and Francestown, N.H., and took a prominent place in temperance movements of the time. She removed with the family to Boston, and was married in 1838 to Jesse C. Johnson, a business man of Boston, who died in 1881. In 1861 her interest in the welfare of the soldiers was awakened, and she became associated with Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis in relief movements for the sick and wounded. She was connected with the U.S. Sanitary commission, and served on the finance and executive committees of the New England auxiliary branch, which she helped to organize. Her interest in the cause did not end with the war, but she continued in touch with the families of soldiers as long as she lived, and in many ways lightened the burdens thrown on them by the war. She was a pioneer in the movement for the reformation of women, especially in providing separate and better prison accommodations for women criminals. She was a member of the board of prison commissioners, 1879–84, and superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Mass., 1884–99, her predecessors in office having been Eudora C. Atkinson, the organizer of the work, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher and Clara Barton, 1882–84. Her administration of the affairs of the reformatory was eminently successful, and included not only the care of the unfortunates and of discharged convicts, but of the large farm and dairy attached to the institution, which was a model of neatness and profitable management. She attended by invitation the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in London known as the "Women's Congress," where she read a paper on "Women in Prison," June 27, 1899, and while in London, England, as the guest of the Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., bishop of Rochester, she died suddenly, June 28, 1899. A memorial tablet was placed in the chapel of the reformatory by Mr. and Mrs. James M. Barnard in July, 1900.

JOHNSON, Emory Richard, economist, was born at Waupun, Fond du Lac county, Wis., March 22, 1864; son of Eli and Angeline (Nichols) Johnson, and grandson of Elihu and Anna (Chaffee) Johnson and of Alanson and Jerusha (Irish) Nichols. His ancestors came from England and Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Early in the nineteenth century they removed to New York state. His parents settled in Wisconsin in 1850. He was fitted for college at the state normal school at Oshkosh, and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1891. He was a post-graduate student at Johns Hopkins, 1890–91; at Munich, 1891–92; at Berlin during the summer semester of 1892; and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1892–93, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. He was principal of schools at Boscobel, Wis., 1888–90; instructor in economics at Haverford college; lecturer on transportation in the University of Pennsylvania, 1893; instructor in transportation and commerce there, 1894–96, and after 1896 assistant professor of transportation and commerce. In May, 1899, he was appointed expert agent on transportation by the U.S. industrial commission, which position he resigned, Dec. 28, 1899. On June 9, 1899, President McKinley appointed him on the Isthmian canal commission, and the University of Pennsylvania granted him leave of absence for the academic years of 1899-1901. In 1894 Dr. Johnson took charge of the book department of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and in 1896 became one of its two associate editors. He began specializing in transportation while at the University of Wisconsin, where he prepared a special honor thesis on "The Rise and Fall of the Whig System of Internal Improvements." The study of inland navigation was continued later at Johns Hopkins and in Europe. He is the author of: *Inland Waterways: Their Relation to Transportation* (1893); a paper on *The Century's Commercial Progress* in "Triumphs and Wonders of the Nineteenth Century" (1899); numerous papers in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Review of Reviews*, *The Independent*, and *National Geographic Magazine*, and articles in various other publications.

JOHNSON, Franklin, educator and author, was born at Frankfort, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1836; son of the Rev. Hezekiah and Eliza Shepherd (Harris) Johnson, and grandson of the Rev. Eleazar and Martha (Rounds) Johnson. He was graduated from Hamilton Theological seminary in 1861; was pastor of Baptist churches in Michigan and New Jersey, 1861–73; studied in German universities, and travelled in Egypt and the Holy Land, 1869–70; was pastor at Cambridge, Mass., 1874–88; and acting editor of the *Watchman*, 1876–78. He resided in Athens, Greece, 1888–89; was president of Ottawa university, Kansas, 1890–92; assistant professor of church history and homiletics, University of Chicago, 1892–94; associate professor, 1894, and became full professor in 1895. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Jena, Germany, in 1869, and that of LL.D. from Ottawa university, Kansas, in 1898. He is the author of: *Dies Iræ; The Stabat Mater Dolorosa; The Gospel According to Matthew, with Notes; Moses and Israel; Heroes and Judges from the Lawgiver to the King; True Womanhood —Hints on the Formation of Womanly Character; A Romance in Song—Heine's "Lyrical Interlude"; The New Psychic Studies in Their Relation to Christian Thought; The Quotations of the New Testament from the Old Considered in the Light of General Literature* (1896); *The Home Missionaries* (poem, 1899); contributions to encyclopædias and reviews, and translations of Latin and Anabaptist hymns.

JOHNSON, George W., governor of Kentucky, was born near Georgetown, Ky., May 27, 1817; son of William Johnson and grandson of Col. Robert Johnson, a pioneer settler of Kentucky. George was graduated from Transylvania university, studied law and practised in Georgetown, Ky. He abandoned the law and turned his attention to agriculture, engaging in farming in Kentucky and cotton planting in Arkansas. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1838–40, and was twice defeated for Democratic presidential elector. He was chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon Cassius M. Clay and seize the press and other printing apparatus of the *True American* and ship them to Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1845. He was despatched by Governor Magoffin, Aug. 19, 1861, to President

Davis, to elicit his assurance that Kentucky's neutrality would be respected. In company with John C. Breckinridge and others, he labored to place Kentucky by the side of the seceding states. He introduced the organization of a provisional government for Kentucky, which was brought into effect by the convention held at Russellville, Ky., Nov. 18–21, 1861. A constitution was adopted, Mr. Johnson was elected provisional governor on Nov. 18, 1861, and on Dec. 10, 1861, Kentucky was admitted as a member of the Confederacy. Governor Johnson was mortally wounded while fighting as a private in the 4th Kentucky regiment at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was succeeded by Richard Hawes. He died at Shiloh, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

JOHNSON, Hale, reformer, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., Aug. 21, 1847 ; son of John B. and Sarah A. (Davisson) Johnson ; grandson of Hezekiah Johnson, who served in the war of 1812. His father served in the civil war in the 72d Indiana volunteers. Hale Johnson received an academic education ; served in the civil war in the 135th Indiana volunteers, 1864–65 ; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and established himself in practice at Newton, Ill., in 1877. He joined the prohibition party in 1882 and was the candidate of that party for representative in congress, attorney-general and governor ; and in 1896, for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Joshua Levering for President, the ticket receiving 132,007 popular votes. He was active in state and national campaigns and in amendment campaigns in Michigan and Ohio, and in 1900 was chairman of the Illinois Prohibition state committee and a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Prohibition national convention.

JOHNSON, Helen Kendrick, author, was born at Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1843 ; daughter of Asahel Clark and Anne (Hopkins) Kendrick ; granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Clark and Esther (Thompson) Kendrick ; and a descendant of John Kenrick, who was born in York, England, in 1604, settled in Boston, Mass., about 1630, and removed in 1656 to his farm in Newton, Mass., at a point still called Kenrick's Bridge ; and of Dr. Sewall and Prudence (Hart) Hopkins. She was educated at the Oread institute at Worcester, Mass. She was married to Rossiter Johnson, May 20, 1869, and from that date till 1873 their home was in Concord, N.H. They then removed to New York city. She originated and founded, in 1886, The Meridian, a woman's club to meet at noonday for discussion of social, literary and economic topics. Mrs. Johnson was editor of the *American Woman's Journal*, 1893–94 ; *A Dictionary of Quotations* (1895), and also edited the following books for children : *Tears for the Little Ones* (1878) ; *Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them* (1881) ; *Poems and Songs for Young People* (1884) ; *The Nutshell Series* (6 vols., 1885). She is the author of *The Roddy Books* (3 vols., 1874–76) ; *Raleigh Westgate* (1889); *Woman and the Republic* (1897), and frequent contributions to periodicals.

JOHNSON, Henry, senator, was born in Tennessee, Sept. 14, 1783. His parents were natives of Virginia. He was a lawyer in Bringiers, Orleans Territory ; clerk of the second superior court of the territory, 1809–11 ; judge of the court of the parish of St. Mary, 1811–18 ; a member of the constitutional convention from Attakapas county in 1812, and Whig candidate for representative from Louisiana in the 13th congress, 1812. He practised law in Donaldsonville, La., 1813–17. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1817, to fill the unexpired term of William C. C. Claiborne, who died Nov. 23, 1817, serving, 1817–23. He was re-elected in 1823, but resigned in 1824 on his election as governor of Louisiana, and was succeeded by Dominique Bouligny. He was governor of Louisiana two terms, 1824–28 ; was defeated for the U.S. senate in 1829, by Edward Livingston ; was a Whig representative from Louisiana in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and was the defeated candidate for governor in 1842. He was elected U.S. senator in 1844, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Porter, and he served in the senate, 1844–49. He then practised law at New River, La. In the senate he favored the annexation of Texas and the repeal of the tariff of 1846. In 1850 he was the unsuccessful contestant for representative in the 31st congress to fill the term of Charles M. Conrad, appointed secretary of war in Fillmore's cabinet. He was married to Miss Key, of Maryland. He died on his plantation at Pointe Coupée, La., Sept. 4, 1864.

JOHNSON, Henry Clark, educator, was born at Homer, N.Y., June 11, 1851 ; son of Eardley Norton and Elizabeth Matilda (Hay) Johnson ; grandson of Clark Munson Johnson and of Henry Hay, and a descendant of English and Dutch ancestors, respectively. He was graduated at Cortland academy in 1867 ; studied Roman law under Professor James Hadley of Yale, and was graduated at Cortland academy in 1867, and from Cornell university, A.B., 1873. He was married in 1874 to Kate Loder, daughter of the Hon. Morgan Lewis Webb, of Cortland, N.Y. He studied law under Judge William H. Shankland, and at Hamilton college, 1873–75, graduating LL.B. in 1875, and was immediately admitted to

Henry Clark Johnson

practise in all the courts of the state. He was head master of the Ury school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1875–77 ; head master of St. Paul's school, Garden City, L.I., N.Y., 1877–79 ; principal of the city high and normal school, Paterson, N.J., 1879–81 ; professor of the Latin language and literature in Lehigh university, 1881–88 ; president of the Central high school, Philadelphia, Pa., and professor of constitutional and international law there, 1888–93 ; and principal of the School of Pedagogy for Men from its foundation, in 1891, to 1893. On Jan. 1, 1894, he engaged in the active practice of the law in New York city, where he became special council for the Manhattan Elevated railroad, and council for the Knights of Labor in the Ford franchise tax bill before the New York legislature in 1900, and council for the Typographical Union No. 6 against the New York *Sun.* He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart college in 1877. He became a member of the American Historical association ; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science ; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science ; of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences ; of the Pennsylvania Historical society ; of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and corresponding member of several European learned societies. He is the author of : *The First Three Books of Homer's Iliad* (1879, 2d ed., 1885); *The Satires of Persius* (1884); *The Agricola and Germania of Tacitus* (1885); *The Bucolics and Georgios of Virgil* (1885); *The Æneid of Virgil* (1893); *Cicero de Amicitia* (1894); *The Satires of Juvenal.*

JOHNSON, Henry Underwood, representative, was born in Cambridge City, Ind., Oct. 28, 1850 ; son of Nimrod Hoge and Catharine (Coyle) Johnson ; grandson of Nathan and Sarah (Hoge) Johnson, and of John and Christiana (Ingle) Underwood. He was educated at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. ; was admitted to the bar in February, 1872, and established himself in the practice of law at Richmond. He was prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, Ind., 1876–80 ; state senator from Wayne county in 1887, and a Republican representative from the 6th Indiana district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th congresses, 1891–99. While serving in the 55th congress, he was chairman of the election committee, No. 2, and a member of the banking and currency committee. He removed in 1899 to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of law.

JOHNSON, Herman Merrill, educator, was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1815 ; son of Miles and Chloe (Dunning) Johnson. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1839 ; was professor of ancient languages at St. Charles college, Mo., 1839–42 ; at Augusta college, Ky., 1842–44 ; professor of ancient languages and literature in the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1844–50, being acting president in 1844–45 ; and at his suggestion in 1849 a system of scholarships at reduced rates was devised, and resulted in the sale of 25,000 years of tuition, which will probably be cancelled in 1910. He was professor of philosophy and English literature in Dickinson college, Pa., 1850–60 ; and president of the college and professor of moral science, 1860–68. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1852, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He edited *Orientalia Antiquiora Herodoti* (1854), and contributed to the *Methodist Quarterly Review.* He died at Carlisle, Pa., April 5, 1868.

JOHNSON, Herrick, educator, was born in Caughnewaga, Montgomery county, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1832 ; son of John J. and Lydia (French) Johnson ; grandson of John Johnson. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1857, and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1860. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Buffalo in 1859 and ordained by the presbytery of Troy in 1860. He was married, Sept. 6, 1860, to Catharine Spencer Hardenbergh, of Auburn, N.Y. He was colleague pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Troy, N.Y., 1860–62 ; pastor of the Third church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1862–67 ; of the First church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–74 ; professor of homiletics and pastoral theology at Auburn Theological seminary, 1874–80 ; pastor of the Fourth church, Chicago, Ill., 1880–83 ; and became professor of homiletics at McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., in 1880. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1882 ; president of the board of aid for colleges and academies from its organization in 1883, and president of the board of ministerial education in Philadelphia, 1870–74. He received the degree of D.D. from Western Reserve college in 1867 ; that of LL.D. from Wooster university in 1882 and that of D.C.L. from Omaha university in 1890. He is the author of : *Christianity's Challenge* (1882) ; *Plain Talks About the Theatre* (1883) ; *Revivals, their Place and Power* (1883) ; *Presbyterian Book of Forms* (1889), and sermons and articles published in periodicals.

Herschel V Johnson

JOHNSON, Herschel Vespasian, statesman, was born in Burke county, Ga., Sept. 8, 1812. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1834; studied law meantime under Judge Gould of Augusta, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Augusta, Ga., 1834–39. He removed to Jefferson county in 1839, and entered politics as a Democrat during the Harrison and Van Buren contest in 1840, when he declined the nomination for representative in the 27th congress. He was nominated for the 28th congress in 1842, but was defeated. He removed to Milledgeville, the state capital, in 1844; refused to allow his name to stand for governor of the state in 1845, and again in 1847; was a Polk presidential elector in 1845, and was appointed U.S. senator in 1848 by Governor Towns to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Walter T. Colquitt, and served from Feb. 14, 1848, until March 3, 1849. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1856; was circuit judge, 1849–53; was a Pierce and King elector for the state at large in 1851; and was governor of the state two terms, 1853–57. He was nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1860, on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas for President, the ticket securing 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes. He was opposed to the secession of Georgia, but after the state seceded, he was elected C.S. senator, serving 1862–65. He inaugurated the peace movement in the south on the basis of state sovereignty in 1864 and was president of the state constitutional convention of October, 1865, that repealed the secession act, repudiated the state war debt of $18,000,000, and abolished slavery. He received thirty-eight votes for U.S. senator in 1866. After the war he resumed his practice of the law, and was placed on the circuit bench for a term of eight years, serving 1873–80. He was married to Ann Fromentine (Polk) Walker, widow of Robert Walker, of Georgia, and seven of their nine children reached maturity. He died in Jefferson county, Ga., Aug. 16, 1880.

JOHNSON, Horace Chauncey, painter, was born in Oxford, Conn., Feb. 1, 1820; son of Almon and Luestra (Jordan) Johnson; grandson of Timothy and Amy (Terrell) Johnson, and a descendant of Col. Ebenezer Johnson, of Derby, Conn. He attended school at Cheshire, Conn., and received his first instruction in art from Alfred H. Emmons, of Hartford, Conn., subsequently taking a course in the antique school of the National Academy of Design, New York city. In 1856 he went to Rome, Italy, where he received instruction from Ferraro; also studying at the English life school, and portrait-painting under William Page. He maintained studios in Rome, Italy, and at Waterbury, Conn. His works include: *Roman Mother* (1857); *Roman Peasants on the Campagna* (1858); *Grape Gatherers of Gensano* (1858); *Italian Kitchen* (1865); *Betrothal of Joseph and Mary* (1865); *Italian Girls at the Fountain* (1885); *Azrael* (1885); *Rebecca at the Well* (1886), all of which are figure paintings.

JOHNSON, Isaac, governor of Louisiana, was the son of a British officer who settled in the province of Louisiana during the Spanish régime. He was educated a lawyer, practised in West Feliciana parish and became popular and successful. He was a Democrat in politics; a representative in the state legislature; judge of the third district, and in 1845 was elected governor of Lousiana as successor to Alexander Morton. He was inaugurated in 1846, and the same year issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to reinforce General Taylor on the Rio Grande. Thousands responded to his call, and these troops enabled General Taylor to capture Matamoras. He was a supporter of the public-school system, and during his administration the state house and penitentiary at Baton Rouge were completed. At the close of his term in 1850 he returned to the practice of law. He died at the Verandah hotel, New Orleans, La., March 15, 1853.

JOHNSON, James, representative, was born in Orange county, Va., Jan. 1, 1774; son of Robert Johnson, who removed to the "dark and bloody" ground of Kentucky in 1779, and settled in what is now Scott county. James served as a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and commanded the right wing of the U.S. forces in the battle of the Thames. He engaged in contracting to furnish the U.S. troops on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers with supplies, 1819–20. He was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 19th congress, 1825–26. He died at Great Crossings, Ky., Aug. 14, 1826.

JOHNSON, James, governor of Georgia, was born in Robeson county, N.C., Feb. 24, 1810; son of Peter and Nancy (McNeil) Johnson. His grandparents were immigrants from Scotland. His parents being unable to send him to college, he borrowed money from a society of Presbyterian ladies and attended the University of Georgia. He was graduated in 1832, dividing the first honors of the class with Alexander H. Stephens and William H. Crawford, Jr. He taught school, studied law, 1832–35; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and in 1836 settled in practice at Columbus, Ga. He was representative from Georgia in the 32d congress, 1851–53; was defeated for re-election by Alfred H. Colquitt; was a member of the Native American convention in 1857, and a delegate to the Native American state convention of 1858 that nominated Warren Akin for governor. At the close of the civil war he was appointed provisional governor of Georgia by President Johnson, and served from June 17 to Dec. 19, 1865. He was a candidate for the U.S. senate in 1866; collector of U.S. customs at Savannah, Ga., 1866–69; judge of the superior court of the Chattahoochee circuit by appointment for an unexpired term, July 1, 1869, was reappointed, Oct. 19, 1870, for eight years, and resigned, Oct. 1, 1875, to resume the practice of law. He was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1872. He was married in 1834 to Ann Johnson, of Jones county, Ga., who died in Columbus, Nov. 7, 1890. Of their nine children only one survived him, Walter H. Johnson, who was in 1900 U.S. marshal for the northern district of Georgia. Judge Johnson died at his plantation in Chattahoochee county, Ga., Nov. 30, 1891.

JOHNSON, James Neely, governor of California, was born in Warwick county, Indiana, in 1825. He was educated in his native state and in 1849 removed to California. He studied law and then settled in practice in Sacramento, where he was city attorney and district attorney. He was elected governor of the state of California by the Native American party in 1855, serving 1856–58. After the close of his term he removed to Carson, Nev., where he engaged in the practice of law, and was appointed judge of the supreme court. He was married in 1852 to a daughter of J. C. Zabriskie, a prominent lawyer. He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1872.

JOHNSON, James T., representative, was born in Putnam county, Ind., Jan. 19, 1839. He was educated in the public schools, studied law, 1861–62, and in July, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 6th Indiana cavalry. He was transferred to the 8th Tennessee cavalry in September, 1863, receiving a commission as 2d lieutenant. He resigned in January, 1864, on account of disability. He subsequently served as commissary sergeant of the 133d Indiana infantry, was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster of the 149th Indiana infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, was prosecuting attorney, 1866–68; a representative from Parke county, Ind., in the state legislature in 1868, and state senator from the counties of Parke and Vermillion, 1874–78. He was a Republican representative from the eighth Indiana district in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89. After the expiration of his service in congress he engaged in the practice of law in Rockville, Ind.

JOHNSON, Jeremiah Augustus, archæologist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1836; son of Lorenzo D. and Mary (Burges) Johnson; grandson of Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson and a descendant of James Gibson, who took part in the siege of Louisburg; and of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, of Plymouth colony. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1870 and later to the bar of the U.S. supreme court and other Federal courts. He served as U.S. consul at Beirut, Syria, 1858–67, and as consul-general, 1867–70, when he resigned the office, returned to New York, and settled in the practice of law, being employed as counsel for many railroads and large corporations. He discovered the famous Hamath stones in Syria with the Hittite inscriptions and wrote an account of them in 1870. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy in New York; president of the Confederate Council of Good Government clubs, and of Good Government Club E to Promote Education and the Public Schools; a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform association; a member of the New England society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of American Revolution, the Union League, City and Lawyers' clubs, and a director of the Legal Aid society.

JOHNSON, John, clergyman, was born at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 25, 1829; son of Dr. Joseph and Catharine (Bonneau) Johnson; grandson of William Johnson, soldier and patriot of the Revolution, in South Carolina. He was educated at Charleston, S.C.; engaged in civil engineering on the surveys, construction and operation of railways, 1847–57, and then entered the University of Virginia, studying for two years and taking honors there. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, in North and South Carolina and Georgia as lieutenant, captain and major of engineers; and was for fifteen months engineer in charge of Fort Sumter during its heavy and prolonged bombardments; there he was twice wounded. He was also present at the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, N.C. He was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1866, was in charge of Grace church, Camden, S.C., 1866–71, and in 1871 was made rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C. He was repeatedly a clerical deputy from South Carolina to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1891 and that of LL.D. from Charleston college in 1896. He is the author of: *The Defence of Charleston Harbor 1863–65* (1890), and various contributions to local periodicals.

JOHNSON, John Butler, educator, was born at Marlboro, Ohio, June 11, 1850; son of Jesse and Martha (Butler) Johnson; grandson of Dempsey and Margaret (Harrison) Johnson; and a descendant on both sides of Virginia Quakers who emigrated to Ohio about 1820. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Ohio; was graduated from the University of Michigan, C.E., 1878; served as a civil engineer on the U.S. Lake and Mississippi River surveys, 1878–83, and was professor of civil engineering at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1883–99. He conducted a large testing laboratory at Washington university, St. Louis, in which all the U.S. timber tests were made; this work was started by the U.S. Forestry bureau in 1891. He was chosen dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1899. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1886; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1891 and the Institution of Civil Engineers of London in 1892. He was president of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in 1898 and was active in extending technical and commercial education in America. He was married, Nov. 12, 1879, to Phœbe E. Henby, of Wabash, Ind. He superintended the index department of the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies* from its organization in 1884, and published two volumes of index notes to engineering literature (1892). He is the author of: *Theory and Practice of Surveying* (1886); *Modern Framed Structures* (1892); *Engineering Contracts and Specifications* (1895); *The Materials of Construction* (1897), and numerous contributions to current engineering literature.

JOHNSON, John Milton, physician, was born in Smithland, Livingston county, Ky., Jan. 15, 1812; son of Col. Robert Johnson, and a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came to America in 1700. He was educated at home by his father, studied medicine with a physician of Madisonville, Ky., and began practice in 1833. When the epidemic known as the "milk sickness" was prevalent in western Kentucky, 1840–45, he was successful in the treatment of the disease and his notes upon it were published in the London *Lancet* and other medical journals. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made surgeon of the post at Atlanta, Ga., was later medical director for General Hardee's division, and served under General Bragg in all his engagements. After the close of the war he settled in Atlanta, Ga. He was elected president of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine, 1875, and was professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in Atlanta Medical college, 1868–72. He died in Atlanta, Ga., May 18, 1886.

JOHNSON, John Trimble, representative, was born in Great Crossings, Ky., Oct. 5, 1788; son of Col. Robert Johnson, one of the early settlers and defenders of Bryan's Station, Ky., and brother of Richard Mentor Johnson. He was educated as a lawyer. He volunteered in the war of 1812 as an aide to Gen. William H. Harrison. He was five times elected a representative in the state legislature and was a representative in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25. On Dec. 20, 1826, John Trimble resigned as judge of the new appellate court and Frederick W. S. Grayson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Grayson refused the position, as did James D. Breckenridge, and Johnson was appointed, serving nine months. He subsequently united with the Christian church and devoted himself exclusively to the spreading of the gospel. He was one of the leaders of this denomination, and contributed to its support. He died in Lexington, Mo., Dec. 17, 1856.

JOHNSON, John Wesley, educator, was born in Westport, Mo., March 22, 1836; son of Charles and Keziah (Trapp) Johnson; grandson of John Johnson, the pioneer settler of Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10, 1825; and a great-grandson of Alexander Johnson, who was born in North Carolina and moved to Nashville, Tenn. John Wesley removed with his father to Oregon in 1850, driving an ox team across the plains. His early education was procured at the pioneer district schools, and he was graduated from Yale in 1862. He was married, July 3, 1865, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of William Lysander Adams, of Yamhill county, Oregon. He organized the high school of Portland, Oregon, and in 1876 he was asked by the state legislature to organize the University of Oregon. He was its first president and professor of Latin, continuing in office for seventeen years, when he resigned the presidency, but retained the professorship until his death. He was a leader in organizing educational institutions in Oregon. He died at Eugene, Ore., Sept. 14, 1898.

JOHNSON, Joseph, governor of Virginia, was born in Orange county, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1785. When he was fifteen years of age his father removed to Bridgeport, Harrison county, Va., and Joseph acquired what education he could in the evenings when the farm work was done. He served in the war of 1812 as captain of a rifle company, and in 1815 was elected to the state legislature. He was a Democratic representative in the 18th–20th congresses, 1823–29; in the 22d congress as successor to Philip Doddridge, who died Nov. 19, 1832; in the 24th–26th congresses, 1835–41, and in the 29th congress, 1845–47. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of Virginia, 1850, and was governor of the state, 1852–56. During the civil war he was a firm supporter of the Confederate cause. He died in Bridgeport, W. Va., Feb. 27, 1877.

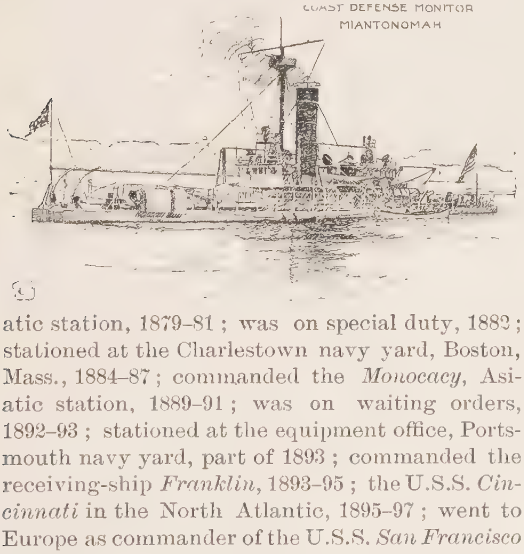
JOHNSON, Joseph French, financier, was born at Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1853; son of Gardner Nye and Eliza (French) Johnson, and grandson of Silas Nye and Susan (Whipple) Johnson. His ancestor, John Johnson, immigrated from England in 1635 and settled at Millbury, Mass., where he was a selectman. Joseph attended the public schools and Jennings seminary, Aurora, Ill., Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1873–74; Harvard college, 1874–75; University of Halle, Germany, 1875–76, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1878. He was a teacher of classics at Harvard school, Chicago, Ill., 1878–81; and was engaged on the staffs of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, 1881–84; the Chicago *Tribune*, 1884-90; the Spokane, Wash., *Spokesman*, 1890–93. He was married, Aug. 4, 1884, to Caroline Temperance Stolp, a descendant of Hannah Duston. He was associate professor of business practice at the University of Pennsylvania, 1893–94; was appointed professor of journalism in the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, and lecturer on finance in the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1899. He was appointed, in 1899, expert for the industrial commission, and made a report upon railroad financiering in May, 1900. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1893 and of the American Economic association in 1896. He is the author of: *Principles of Money, Applied to Current Problems* (1896); *Proposed Reforms of the Monetary System* (1898); *Money and Credit* (1900); *A Discussion of the Interrogatories of the Monetary Commission*, and contributions to periodicals on the subject of finance.

JOHNSON, Joseph Horsfall, first bishop of Los Angeles, and 179th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Schenectady, N.Y., June 7, 1847; son of Stephen and Eleanor (Horsfall) Johnson; grandson of Caleb and Mary (Beach) Johnson, and a descendant of William Johnson of Waterford, Conn. He was graduated from Williams college in 1870, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1873. He was made deacon, 1873; ordained priest, 1874, and was in charge of Holy Trinity church, Highland, N.Y., 1873–79; rector of Trinity church, Bristol, R.I., 1873–81; St. Peter's church, Westchester, N.Y., 1881–86, and Christ church, Detroit, Mich., 1886–96. He was consecrated bishop of the newly-organized diocese of Los Angeles, Cal., at Detroit, Feb. 24, 1896, by Bishops Davies, Worthington, Talbot, Abiel Leonard, W. A. Leonard, Nicholson and Gailor. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashotah in 1895. Bishop Johnson made St Paul's church, Los Angeles, the pro-cathedral of the diocese and became its official head, having four assistants in the administration of the services and the care of the parish.

JOHNSON, Madison Conyers, financier, was born near Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 21, 1806; son of William Johnson and grandson of Col. Robert Johnson, pioneer to Scott county, 1779. He was graduated from Transylvania university, A.B., with first honors in 1823, and LL. B. in 1825. He became a leading lawyer of Kentucky. In 1837, when the Northern Bank of Kentucky was formed on the ruins of the old Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of the Commonwealth, Mr. Johnson was made director, and was elected president in 1858, holding both positions till his death. He was a member of the commission to prepare the Kentucky code of practice in 1850; and was a representative in the legislature in 1853–54, and again, 1857–58. At his suggestion, made to Secretary Windom in 1890, the three per cent. U.S. bonds were issued, which resulted in a saving of millions of dollars to the government. He was a trustee of Transylvania university and president of the law department of Kentucky university, 1865–86. He died in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 7, 1886.

JOHNSON, Martin Nelson, representative, was born in Racine county, Wis., March 3, 1850; son of Nelson and Anna (Selheim) Johnson. He removed to Iowa in 1850 and was graduated from the State University of Iowa, A.B., 1873, LL.B., 1876. He taught in the California Military academy, Oakland, 1873–75, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was a representative in the 15th general assembly of Iowa, 1877; state senator, 1878–82, and presidential elector on the Hayes ticket in 1876. He removed to Dakota Territory in 1882 and took up government land, on which he thereafter resided. He was elected district attorney of Nelson county, Dakota Territory, in 1886 and 1888; a member of the constitutional convention of North Dakota in 1889; chairman of the first Republican state convention, 1889, and in November of that year received forty-two out of a total of eighty votes for U.S. senator at the Republican legislative caucus, but was defeated in the joint convention. He was a representative at large in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th congresses, 1891–98, and was succeeded by Burleigh Folsom Spalding, Republican.

JOHNSON, Mortimer Lawrence, naval officer, was born at Nahant, Mass., June 1, 1842; son of Walter and Hannah (Pratt) Johnson; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Cox) Johnson, and a descendant of Lieut. Francis Cox, of the Revolutionary army. He was appointed naval cadet from Massachusetts to the U.S. Naval academy, Nov. 29, 1859, and ordered into active service in May, 1861. He was commissioned ensign, Sept. 16, 1862; promoted lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; and served on the *Susquehanna*, *Sabine* and *Wabash* in the South Atlantic squadron in all operations under Admirals Du Pont and Dahlgren from May, 1861, to August, 1864, when he was transferred to the steam frigate *Colorado*, took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was flag lieutenant in command of the U.S.S. *Estella* from January to September, 1865. After the civil war he served on various duties and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; commander, April 26, 1878; captain, May 9, 1893. He served on the U.S.S. *Plymouth*, European station, 1868–70; at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1870–71; on the receiving-ship *Sabine*, 1873–74; the receiving ship *Ohio* at Charlestown, Mass., 1875; the *Wabash*, 1875–78; commanded the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic station, 1879–81; was on special duty, 1882; stationed at the Charlestown navy yard, Boston, Mass., 1884–87; commanded the *Monocacy*, Asiatic station, 1889–91; was on waiting orders, 1892–93; stationed at the equipment office, Portsmouth navy yard, part of 1893; commanded the receiving-ship *Franklin*, 1893–95; the U.S.S. *Cincinnati* in the North Atlantic, 1895–97; went to Europe as commander of the U.S.S. *San Francisco* in 1897; commanded the double-turreted monitor *Miantonomah* in the North Atlantic squadron during the Spanish-American war, 1898. He was captain of the Charlestown navy yard, 1898–1901, and was promoted rear-admiral Jan. 29, 1901.



JOHNSON, Oliver, reformer, was born at Peacham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1809. He was brought up on a farm, learned the trade of a printer at the office of *The Watchman and Gazette* in Montpelier, Vt., and in 1829 went to Boston, where in 1831 he established with Leonard W. Kimball *The Christian Soldier*, in opposition to the doctrine of Universalism. Mr. Johnson was among the earliest disciples of William Lloyd Garrison, and an active worker in the anti-slavery cause. He was one of the twelve men who organized in Boston in 1832 the New England Anti-Slavery society, having for its fundamental principle the duty of immediate emancipation. When Mr. Garrison was sent to England in 1833 as an agent of this society, Mr. Johnson took his place as temporary editor of the *Liberator*. On several occasions in subsequent years, including 1838 in Mr. Garrison's absence, he occupied the same post. In 1836 he was appointed a travelling agent of the American Anti-Slavery society, and on his lecturing tours he met much opposition and personal abuse, notably in being mobbed at Greenville, R.I. He served as corresponding secretary and lecturer of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery society, 1837–38. In 1840 when the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* was founded in New York city he took editorial charge until a permanent editor could be found, and in the spring of 1841 Lydia Maria Child assumed the editorship. He then resumed the work of an anti-slavery lecturer, and in 1842 returned to Boston as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He was an assistant to Horace Greeley on the *Tribune*, 1844–48, but was obliged to relinquish his place on account of ill-health. In 1848 he established the *Republican*, a free-soil paper, in Philadelphia, Pa., and he edited the *Practical Christian*, Milford, Mass., 1848–65; the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* at Salem, Ohio, 1848–51, and the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in Philadelphia, 1851–53, when he assumed charge of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* in New York. Here he remained until slavery was abolished. He was married, in 1863, to Jane, daughter of John S. C. Abbott. Mrs. Johnson was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1833, and died at Binghamton, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1900. Mr. Johnson was managing editor of the *Independent*, 1865–70, resigning that post to take charge of the *Weekly Tribune* at the request of Horace Greeley. He was managing editor of the *Christian Union*, 1873–76, under the direction of Henry Ward Beecher. Subsequently he was editor of the Orange, N.J., *Journal* for several years, and was an assistant editor of the New York *Evening Post*, 1881–89. He is the author of: *Consider This, Ye that forget God* (1832); *An Address on Slavery* (1835); *Correspondence with George F. White, With an Appendix* (1841); *Life of William Lloyd Garrison and His Times* (1881). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1889.

JOHNSON, Philip, representative, was born in Warren county, N.J., Jan. 17, 1818. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. He removed with his father to Mount Bethel, Pa., in 1839, and was a student at Lafayette college, 1842–44.

paying his tuition by teaching penmanship. He taught in a planter's family in Mississippi, 1844–46; studied at Union Law school, Easton, Pa., 1846–48, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was clerk of the court of quarter sessions, 1848–53; representative in the state legislature, 1853–54; chairman of the Democratic state convention, 1857; a commissioner of revenue, 1859; representative in the 37th, 38th and 39th congresses, 1861–67; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of Aug. 29, 1864, at Chicago, Ill. He received the degree of A.M. from Lafayette in 1866. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1867.

JOHNSON, Philip Carrigain, naval officer, was born in Maine, Nov. 21, 1828; son of Philip Carrigain Johnson. He joined the U.S. navy in 1846, and was with Commodore Connor's fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, 1846–47, and in the Pacific squadron, 1847–48, on board the *Ohio.* He was then with the Brazil squadron and at the naval school, 1848–54, and attached to the coast survey, 1854–59, and to the *San Jacinto* on the coast of Africa, 1859–61. He was promoted master and lieutenant in 1855; lieutenant-commander in 1862; commander, 1867; captain, 1874; commodore, 1884, and rear-admiral, Jan. 26, 1887. His service after 1861 included the command of the *Tennessee* in the western gulf squadron under Farragut, 1861–63, taking part in the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the capture of New Orleans. He was lieutenant-commander on the *Katahdin* in 1864; stationed at the Naval academy, 1865–66; on the *Sacramento*, 1867–68; fleet captain of the South Pacific squadron, 1868–70; commanded the *Omaha* and the *Richmond* on the South Pacific station, 1874–76; was stationed at the Mare Island navy yard, 1877–81; commanded the training ship *New Hampshire*, 1881–82; chief signal officer of the navy, 1882–84, and commander of the Portsmouth navy yard, 1884–87. He died at Portsmouth, Jan. 27, 1887.

U.S.S. RICHMOND.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, senator, was born in Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796; son of Chancellor John Johnson. He was a student at St. John's college, 1811–14; was admitted to the bar in 1815 and practised in Upper Marlboro, Md., where he was deputy-attorney-general, 1816–17. He removed to Baltimore in 1817; was a Whig in politics; served as state senator, 1821–27; as U.S. senator, 1845–49, resigning his seat in 1849 to accept the position of attorney-general in President Taylor's cabinet. He joined the Democratic party in 1856, and when Fillmore became President he resigned and was succeeded by John J. Crittenden. He then devoted himself to the practice of his profession, 1850–61; was a member of the peace convention of 1860–61; state senator from Baltimore county, 1861–62; U.S. senator, 1862–68, and U.S. minister to England by appointment of President Johnson 1868–69, where he negotiated the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the senate only through opposition to any measure approved by the President. On his return to Annapolis in 1869 he resumed his law practice. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Johns college, 1868. He published, in conjunction with Thomas Harris, the decisions of the Maryland court of appeals known as *Harris's and Johnson's Reports* (7 vols. 1820–27). He died in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1876.

JOHNSON, Richard Mentor, ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born at Bryant's Station, Ky., Oct. 17, 1781; son of Robert Johnson, pioneer. He was a student at Transylvania university, studied law under Col. George Nicholas, was admitted to the bar in 1802 and practised his profession at Great Crossings, Ky. The closing of the port of New Orleans by the Spanish intendant in 1802, in violation of an existing treaty, gave rise to great excitement, and war between Spain and the United States was threatened. Johnson, with many other young men of his neighborhood, volunteered to descend on New Orleans in the event of war. A large company was enrolled, and Johnson was put in command, but a speedy adjustment with Spain deprived them of the opportunity of serving. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1804–07, and a representative in the 10th–15th congresses, 1807–19. When hostilities were threatened between Great Britain and the United States he voted for a declaration of war, and upon the adjournment of the 12th congress, he went to Kentucky, where he raised a battalion of three companies of volunteers, which was joined to another battalion, and Colonel Johnson was given command of the regiment, in which capacity he served for ten months. He returned to Washington, resumed his seat in congress and assisted in planning the campaign for the following summer. In March, 1813, he was authorized

Rh m Johnson

by the secretary of war to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers to consist of one thousand men. Accordingly, he went to Kentucky and in a few weeks secured the full complement of volunteers. He was appointed colonel of the regiment and his brother James lieutenant-colonel. He joined Gen. William H. Harrison on the British frontier, and took part in the engagement at Chatham, Ontario, October 4, and in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. Col. Richard M. Johnson, with half his men, attacked the Indians under Tecumseh, while his brother, Col. James Johnson, with the remainder of the men, fell upon and routed the British regulars under General Proctor. It was during this obstinate but successful engagement that Colonel Johnson killed, in a hand-to-hand fight, an Indian chief who formed the rallying point of the savages, and who was by some claimed to have been the chief Tecumseh. Colonel Johnson was carried unconscious from the field, having received several severe bullet wounds. He resumed his seat in congress the following February and on his way to Washington was greeted with public ovations, and congress passed a resolution authorizing a suitable testimonial to be presented to him in recognition of his valuable services. In 1819, at the close of his term as representative in congress, he returned to Kentucky, where he was a representative in the state legislature until elected a member of the U.S. senate, first as successor to John J. Crittenden, deceased, and then for a full term, serving 1819–29. He was again a representative in the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1829–37. He was a candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, and was chosen Vice-President by the senate, as the electoral college gave him 147 votes and Granger, Tyler and Smith together 147 votes. At the expiration of his term of office, March 4, 1841, he retired to his home in Scott county, Ky., and was a representative in the state legislature until his death. He was the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky, and while in congress he used his influence to secure pensions for the old soldiers of the Revolution and the invalids of the war of 1812. He died in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850.

JOHNSON, Richard W., soldier, was born near Smithland, Livingston county, Ky., Feb. 7, 1827; son of Col. Robert Johnson and a brother of John Milton Johnson (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1849 and was brevetted 2nd lieutenant and assigned to the 6th infantry. He was transferred to the 1st infantry, June 10, 1850; to the 2d cavalry with the rank of 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and was promoted captain, Dec. 1, 1856. He served on the Texas frontier, 1855–61; was assigned to the 3d Kentucky cavalry with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, Aug. 28, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 11, 1861, and assigned to General Buell's army, and participated in the engagements at Shiloh, Tenn., and in the siege of Corinth, Miss. He commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio in the Tennessee campaign; was taken prisoner at Gallatin, Aug. 21, 1862, and after his exchange in December, 1862, commanded the 12th division of the Army of the Cumberland and was in the engagements at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the subsequent battles, including New Hope Church, Ga., where he was wounded, May 28, 1864. He commanded a division of cavalry in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864. He was a member of the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, serving as provost-marshal and judge-advocate until he was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He received brevets in the volunteer service as lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 20, 1863, for Chickamauga; colonel, Nov. 24, 1863, for Chattanooga; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for Nashville, Tenn.; major-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services on the field during the war, and major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville." He resigned from the regular army with the rank of major, Oct. 12, 1867, and was retired with the rank of brigadier-general, March 3, 1875. He was military professor in the University of Missouri, 1868–69 and in the University of Minnesota, 1869–70. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Minnesota in 1881. He is the author of: *A Memoir of Gen. George H. Thomas* (1881); *Manual for Colt's Breech-Loading Carbine and Navy Revolver; A Soldier's Reminiscences* (1886). He died in St. Paul, Minn., April 21, 1897.

JOHNSON, Robert Underwood, editor, was born on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1853; son of Judge Nimrod H. and Catherine Coyle (Underwood) Johnson and grandson of Dr. Nathan Johnson and of John Underwood. He passed his boyhood in Indiana; was prepared for college in the public schools and the collegiate institute of Centreville, Ind., and was graduated from Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., in 1871. He immediately engaged as a clerk in the western agency of the Scribner educational books at Chicago and in 1873 became connected with the editorial staff of *Scribner's Monthly*. In 1881, the year the name of that periodical was changed to the *Century Magazine*, he was made associate editor. He was married in 1876 to Katharine McMahon, of Washington, D.C. He was joint-editor with Clarence Clough Buel of the "Century War Series," both in the magazine and in the revised book edition of four volumes: "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1883–89), and he induced General Grant to write his memoirs, half of which appeared in that series. He was actively connected with the international copyright movement from 1883, and was from that year a member continuously of the executive committee of five, of the American (Authors') copyright league; was for some years its treasurer and became in 1889 its secretary, in that capacity devoting his time and efforts to the passage of the copyright bill, which became a law, March 4, 1891. For his services in this cause he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1891, the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government, 1891, and that of the Crown of Italy in 1895. He originated, and with John Muir set on foot, the movement resulting in the creation of the Yosemite National park and devoted himself to securing a better supervision of the Yosemite valley, in recognition of which he was elected an honorary member of the Sierra club and appointed one of the trustees of Redwood forest of six hundred acres, for public uses, in Sonoma county, Cal. After 1889 he actively aided in establishing the policy of making extensive reservations of the national forests. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters; of the Century association; of the Authors and Players clubs of New York; of the Civil Service Reform association, and of the Free Art league. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Earlham college in 1886. He is the author of: *The Winter Hour and Other Poems* (1892); *Songs of Liberty and Other Poems* (1897), and editorial and critical articles in *The Century*. His hymn, *Praise to Thee, O God of Freedom*, was sung to Haydn's music at the dedication of the Washington Arch, New York city.

Robert Underwood Johnson

JOHNSON, Robert Ward, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., July 22, 1814; son of Judge Benjamin Johnson, 1784–1849, and grandson of Robert Johnson, pioneer, 1779. He was educated at the neighboring school in Scott county and in 1821 removed with his father to Arkansas. He attended the Indian academy near Frankfort, Ky.; was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., in 1833, and from Yale, LL.B., in 1835; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised his profession at Little Rock, Ark., 1835–47. He was prosecuting attorney for the Little Rock circuit, 1840–42, and attorney-general of the state, *ex officio*. He was defeated for Democratic representative in the state legislature by a few votes in 1840, and by one vote in 1842, and was elected a representative in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1847–53, declining further election. He was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Conway to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Solon Borland, who resigned his seat in 1853 to become U.S. minister to Nicaragua. When the legislature convened he was unanimously elected, not only to fill the unexpired term, but to a full term ending March 4, 1861. He was a States' rights Democrat and sustained the position advanced by John C. Calhoun in opposition to Henry Clay. He declined re-election in 1861 and was elected a delegate to the provisional Confederate government at Montgomery, Ala., and in November, 1862, to the Confederate States senate, where he served until that government closed, when he fled to Texas with the intention of joining a proposed colony of ex-Confederates in Mexico. On his way he met Gen. Gordon Granger, who persuaded him to remain in the United States, as all ex-Confederates had been promised protection in their property rights by President Johnson, and he returned to his estate in Jefferson county, Ark., which, however, after two years' struggle, went to his creditors and he again took up the practice of law in Washington, D.C., in partnership with Gen. Albert Pike. In 1877 his political disabilities were removed and he was a candidate for U.S. senator, but was defeated by J. D. Walker. He died at Little Rock, Ark., July 26, 1879.

JOHNSON, Rossiter, editor and author, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1840; son of Reuben and Almira (Alexander) Johnson; grandson of William Johnson and of James and Esther (Dewey) Alexander, and a descendant of William Johnson, of Chester, England, and of James Alexander, of Dublin, Ireland. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863 and joined the staff of the Rochester *Democrat* (a Republican journal). He was assistant to the editor-in-chief, Robert Carter, 1864–68. He married in 1869 Helen, daughter of Asahel C. Kendrick, and removed to Concord, N.H., where he was editor of the *Statesman*, 1869–72. He then went to New York city and was one of the revisers of the "American Cyclopædia," being associate editor, 1873–77. He made a tour of Europe in 1877, and on his return edited the "Life of Admiral Farragut" (1879). He was associated with Sydney Howard Gay in the preparation of the last two volumes of Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States." He became editor of "The Annual Cyclopædia" in 1883, and was managing editor of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," 1886–88; became editor of the query department of the *Book Buyer* in 1888, and was associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary," 1892–94. He was one of the charter members of the Society of the Genesee and was its president in 1899; a member of the American Historical association; secretary of the Authors club; was president of the New York Association of Phi Beta Kappa, 1897–98; president of the Quill club, 1899–1900, and was a founder and president of the University Extension society. Rochester university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1888 and the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893. He edited: *Little Classics* (16 vols., 1874–75, and 2 vols., 1880); *Works of the British Poets from Chaucer to Morris* (3 vols., 1876); *Famous Single and Fugitive Poems* (1877, enlarged ed., 1890); *Play-Day Poems* (1878); *Fifty Perfect Poems,* with Charles A. Dana (1882); *Liber Scriptorum,* with J. D. Champlin and G. C. Eggleston (1893); *Authorized History of the World's Columbian Exposition* (4 vols., 1898); *The World's Great Books* (50 vols., 1898 *et seq.*) He is the author of: *Phaeton Rogers* (1881); *A History of the French War, ending in the Conquest of Canada* (1882); *A History of the War of 1812–15 between the United States and Great Britain* (1882); *Idler and Poet* (1883); *A Short History of the War of Secession* (1888, enlarged and illustrated edition, entitled *Camp-fire and Battlefield* 1894); *The End of a Rainbow* (1892); *Three Decades* (1895); *The Hero of Manila* (1899); *The Whispering-Gallery* (1900), and contributions to magazines.

Rossiter Johnson.

JOHNSON, Samuel, educator, was born in Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696; son of Samuel, grandson of William, and great-grandson of Robert Johnson, who came from Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, England, and settled in New Haven colony about 1637. He was instructed by his grandfather until 1702, when his instructor died, and he studied Latin under Mr. Eliot, 1707, and Latin, Greek and Hebrew under Mr. James, 1708–10. He then entered the collegiate school of Connecticut (Yale college), then at Saybrook, and was graduated A.B., 1714. He became a tutor at Guilford in 1714, and after the general court placed the school at New Haven in October, 1716, he was a tutor there, 1716–19. He received his A.M. degree at the first commencement at New Haven, Sept. 12, 1717. He was set apart to the ministry, March 20, 1720, and stationed at West Haven. Through the influence of Mr. Pigot, a minister of the established church with a mission at Stratford, whom he met in 1722, Mr. Johnson, with President Cutler and Daniel Browne, a tutor at Yale, decided to connect themselves with the church, and on Oct. 17, 1722, President Cutler and Tutor Browne resigned, and with Mr. Johnson, decided to go to England to receive holy orders. They were ordained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Green, bishop of Norwich, deacons and then priests in St. Martin's church. Mr. Browne died of smallpox soon after. Ex-President Cutler was given the degree of D.D., and Mr. Johnson that of A.M. by Oxford in May, 1723, and by Cambridge in June of the same year. They reached Boston in October, and Mr. Johnson took charge of Mr. Pigot's mission at Stratford, Conn., Nov. 4, 1723, the latter going to Providence, R.I. This mission included the neighboring towns of Fairfield, Norwalk, Newtown, Ripton and West Haven. He was the only Episcopal clergyman in the colony. He was married, Sept. 26, 1725, to Mrs. Charity Nicoll, daughter of Col. Richard Floyd, and widow of Benjamin Nicoll, of Long Island. In February, 1729, the arrival of Dr. George Berkeley, dean of Derry, Ireland, greatly strengthened Mr. Johnson in his work, and he commended to the dean the claims of Yale college for assistance, which resulted in the Berkeley library and his farm in Rhode Island becoming the property of Yale. In 1736 there were seven hundred Episcopal families in the colony, and, besides the church at Stratford, Henry Caner was rector at Fairfield, John Beach at Newtown and Samuel Seabury at New London. On July 8, 1744, Mr. Johnson occupied a new and much larger church edifice at Stratford, and about this time churches were built at Norwalk, Stamford, Reading, Darby, West Haven, Ripton and Guilford. In 1752 he declined the presidency of the proposed Publick Academy of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania. In 1754 the trustees of the

Sam: Johnson.

proposed College of the Province of New York unanimously elected him president, and on April 15, 1754, he went to New York and aided in the organization of the institution. On Oct. 31, 1754, when the college was incorporated, he accepted the presidency, removed his family to the city, and his first class of ten were instructed in the vestry-room of Trinity church. His son William, Yale, A.B., 1748, A.M., 1751; A.M., Oxford and Cambridge, 1755, became his first assistant; received holy orders in London, England, in March, 1755, and died there, June 20, 1756, of smallpox. The first stone of King's college was laid, Aug. 23, 1756, the president making an address in Latin. He was absent from the college fifteen months on account of the prevalence of smallpox, 1757–58, and again a few months in 1759–60 for the same reason. His wife died, June 1, 1758, and on June 18, 1761, he married the widow of William Beach, a former parishioner. She died of smallpox, Feb. 9, 1763, and in the same month he resigned the presidency of King's college and returned to Stratford, and the Rev. Myles Cooper succeeded to the presidency. He resumed the rectorship of his old church in 1764, and addressed himself to the formation of an American episcopate, to continuing controversial correspondence with denominational clergymen, to the preparation of a small English grammar and to the revision of his catechism published many years before, and the two books were published in 1765. He also revised his *Logic and Ethics*, composed a Hebrew grammar, printed in London in 1767, and an English and Hebrew grammar in 1771. He is also the author of: *System of Morality*, republished by Benjamin Franklin in 1752 as *Elementa Philosophica* for the use of the proposed Publick Academy in Philadelphia; controversial *Letters* (1733–34 and 1737), and numerous *Sermons*. His *Life* was written by T. B. Chandler (1805), and by E. Edwards Beardsley (1874). He died in Stratford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1772.

JOHNSON, Samuel Roosevelt, clergyman, was born at Newtown, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 18, 1802; son of the Rev. John Barent Johnson (1769–1803), a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch church, Albany, N.Y. (1796–1802), and a descendant of the family of Jansen, first settlers of Brooklyn, N.Y. His brother, the Rev. William Lupton Johnson, born Sept. 15, 1800, graduated from Columbia, 1819, from the General Theological seminary, 1822, was rector of St. Michael's, Trenton, N.J., 1823–30, of Grace church, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., 1830–70, and died, Aug. 4, 1870. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson was prepared for college by Joseph Nelson of New York, the blind schoolmaster, and was graduated from Columbia in 1820 and from the General Theological seminary in 1823. He was married, Sept. 6, 1826, to Elizabeth Johnston. He was rector of St. James's church, Hyde Park, N.Y., 1824–34; of St. George's church, Flushing, N.Y., 1834–35; travelled through the northwest with Bishop Kemper, 1835–36, and established St. John's church, Lafayette, Ind., of which he was rector, 1837–47. He declined the bishopric of Indiana during his residence in that state. He was rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1847–50; professor of systematic divinity and dogmatic theology at the General Theological seminary, 1850–59; professor emeritus, 1869–73, and rector of St. Thomas's church, Amenia, N.Y., 1870–73. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1848. He died at Amenia, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1873.

JOHNSON, Samuel William, agricultural chemist, was born in Kingsborough, N.Y., July 3, 1830; son of Abner Adolphus and Annah Wells (Gilbert) Johnson; grandson of Jacob and Esther (Hotchkiss) Johnson and of Samuel Augustus and Abigial (Wells) Gilbert, and a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came from England to Rowley, Mass., in 1638, and settled in New Haven, Conn. He studied at the Yale Scientific school, 1850–51, and at the universities of Leipzig and Munich, 1853–54. He was an assistant in chemistry at Yale, 1855–56; professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, 1856–74, and of theoretical and agricultural chemistry, 1874–95, and in 1895 was made professor emeritus. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1866; was chairman of the sub-section of chemistry of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875; president of the American Chemical society, 1878, and an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also chemist to the Connecticut state board of agriculture, to the Connecticut State Agricultural society, and director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, 1877–1900. He is the author of: *Peat and its Uses as a Fertilizer and Fuel* (1866); *Essays on Manures* (1859); *How Crops Grow* (1868); *How Crops Feed* (1870). He translated and edited three editions of Fresenius's *Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1864, 1875 and 1883) and *Manual of Quantitative Analysis* (1869). He is also the author of numerours papers published in scientific journals and agricultural reports.

JOHNSON, Thomas, governor of Maryland, was born at St. Leonard's, Md., Nov. 4, 1732; son of Thomas and Dorcas (Sedgwick) Johnson and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Baker) Johnson, who immigrated to America from England about 1700. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Maryland. He represented Anne Arundel county in the house of delegates, 1762–63, where he opposed the stamp act. He was married, Feb. 16, 1766, to Anne, daughter of Judge Thomas Johnson, of Annapolis, Md. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, a member of the council of safety, drew up an address to the king, October, 1774, and it was through his influence that the deputies from Maryland in congress were instructed, Jan. 28, 1776, to declare their independence of Great Britain. He became interested in the scheme for improving the navigation of the Potomac river in 1774 and he founded the Potomac company. He was a member of the Annapolis convention, June, 1774; a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress by repeated elections, 1774–77, and nominated George Washington for commander-in-chief of all the continental forces raised or to be raised for the defence of American liberty, June 15, 1775. He was elected senior brigadier-general of the provincial forces, Jan. 5, 1776, and organized and personally led the "Flying Camp," a company of 1800 militia-men, to General Washington's relief during his retreat through New Jersey. He was constrained to withdraw from the army by petition of the convention of Maryland, Nov. 10, 1776, that he might continue to represent the province in congress. When the Declaration of Independence was adopted, July 4, 1776, he was present and voted for the measure, but on Aug. 2, 1776, when the instrument was signed he was absent on account of illness in his family, and his name does not appear on the document. He was elected the first governor of Maryland, Feb. 13, 1777, serving two years, when he retired from public life. He was appointed by President Washington associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, in place of John Rutledge, resigned, and he discharged the duties, 1791–93, when he resigned. He declined the cabinet position of secretary of state, offered by President Washington, Aug. 24, 1795. He was appointed a commissioner to lay out the streets of Washington, D.C., and to select the sites of the capitol, President's house, and other public buildings. He died at Rose Hill, Md., Oct. 26, 1819.

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JOHNSON, Thomas Cary, educator, was born at Fishbok Hill, Monroe county, Va., July 19, 1859; son of Thomas and Minerva (Hinchman) Johnson; grandson of Barnabas and Sarah (Thomas) Johnson and of William and Mary (Simms) Hinchman, and a descendant of Scotch, Irish, Huguenot, Dutch and English ancestors. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1881, took diplomas in Latin, Greek and mathematics at the University of Virginia, 1883–84, graduated from Union Theological seminary, Va., in 1887, and was a special student at the Yale Divinity school, 1887–88. He was licensed by the presbytery of Greenbrier, W. Va., in May, 1887; was professor of Greek and Hebrew exegesis at Austin Theological school, Texas, 1888–90, and was also assistant professor of mental and moral philosophy at the University of Texas during those years. He was ordained by the presbytery of Central Texas in August, 1890, and was a stated supply and pastor-elect of the 3d Presbyterian church at Louisville, Ky., 1890–91. He was professor of English Bible and pastoral theology at Union Theological seminary, Virginia, 1891–92, and became professor of ecclesiastical history and polity there in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Historical association. He received from Hampden-Sidney college the degree of D.D. in 1891, and that of LL.D. in 1899. He is the author of: *A History of the Southern Presbyterian Church* (1894, in Vol. XI. of the *American Church History Series*); *Alleged Differences Between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches* (1894); *Ministerial Training* (1896–97); *A Brief Sketch of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (1897); *The Mode of Baptism in the Apostolic Age* (1899); *John Calvin and the Genevan Reformation: A Sketch* (1899). He also edited the collected writings of the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Peck, and contributed numerous articles to periodicals and newspapers.

Thos. C. Johnson

JOHNSON, Tom Loftin, representative, was born in Georgetown, Ky., July 18, 1854; son of Albert W. and Helen (Loftin) Johnson. After attending the public schools of Georgetown, he found employment in a rolling mill, and subsequently entered a railroad office, where he was rapidly advanced to the position of secretary. In 1872 he invented an improvement in steel rails, afterward known as "Johnson's steel car rail." He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained a charter to conduct a street railway, which became one of the best paying roads in the country. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1896, where he was interested in the Brooklyn street railways, and introduced the free transfer system. He obtained control of large rolling mills in Pennsylvania, and erected an extensive plant in Cleveland, Ohio, for making Johnson's steel car rails. He was nominated in 1888 as the Democratic candidate for representative in the 51st congress from the twenty-first district of Ohio, and was defeated, but was elected to the 52d and the 53d congresses, serving, 1891–95. He was defeated in the election to the 54th congress, and thereafter declined further office, devoting his time to his railroad interests. He delivered addresses in favor of the single-tax theory of Henry George, and aided the cause by large contributions of money to furnish the masses with information as to the question.

JOHNSON, Virginia Wales, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1849; daughter of M. Augustus and Sarah (Benson) Johnson; granddaughter of John and Sarah (Buck) Benson, of Boston, and a descendant of the Buck and Sewall families, of Buckport and Bath, Maine. She was educated at home, and after 1875 made her home in Europe. In 1900 she resided in Florence, Italy. She is the author of: *Kettle Club Series* (1870); *Travels of an American Owl* (1870); *What the World Made Them* (1871); *Joseph the Jew* (1873); *A Sack of Gold* (1874); *The Calderwood Secret* (1875); *The Catskill Fairies* (1875); *Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage* (1876); *A Foreign Marriage* (1880); *The Neptune Vase* (1881); *An English "Daisy Miller"* (1882); *The Fainalls of Tipton* (1884); *Tulip Place* (1886); *The House of the Musician* (1887); *The Terra Cotta Bust* (1887); *The Treasure Tower of Malta* (1890); *Lily of the Arno* (1891); *The Royal Physician* (1891); *Genoa the Superb* (1892); *America's Godfather, or the Florentine Gentleman* (1894).

JOHNSON, Waldo Porter, senator, was born near Bridgeport, Va., Sept. 16, 1817. He was a nephew of Gov. Joseph Johnson; was educated in Virginia, removed to Missouri and was admitted to the bar in 1843, practising at Osceola. He served in the Mexican war in 1846, but was discharged in 1847, having been elected a representative in the Missouri legislature. He was prosecuting attorney for St. Clair county; judge of the judicial district, and served as U.S. senator in the 39th congress, from July 4, 1861, to January 10, 1862, when he was expelled on account of having joined the Confederate army during the recess of congress. In the special session of July, 1861, he offered the resolution for a peace conference to be held at Louisville, Ky. He rejoined the Confederate army; was wounded at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-colonel; took part in the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862, after which he was detailed to special service until appointed by Governor Reynolds to the C.S. senate, to fill a vacancy. After the war he fled to Hamilton, Canada. He subsequently returned to Osceola, Mo., and was president of the convention of October, 1875, that adopted a new state constitution. He died in Osceola, Mo., Aug. 14, 1885.

JOHNSON, Walter Rogers, chemist, was born in Leominster, Mass., June 21, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard in 1819, and taught school in Massachusetts, 1819–21; was principal of Germantown academy, 1821–26; professor of mechanics and philosophy at Franklin Institute high school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1826–36; made a geological survey of the coal and iron formations of Pennsylvania, 1836–37, was in charge of the department of magnetism, electricity and astronomy, U.S. exploring expedition, 1837; professor of physics and chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, medical department, 1839–43; congressional expert to determine and report upon the relative value of the varieties of coal for commercial uses, 1843–44; naval department expert on coal, 1844; expert on water supply for the city of Boston, 1845, and chemist at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1848–52. He represented the United States at the London, England, world's fair, 1851; was a founder of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and first secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1848. He is the author of: *Scientific Class Book No. 1* (1835), *No. 2* (1835); *Notes on the Use of Anthracite in the Manufacture of Coal* (1841); *Coal Trade of British America* (1850); and translations of *Knapp's Chemical Technology* (1848), and *Weisbach's Mechanics* (1849). He died in Washington, D.C., April 26, 1852.

JOHNSON, William, jurist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27, 1771. His father, William Johnson, a well-known citizen of Charleston, descended from one of the old German families. He first settled in the state of New York, where he assumed the name of Jensen, and received an extensive grant of land. Upon his removal to South Carolina he resumed his English name, and thereby his descendants lost the benefit of the grant. He fought in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and was selected by the British authorities as one of the most dangerous and important of the rebels and was transported to St. Augustine, Fla. William, his son, was

Wm Johnson

graduated from the College of New Jersey, with honors, in 1790 ; studied law under Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1793. He represented Charleston in the state legislature as a Republican, 1794–98, and was chosen speaker of the house in 1798. Upon the organization of the court of common pleas, in 1799, he was elected one of the first judges to hold office. He was appointed by President Jefferson an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1804. He was a firm believer in the political principles set forth by Jefferson, but his judicial opinions on the embargo act brought him into disfavor with the President, and those on nullification, with the majority of the citizens of South Carolina. This feeling became very bitter, and he removed to western Pennsylvania in 1833, as he believed his judicial position should be one of strict neutrality. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1834. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1818. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Charleston. He edited the *Life and Correspondence of Major-General Nathanael Greene*, with annotations (2 vols., 1822). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1834.

JOHNSON, William Cost, representative, was born in Frederick county, Md., probably in 1806. He practised law in Jefferson, Frederick county, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1831. He was a representative in the state legislature, both before and after his service as representative in the 23d, 26th and 27th U.S. congresses, 1833–35, and 1839–43. In congress he was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on public lands. He was a Henry Clay Whig and president of the national convention of young men which met in Washington in 1844. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1851. He died in Washington, D.C., April 16, 1860.

JOHNSON, William Samuel, educator, was born in Stratford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1727 ; son of the Rev. Samuel and Charity (Floyd) Nicoll Johnson. He was prepared for college by his father, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1744, A.M., 1747, and became an eminent lawyer. He was chosen a delegate on the part of Connecticut to a congress of the colonies that met in New York city in 1775, and with Robert R. Livingston and William Murdock, of Maryland, drafted an address to the king relative to the course pursued by parliament. He was a member of the council of Connecticut, 1776–75, and was chosen agent extraordinary of the colony to determine the title of Connecticut to Indian lands, which necessitated his attendance at court in England, 1766–71. In October, 1772, he was appointed judge of the superior court of the colony, and in 1774 a delegate to the Continental congress to assemble at Philadelphia, but he was excused from service in congress, having been chosen an arbitrator of the Van Rensselaer estate dispute. He was a member of the state council, 1780–82, and was counsel for the state in the controversy with Pennsylvania relative to the Ohio lands ; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–87 ; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1787 ; chairman of the committee of five that revised the wording and paragraphing of the instrument, and a U. S. senator from Connecticut, 1789–91 ; resigning his seat in March, 1791, and being succeeded by Roger Sherman. He was president of King's (Columbia) college, New York city, 1787–1800. He resigned his office in 1800, and removed to Stratford, Conn., where he lived in retirement. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1788–1800, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Columbia and Harvard in 1747, J.C.D. from Oxford in 1766, and LL.D. from Yale in 1788. With Oliver Ellsworth, he framed the judiciary system of the United States, as adopted by congress, and his letters from England were published by the Massachusetts Historical society, in the *Trumbull Papers*. John T. Irving, in 1830, and the Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, in 1876, published sketches of his life. He died in Stratford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1819.

Wm S. Johnson

JOHNSON, William Woolsey, educator, was born in Owego, N.Y., June 23, 1841 ; son of Charles Frederick and Sarah Dwight (Woolsey) Johnson ; grandson of Robert Charles and Catharine (Bayard) Johnson and of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey ; great-grandson of William Samuel Johnson (q.v.) ; great^2-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Johnson (q.v.) and a descendant on his mother's side from Jonathan Edwards. He attended the public and private schools of Owego, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865. He was employed upon the *U.S. Nautical Almanac*, 1862–64 ; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1864–70 ; professor of mathematics at Kenyon college, 1870–72 ; professor of mathematics at St. John's college, 1872–81, and was appointed professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy in 1881. He was elected a member of the London Mathematical society in 1879, corresponding member of the British association in 1881, and a member of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He was married, Aug. 12, 1869, to Susannah Leverett Batcheller, and of their two sons, Charles William Leverett Johnson, Ph.D., became instructor in Greek at Yale, and Theodore Woolsey Johnson, M.E., professor of mechanical drawing at the U.S. Naval academy. He is the author of: *Elementary Treatise on Differential Calculus* (1879); *Elementary Treatise on Integral Calculus* (1881); *Curve Tracing in Cartesian Coördinates* (1884); *Treatise on Differential Equations* (1889); *Theory of Errors and Method of Least Squares* (1890); *Treatise on Mechanics* (1893), and mathematical contributions to technical journals.

A. S. Johnston

JOHNSTON, Albert Sidney, soldier, was born in Washington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1802; youngest son of Dr. John and Abigail (Harris) Johnston, and grandson of Archibald Johnston, of Salisbury, Conn. His father was born in Salisbury, Conn., and removed to Kentucky in 1790. Albert Sidney attended Transylvania university, and in 1822 was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military academy by his half-brother, Josiah Stoddard Johnston, representative from Louisiana in the 17th congress. He was graduated in 1826; declined a position on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott; was assigned to the 2d infantry, and was transferred to the 6th infantry, of which he became adjutant. He served through the Black Hawk war of 1832, and was commissioned colonel of the Illinois state line for gallant services at the battle of the Bad Axe. He was married in 1833 to Henrietta, daughter of Maj. William Preston, of Louisville, Ky. He resigned his commission in the army, April 24, 1834, on account of his wife's declining health, and upon her death, in 1836, he enlisted in the Texan army as a private. He was appointed adjutant-general of the army on the Coleto; on Aug. 5, 1836, adjutant-general of the republic, and in January, 1837, was made senior brigadier-general of the Texan army. His rapid promotion involved him in a duel with Gen. Felix Huston, in which he was severely wounded, and he was obliged to resign his commission in May, 1837. He was appointed secretary of war of the Republic of Texas by President Mirabeau B. Lamar, and carried out the president's plans for the protection of the border against invasions by the Mexicans. He returned to private life, purchased a plantation in Brazoria county, Texas, and was married in 1843 to Eliza Griffin, of Louisville, Ky., cousin of his first wife. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he organized the Texas Rifles, and with this regiment hastened to the Rio Grande. He was inspector-general of Butler's division at Monterey, and at the close of the war returned to his farm. He was commissioned paymaster in the U.S. army by President Taylor in 1849, and was appointed colonel of the 2d cavalry by President Pierce in 1855, and assigned to the command of the Department of Texas. In 1857 the Mormons openly rebelled against the national government, and Colonel Johnston was sent to Utah, where he succeeded in restoring peace without a conflict. He was brevetted brigadier-general, and remained at Salt Lake City until December, 1860, when he was transferred to the command of the Department of the Pacific. At the outbreak of the civil war the government became anxious for the safety of the forts and arsenal in California, and Johnston being a southern man, Secretary Cameron secretly sent Colonel Sumner to assume command. When Johnston heard this, and that Texas, his adopted state, had seceded, he resigned his commission in the U.S. army, but was not relieved until the arrival of Colonel Sumner. Previous to his leaving the army, President Lincoln sent him a major-general's commission in the U.S. army, which he declined. He was also assured by Secretary Cameron of the highest command in the Federal army, but he withdrew to Los Angeles with the intention of engaging in the cultivation of a farm. The constant surveillance to which he was being subjected by the Federal authorities annoyed him, and when President Davis asked him to help the southern states in their extremity, he proceeded on horseback to Texas, and thence to Richmond, and on Sept. 16, 1861, he was given command of all the territory west of the Alleghany mountains except the gulf coast. The Confederate force in his district was made up of the army of Price and McCulloch, of 6000 men; the army of Hardee, with about the same number of raw recruits; the army of Gen. Leonidas Polk, of 11,000 men; that of Zollicoffer, with 4000 men, and that of Buckner, with 4000 men. General Johnston issued to the southern governors a call for 50,000 men, and began to concentrate his force, to fortify his position at Bowling Green, Ky., and to drill his troops. His army of 22,000 men was confronted by the Federal army, 100,000 strong. Crittenden and Zollicoffer were defeated by Thomas at Mill Spring, Jan. 19, 1862, the battle being fought in disregard of Johnston's orders. This exposed Johnston's right, and he applied to the government at Richmond for a force commensurate with the importance of his position. Knowing that he would soon be called to defend the waterways, then the pathways into the heart of the Confederacy, he established new defensive works on the Tennessee, including Fort Henry, and constructed Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland. When Grant operated against Fort Henry, Johnston fell back to the line of the Cumberland in order to defend Nashville, and he resolved to make his stand at Fort Donelson, but the presence of Buell with 90,000 men soon obliged him to fall back on Nashville with less than 14,000 men, of which 8500 were effective, leaving Buckner, Pillow and Floyd to defend Donelson. When Donelson fell, to save his remaining army, Johnston abandoned the line on the Cumberland and concentrated his forces at Corinth, Miss., for a renewed struggle, March 25, 1862, where he was re-inforced by Bragg with 10,000 men from the southern coast. He placed the territory west of the Tennessee river under General Beauregard, who, instead of defending Columbus, concentrated his force at Island No. 10, and when Beauregard was taken sick, the command devolved on General Bragg and the place surrendered with its garrison of 7000 men. Johnston now determined to concentrate the entire Confederate forces at Corinth and meet Grant at the bend of the river and crush him before he could be reinforced by Buell. Beauregard and Bragg delayed the movement, asking time to reorganize their demoralized forces. After ten days' delay Johnston placed Bragg in command of a corps, and made him his chief-of-staff. As the battle would be fought in the territory assigned to Beauregard, Johnston tendered to him the immediate direction of the battle, which that general generously declined and became second in command. Grant had moved up the Tennessee by boats and taken possession of the left bank at Pittsburg Landing, where he was stationed for one week before Johnston had gathered the scattered forces together, which, when concentrated, made an army of 40,000 men. Grant had in camp at Pittsburg Landing 58,000 men, Buell, near by, had 37,000 and Mitchell, near Florance, had 18,000. On April 6, 1862, Johnston made the attack on his lines. His plan was to turn the left flank of the Federal army and so cut off Grant's retreat to the Tennessee, forcing him to the junction of Owl creek and the Tennessee river and thus obliging a surrender. This plan was being carried out when the left of Hurlbut's division offered a determined resistance, and Johnston riding up exclaimed, "Men, they are stubborn: we must use the bayonet! I will lead you!" Bowers and Statham's brigades followed him in the charge, gained the crest and put the enemy to flight. Johnston had his clothes pierced by bullets and his boot sole cut by a minie, while his horse received four shots. Groups of Federal soldiers as they retired kept up a sharp fire and then fell back on their supports. The last line turned before they yielded, fired a volley, and Johnston received a minie ball wound. He still sat his horse, gave an order to Colonel O'Hara of his staff and in answer to Governor Harris's question "General, are you wounded?" answered, "Yes, and I fear seriously." Harris and Wickham led his horse to the shield of a hill and lifted the dying general to the ground, to find his leg bleeding and his boot filled with blood. His surgeon, Dr. D. W. Yandell, having been ordered by the general to attend to wounded prisoners, could not give immediate aid, and Johnston died a few minutes after being dismounted. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty names in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors" submitted as eligible and with James Lawrence and James S. Wadsworth received no votes in the final election, Farragut, Grant and Lee being the only names in the class receiving a place. General Johnston died near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

JOHNSTON, David Emmons, representative, was born in Giles county, Va., April 10, 1845; son of Oscar F. and Elizabeth (French) Johnston; grandson of David and Sally (Chapman) Johnston and a descendant of David Johnston, who was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, immigrated to America about 1737, and settled in Culpeper county, Va. He received a public school education, entered the Confederate army in 1861 at the age of sixteen, and was twice wounded, more severely in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, located in practice at Mercer county, W.Va., in 1870, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Mercer county, 1872–76. He was elected state senator in 1878; was judge of the circuit court, 1880–88, and was a Democratic presidential elector in 1896. He was a Democratic representative from the third West Virginia district in the 56th congress, 1899–1901.

JOHNSTON, Francis, soldier, was born in New London, Chester county, Pa., in 1749; son of Alexander and Martha Johnston. His father was justice of the county. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1764, and was graduated, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Philadelphia. He was a member of the provincial convention of Pennsylvania, 1774 and 1775; of the committee of safety, 1775–76; receiver-general of the land-office of Pennsylvania, 1781–1800, and sheriff of Philadelphia county, 1810–13. He served in the

Revolutionary war as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, 1776, and as colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, commanding the 2d Pennsylvania brigade, 1776–81. He was married to Alice Erwin. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1815.

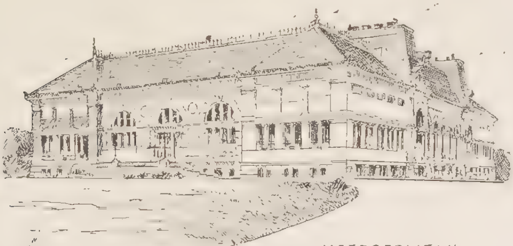
JOHNSTON, Harold Whetstone, educator, was born at Rushville, Ill., March 18, 1859; son of DeWitt Clinton and Margretta (Bauer) Johnston; grandson of Dr. James T. and Mary (Whetstone) Johnston, and of Valentine and Margretta (Heigh) Bauer. He was graduated from Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1879, and was principal of Whipple academy, the preparatory school attached to Illinois college, 1880–84; instructor in Latin at Illinois college, 1882–86, and professor of Latin, 1886–95. He was elected a trustee of that college in 1895, and professor of Latin at Indiana university in the same year. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Illinois college in 1891, and that of L.H.D. from Kenyon college in 1898. He became editor-in-chief of *The Inter-Collegiate Latin Series* in 1895; edited selections entitled *Cicero's Orations and Letters* (1892), and is the author of: *Latin Manuscripts* (1897), and contributions to periodicals.

JOHNSTON, Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., in 1833; daughter of Elliot T. and Jane (Buchanan) Lane, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan. James Buchanan immigrated to America from the north of Ireland in 1783, and settled near Mercersburg, Pa. His eldest son was James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. Harriet Lane's mother died in 1840, and her father in 1842, and she became an inmate of the beautiful home of her bachelor uncle at "Wheatland." She was educated at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D.C. She visited England in 1852 with her uncle, who had been appointed U.S. minister to the court of St. James, where she was received into English society; becoming an unusual favorite with the queen. She also travelled on the continent, spending two months with the family of U.S. Minister Mason in Paris, France. When her uncle was inaugurated President in 1857, she became the mistress of the White House and her success was immediate and permanent. She received a visit from the Prince of Wales in 1860, and as the first lady of the administration she accompanied the President when he escorted the prince on his visit to the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon, and on the return home of the prince, the queen acknowledged the courtesy extended in an autograph letter to Miss Lane, while the prince addressed his thanks to the President, and sent to Miss Lane a set of engravings of the royal family. At the close of the administration she resumed her duties of hostess at "Wheatland." She was married in January, 1866, to Henry Elliot Johnston, and after several weeks in Cuba, she assumed new duties at her home in Baltimore, Md. Her son, James Buchanan Johnston, died in March, 1881, when fourteen years old, and her other son, with her husband, subsequently. She inherited the estate of her uncle and divided her time between Baltimore and "Wheatland" until after the death of her husband, when she made her residence in England.

JOHNSTON, James Steptoe, second bishop of Western Texas, and 144th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Church Hill, Miss., June 9, 1843; son of James Steptoe and Louisa Clarissa Bridge (Newman) Johnston; grandson of Charles Johnston, of Virginia, and a descendant of Edward Johnston, of Scotland. He was educated at Oakland college and the University of Virginia, 1856–61, leaving the University of Virginia before graduation to join the Confederate army, in which he served as a private in Hood's division, 1861–62, and as 2d lieutenant in Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry, 1862–65. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, but gave up law to study for the ministry. He was made deacon in 1869; ordained priest in 1871; was rector of St. James church, Port Gibson, Miss., 1870–76; of the Church of the Ascension, Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1876–80, and of Trinity church, Mobile, Ala., 1880–88. He was consecrated bishop of the Missionary District of Western Texas, Jan. 6, 1888, by Bishops Wilmer, Dudley, Harris, Galleher and Thompson, at Mobile, Ala. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1888.

J. S. Johnston

JOHNSTON, John Taylor, railroad president, was born in New York city, April 8, 1820; son of John and Margaret (Taylor) Johnston. His father was Scotch, a merchant in New York city and a founder of the University of the City of New York. John Taylor was graduated from that institution in 1839; studied law at Yale, 1839–41; with Daniel Lord in New York city, 1839–42; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised in New York city. He became interested in the Elizabeth and Somerville railroad, was made its president, and while under his management the name of the road was changed to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and he served as president of the corporation, 1848–77. He was the organizer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and its president till 1889. His large private gallery of paintings was opened weekly to the public, and in 1876, in order to save the credit of the railroad company, he sold part of his collection at auction in New York city, realizing thereby about $400,000. Mr. Johnston took an active interest in the welfare of the University of the City of New York; was a trustee, 1846–93; vice-president, 1851–74, and president of the board, 1874–86. He was a director of the Union Theological seminary, 1870–93; president of the Alumni association of the university; of the St. Andrew's society; of the board of governors of the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, and a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian hospital. He bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to the University of the City of New York, $10,000 each. The university conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He died in New York city, March 24, 1893.



METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

JOHNSTON, John Warfield, senator, was born in Panicello, Va., Sept. 9, 1818; the eldest son of John Johnston and grandson of Peter and Mary (Wood) Johnston. He attended the College of South Carolina; studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He removed to Tazewell county in 1840; was commonwealth's attorney, 1844–46, and state senator, 1846–48. He was one of the Democratic representatives who voted for R. M. T. Hunter for U.S. senator in 1847, during the celebrated Smith-Hunter controversy. He was president of the Northwestern bank, Jeffersonville, Va., 1850–59; judge of the circuit court of Virginia, 1866–70, and U.S. senator, 1870–82. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on agriculture and of the joint select committee on the Yorktown centennial celebration. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1889.

JOHNSTON, Joseph Eggleston, soldier, was born at "Cherry Grove," Prince Edward county, Va., Feb. 3, 1807; eighth son of Lieut. Peter and Mary (Wood) Johnston, and grandson of Peter and Martha (Butler) Rogers Johnstone and of Col. Valentine and Lucy (Henry) Wood, of Goochland county. His grandfather, Peter Johnstone, was a native of Annan, Scotland, and emigrated from Edinburgh in 1727, settling at Osborne's Landing, on the James river, Va., where he was a merchant. He was married, March 19, 1761, to Martha Rogers, daughter of John Butler, a merchant on the Appomattox below Petersburg. In 1765 they removed from Osborne's Landing to "Cherry Grove," an estate near Farmville, Prince Edward county. He was a member of the established church, but when the presbytery of Hanover proposed building a college in Prince Edward he gave one hundred acres of land on which Prince Edward academy was erected in 1775, and in 1777 the name was changed to Hampton-Sidney college. Their eldest son, Peter, the father of Joseph Eggleston, was born at Osborne's Landing, Jan. 6, 1763, and three other sons at "Cherry Grove," and they were educated at Hampden-Sidney. Peter ran away from college and enlisted in the legion of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee in 1780, and served through the remainder of the war of the Revolution, gaining the rank of lieutenant and becoming a favorite of Colonel Lee, although only a lad of eighteen. He afterward studied law and was a member of the committee that reported the Virginia resolutions of 1798–99. In 1788 he was married to Mary, daughter of Valentine and Lucy (Henry) Wood, of Goochland county, and a niece of Patrick Henry. Peter and Mary Johnston resided at "Cherry Grove," and here were born to them John, the father of Senator John W. Johnston; Peter, a lawyer in southwestern Virginia; Charles Clement, a representative from southwestern Virginia in the 22d congress, 1831–33; Beverly Randolph, a lawyer; Edward W., editor of the *National Intelligencer;* Algernon Sidney, author of "Memoirs of a Nullifier" and Joseph Eggleston, named for his father's friend and his captain in Lee's legion. In 1811 Lieut. Peter, who was judge of the general court of Virginia, removed to Panecillo, near Abingdon, Va., then a new settlement in the wilderness. In these surroundings, Joseph was brought up, receiving his preparatory education from his parents, both

J. E. Johnston

of whom were competent instructors. He attended the Abingdon academy, an excellent classical school, and in 1825, through the influence of Senator Barbour, he was appointed to the U.S. Military academy, entering with a class of one hundred and five, in which were Robert E. Lee and seven other Virginians. He was graduated in 1829, thirteenth in the class of forty-six graduates, and was the only Virginian, besides Lee, to graduate, Lee standing second, with Charles Mason of New York first in the class. Johnston was assigned to the 4th artillery as 2d lieutenant; was in garrison at New York and Fort Monroe, 1829–32; served in the Black Hawk war under Scott, 1832; on duty in Charleston, S.C., during the nullification troubles, 1832–33; at Fort Monroe and Fort Macon, 1833–36; and on the staff of General Scott, in Florida, 1836–37. He resigned from the army, May 31, 1837, and worked as a civil and military engineer under the government. He again offered his services to the government in the army and was assigned as topographical engineer in the Powell expedition to Florida, when, in the fight of Jan. 15, 1838, he barely escaped from the Indians with his life, being twice wounded in the forehead. Lieutenant Powell attributed the escape of his command to the bravery of Lieutenant Johnston. For this action he was brevetted captain and promoted first lieutenant in the topographical engineers, July 7, 1838, which restored him to the rank he had held when he resigned from the army in 1837. He was engaged in topographical duties in Texas and on the Great Lakes, and was with General Worth in Florida fighting the Seminoles, 1842–43. He was on the Canada boundary survey, 1845–46. On July 10, 1845, he was married to Lydia, daughter of the Hon. Louis McLane and a sister of Gov. Robert McLane of Maryland. They had no children and his wife died Feb. 22, 1887. He was commissioned captain of topographical engineers, Sept. 21, 1846, and at once sought to be assigned to General Scott's army of invasion soon to start for Vera Cruz *en route* for the City of Mexico. Scott readily accepted his services and he took part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847. On April 9, 1847, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of voltigeurs, a regiment of regulars, in Cadwalader's brigade, Pillow's division. He also continued his duties as topographical engineer. On April 11, 1847, he led the advance of Twiggs's division at the pass of Cerro Gordo and was twice wounded while reconnoitring before the Mexican works. His action gained for him the brevets of major and colonel in the regular army. His wounds prevented his taking part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17, 1847. At Contreras he again distinguished himself, and at Churubusco his favorite nephew, Lieut. J. Preston Johnstone, who commanded a gun in Magruder's battery, lost his life. The information of his death was conveyed by Capt. R. E. Lee to Colonel Johnston, while he was standing on the captured intrenchments and the news prostrated the victorious leader. At Churubusco the voltigeurs were held in reserve. At Molino del Rey they supported Duncan's battery, and in Worth's report of the battle Johnston's name is mentioned with other officers of Cadwalader's brigade. The voltigeurs lost 98 of their 341 men. At Chapultepec, Pillow was wounded and Cadwalader commanded the division and led it up the hill to the castle. The voltigeurs were prominent in the assault and their standard was the first planted on the ramparts from which the Mexicans were driven. Colonel Andrews led the left wing and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston the right and the latter received three slight wounds which did not prevent his leading his men. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of Chapultepec, to date from Sept. 13, 1847. After the fall of the City of Mexico he was in charge of expeditions to carry supplies from the coast, and in the summer of 1848, upon the mustering out of his regiment, congress passed a special act, approved, July 19, 1848, reinstating him as captain of topographical engineers, from Sept. 21, 1846. He engaged in topographical service in Texas, and on the improvements of the western rivers, and in 1855 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in Col. E. V. Sumner's regiment of cavalry, served on frontier duty, and in 1858, was acting inspector-general of the Utah expedition. Upon the death of Quartermaster-General Jesup, in the summer of 1860, the war department requested Scott to name the officer best fitted for the office. Scott named four: Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and Charles S. Smith, and suggested that the appointment be contested for. It was finally settled by the appointment of Joseph E. Johnston, who was commissioned brigadier-general, June 28, 1860. He remained in Washington attending to his duties as quartermaster-general until the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned his commission in the army, April 22, 1861, and left for Richmond, where he reported to Governor Letcher, who at once commissioned him major-general in the state service. He co-operated with Robert E. Lee in organizing and equipping the Virginia levies. In the meantime the state of Virginia had turned the conduct of military affairs over to the Southern Confederacy and the Confederate congress had passed an act authorizing the appointment of five brigadier-generals. Johnston and Lee were two of the appointees and both accepted. The nominations were confirmed by the provisional Confederate senate, May 13, 1861. Johnston was assigned to the command of troops near Harper's Ferry, where he arrived, May 23, 1861, and found Col. Thomas J. Jackson in command. He superseded Colonel Jackson and at once began the work of organization on a much larger scale than had been attempted by Jackson. He brigaded his troops and assigned Colonel Jackson to the command of the Virginia brigade. He withdrew to Winchester, June 15, 1861, and upon his arrival there was ceaseless in his labors to improve the efficiency of his army. He left Winchester for Manassas, July 18, 1861, and arrived there, July 20, 1861, with part of his command. Although ranking officer, his late arrival and ignorance of the topography of the region made him dependent on General Beauregard for the necessary information. Fearing the arrival of General Patterson, both generals, after a long discussion, decided that the offensive should be assumed before reinforcements could arrive to their opponents. The Federal movement was supposed to have been planned against the Confederate right for the purpose of seizing Manassas Junction, Beauregard's base of supply. Accordingly orders were issued strengthening the right on July 21, 1861. McDowell also decided to advance and attack Beauregard, not knowing of the arrival of Johnston. The attack was made on the weakened left of the Confederate forces, with disastrous results. After two hours' stubborn fight, McDowell won the first advantage, and while General Bee was attempting to rally his shattered command, Johnston and Beauregard arrived on the field accompanied by their color-bearers, and by their presence sustained the troops until reinforcements arrived under Cash, Kershaw, Preston and E. Kirby Smith, and subsquently, upon the arrival of Early, McDowell gave up the contest and abandoned the field in utter rout. The Confederate government passed "resolutions of thanks to Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Gustave T. Beauregard and the officers and troops under their command at the battle of Manassas." Up to this time the relations between President Davis and General Johnston had been most intimate. Upon the reorganization of the army after the battle the President ranked Johnston fourth instead of first in the list of generals. Johnston, in a letter dated Sept. 12, 1861, protested against the action of the President, and this led to an estrangement. Johnston remained in command of the Army of Northern Virginia and prepared to go into winter quarters. The Federal army crossed the Potomac, intending to attack the Confederate forces at Leesburg, but met with defeat at Edwards Ferry and Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. Early in April, 1862, Johnston was ordered to oppose McClellan at Yorktown and the departments of Norfolk and of the Peninsula were added to his command. McClellan laid siege, and on May 3, 1862, was ready to open his batteries and pour a deadly fire into the town. Johnston, however, withdrew his troops in the night and concentrated at Williamsburg, May 4, 1862. The battle of Williamsburg opened May 5, and resulted in the retreat of the Confederates. On May 31, 1862, Johnston was reinforced by Huger's division of three brigades and attacked McClellan at Seven Pines. About the close of the fight he was wounded in the shoulder, and was soon after unhorsed by a heavy fragment of shell, which struck his breast. He was carried from the field to Richmond, and the command of the army devolved on Gen. Gustavus W. Smith. Upon his return to duty in November, 1862, he was deprived of his old command and assigned to the command of the armies in the southwest, Nov. 24, 1862, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn. He reported at Chattanooga, Dec. 4, 1862, and assumed command of the armies commanded respectively by Generals Bragg, Pemberton and E. Kirby Smith. The Federal forces separated Bragg's army at Jackson, Pemberton's forces holding Vicksburg while Holmes was at Little Rock, Ark., with 50,000 men, but not under the control of Johnston. An attack by Grant was expected, but Van Dorn reached the Federal rear and destroyed their supplies at Holly Springs, causing an expeditious retreat. While the detachment under Bragg was advancing to assist Pemberton in repelling Grant, Rosecrans advanced on Bragg, and a battle took place at Murfreesboro on Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863. On the first day the Confederates succeeded in defeating the Federal right, and on the second and third days they held their ground, although a heavy Confederate loss was sustained ; but Bragg, fearing that Rosecrans was receiving reinforcements, withdrew behind Duck river to Manchester, Tullahoma and Shelbyville. Bragg's force was greatly weakened by the withdrawal of troops by order of the President, who was on a visit of inspection in Mississippi, for the purpose of strengthening Pemberton's army, in spite of Johnston's protest and his suggestion that the reinforcement should come from Holmes's army at Little Rock. On March 9, 1863, Johnston was ordered to assume command of Bragg's army in middle Tennessee, and he reported at Tullahoma, March 18, to find Bragg's absence from the army caused by the severe illness of his wife, and he so reported to the war department. About this time his own health failed, and on April 10, at his request, General Bragg was allowed to retain the command of the army in Tennessee. Alarmed by the manœuvres of Grant after the battle of Fort Gibson, and receiving repeated calls for reinforcements from Pemberton, the Confederate government ordered Johnston on May 9 to proceed at once to Mississippi and assume the chief command of the armies. Although unfit for field service, he arrived at Jackson, Miss., May 13, and found that the Federals had gained a position between the city and Pemberton's army at Edward's Depot, twenty miles from Vicksburg. He at once ordered Pemberton to advance toward Jackson without delay. Pemberton, however, had to disregard these instructions in order to meet a threatened attack by Grant, who confronted him, and this led to the battle of Champion's Hill or Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. In the meantime Grant had decided to attack Johnston's force, and on May 14, 1863, he advanced, and Johnston retreated with his two brigades along the Canton road. Grant thereupon retired from Johnston's front and attacked Pemberton, which resulted in the battle of May 16, 1863, and caused the utter rout of the Confederate forces. In this emergency Johnston ordered Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg and march to the northeast, but Pemberton, through the advice of a council of war, again disregarded these orders and attempted to withstand the siege of Vicksburg. After a siege of six weeks, in spite of Johnston's efforts to gather an army to relieve Pemberton, Vicksburg fell. A court of inquiry was formed to investigate the Mississippi campaign leading to the surrender of Vicksburg, which was practically an investigation of Johnston's action, and in accordance with his own request he was retired from the command of the Department of Tennessee, July 23, 1863, and continued in command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, but after Bragg's overwhelming disaster at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, he was reinstated, Dec. 18, 1863, and proceeded to Dalton, Ga., where he relieved Bragg of the command of the Army of Tennessee. Under Generals Hardee, Polk and Hood, 42.856 effective men were concentrated for the defence of Atlanta, Dec. 27, 1863. Sherman, who was in command of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, a force of 98.797 effective men, was ordered to move against Johnston's army, break it up, and get into the interior of the country. Sherman's advance began May 5, 1863. Subordinate to him were Thomas, McPherson and Schofield, and his policy was to force a battle as soon as possible On May 8 the Confederates were attacked at Dug Gap and at Snake Creek Gap. The strength of the Confederate position enabled them to repulse the enemy and inflict a much larger loss than their own. To prevent Sherman from gaining a position between his army and Atlanta, Johnston withdrew his forces from Dalton to Resaca. On May 13 the two armies faced each other at this point, the Confederates assuming the offensive. The crossing of the Oostenaula river by the Federals necessitated the abandonment of Resaca, May 15, and a slow pursuit began, the Confederates throwing up entrenchments as they retreated. Johnston's plan was to attack the Federal army when it was separated by the parting of the road at Adairsville, Ga., and he placed Hood on a road parallel to the Adairsville road, from whence he was to attack the left flank of the force engaged with Polk. Hood abandoned his position without reporting, and the opportunity was lost. The Confederate army withdrew to Cassville with the intention of making a stand. Being urged by Hood and Polk to abandon the position, Johnston reluctantly yielded, and the army withdrew to New Hope Church, where an attack was made by Hooker's corps, May 25, and the Federal advance was checked with great loss. Cleburne was attacked, May 27, near Pickett's Mill by Howard's corps, but the attack was repulsed. On May 27 Bate's division attacked the Federal right, but was driven back with a loss of several hundred men. Sherman's army was being constantly strengthened by reinforcements, and on June 22 the Federal army, augmented to 112.819 men, again attacked Hood's division at Culp's Farm. After repulsing the attack Hood assumed the offensive, which manœuvre resulted in a disastrous repulse. Sherman then decided on a direct assault. The Confederates were still in the Kenesaw Pines and had dragged a few guns to the summit of Kenesaw mountain. The attack took place, June 27, in three distinct assaults, and resulted in the repulse of the Federal army. The action was very spirited. At one time the woods caught fire and a truce was called for the purpose of removing the Federal wounded, who were unable to get away from the flames. The Federal loss was five times as great as the Confederate. Sherman again resorted to flanking movements, and on July 2 Kenesaw mountain was abandoned for a position farther south, and subsequently for a position along Peach Tree creek. Sherman moved his whole army across the Chattahoochee and approached the Confederate lines, intending to cross Peach Tree creek. While making preparations to fall upon the Federal army while they were engaged in the passage of the creek, Johnston received on July 17, 1864, a telegram from the secretary of war to the effect that as he had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta and "with no confidence that you can defeat or repel him, you are hereby relieved from the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, which you will immediately turn over to General Hood." Johnston's reply stated that "Sherman's army is stronger, compared with the Army of Tennessee, than Grant's, compared with the Army of Northern Virginia, yet the enemy has been compelled to advance more slowly to the vicinity of Atlanta than to that of Richmond and Petersburg, and has penetrated much deeper into Virginia than into Georgia." He immediately transferred his command and communicated his plans to his successor, giving orders the next day which arranged the troops in the positions selected by him. The feeling of disapproval of the removal of Johnston was shown by the cheering of his troops as they passed his headquarters. Hood, after several assaults upon Sherman, was driven out of Atlanta, and then undertook the invasion of Tennessee, and after the calamitous battle of Nashville, he retired to private life. Johnston remained in retirement, first residing at Macon, Ga., and subsequently at Lincolnton, N.C., until Feb. 23, 1865, when General Lee, who had been appointed to the position of commander-in-chief of the Confederate army, assigned him to the command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. He at once began the organization of an army out of the scattered troops aggregating 16,000 men, which he concentrated at Averysboro, N.C., in order to drive back Sherman who was at Cheraw, S.C., threatening Raleigh and Goldsboro, and if possible to form a junction with Lee. On March 16, 1865, Johnston transferred his headquarters to Fayetteville, N.C., and concentrated his troops at Bentonville. The Confederate force at Goldsboro under Bragg, when attacked by General Cox, checked the attack, inflicting great loss and sustaining but little. The Federal cavalry under Kilpatrick were surprised by Hampton, who captured the camp and released many prisoners. Johnston then decided on an assault on the Federal left at Bentonville. The attack was made March 19, Johnston commanding in person, and the Federals were driven into a pine wood. Sherman, on hearing of the action, marched his right wing toward the firing and Johnston met it at Mill Creek with a thin line under General Hoke. On March 20 the entire Federal army was facing the Confederate army and several attacks were made, but were repulsed by the Confederates. Mower's division moved against the Confederate left on March 21, and broke through the line, but were repulsed by a countercharge of Cummings's Georgia brigade, a body of Texan cavalry, and Allen's Alabamians under General Wheeler, and under this attack the Federals withdrew. The Confederate army subsequently withdrew to Smithfield and marched to Raleigh, having captured many prisoners, and Sherman effected a junction with Schofield at Goldsboro and on April 10 commenced his march northward. At Battle's Bridge Johnston heard from President Davis of the surrender of Lee. He immediately repaired to Greensboro, where, after a long interview with the President and attendance at a cabinet meeting, Johnston dispatched a letter to Sherman dictated by Davis but signed by Johnston, proposing a suspension of hostilities and asking for an interview. This was granted and the meeting took place, April 17. It was the first time the two generals had met personally. Sherman informed Johnston of the assassination of President Lincoln and proposed that Johnston should surrender on the terms granted to Lee. This Johnston declined, as his army was not surrounded, but he proposed instead a permanent treaty of peace, which was approved by General Sherman. The papers were signed, April 18, 1865, and were sent to the civil authorities, but were not approved at Washington. General Grant visited Sherman's headquarters, April 24, and on the 26th Sherman and Johnston again met and signed the first articles of capitulation. Upon the disbandment of the Confederate army General Johnston issued a farewell address to his men directing them to return to their homes and there discharge the obligations of good citizens as expressed in the terms of surrender. Johnston removed to Vicksburg, was president of a railroad company in Arkansas and engaged in the insurance business as a partner of Gen. B. G. Humphreys, 1868–77. In 1873 he aided in raising funds for the erection of the Lee monument. He removed to Richmond, Va., in 1877; was president of an express company, and a Democratic representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81. Upon the expiration of his term he resided in Washington and was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. commissioner of railroads under the interstate commerce bill, approved, February 4, 1887, serving 1887–91. In August, 1885, when on official business in Oregon, he was invited to serve as a pall-bearer of General Grant in New York city, and he hastened across the continent to attend. He was a member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary. He attended the Confederate memorial services at Atlanta, Ga., in 1890, and upon the death of General Sherman in February, 1891, he was selected as one of the honorary pall-bearers, and although suffering from heart trouble he attended. The exposure brought on a cold which caused his death. He is the author of: *Narrative of Military Operations Directed during the Late War* *between the States* (1874), which had a large circulation and became an acknowledged authority; and the following articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War": *Responsibilities of the First Bull Run* (Vol. I., p. 240); *Manassas to Seven Pines* (Vol. II., p. 202); *Jefferson Davis and the Mississippi Campaign* (Vol. III., p. 472); *Opposing Sherman's Advance to Atlanta* (Vol. IV., p. 260). He died in Washington, D.C., March 21, 1891.

JOHNSTON, Joseph Forney, governor of Alabama, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., March 23, 1843; son of William and Nancy (Forney) Johnston; grandson of Col. James Johnston, of the Revolutionary army; great^2-grandson of Gilbert Johnston, who espoused the cause of the Pretender, was wounded at Culloden, fled to America and settled in North Carolina in 1745, his brother Gabriel (q. v.) being the royal governor of the province. Joseph Forney Johnston was educated in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the civil war left the high school, joined the Confederate army, and served as private and officer, 1861–65, reaching the rank of captain and being four times wounded. After the war he was admitted to the bar and practised at Selma, Ala., 1866–84, when he removed to Birmingham, Ala. He was president of the Alabama national bank, 1884–94, and first president of the Sloss Iron and Steel company, 1887. He was elected, as a Democrat, governor of Alabama in 1896, serving 1897–1901.

JOHNSTON, Josiah Stoddard, senator, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 24, 1784; son of Dr. John and Mary (Stoddard) Johnston. He was half-brother of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. His parents removed to Mason county, Ky., in 1790, where his father practised medicine and where his mother died in 1793. He attended a preparatory school in New Haven, Conn., 1796–1801, and was graduated at Transylvania university, Ky., in 1805. He then studied law and removed to the territory of Orleans, locating in the frontier town of Alexandria. He was a member of the territorial legislature, 1807–12; district judge of Louisiana, 1812–20; representative in the 17th congress, 1821–23; U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator James Brown in 1823 to accept the mission to France, and by re-election in 1825 and 1831, serving, 1823–33. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and a member of the finance committee. He acted as second to Henry Clay in his duel with John Randolph; supported the administration of John Quincy Adams; was a close personal friend of Gen. Winfield Scott, and raised a regiment of volunteers for service in the war of 1812, which was not called into active service until too late to take part in the battle of New Orleans. He married Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Sibley, of Louisiana, and left one son, William Stoddard, who dying left one son of the same name, a resident of Philadelphia, unmarried. He was killed in the explosion of the *Lioness* on the Red river, La., May 19, 1833.

JOHNSTON, Josiah Stoddard, editor, was born in Rapids parish, La., Feb. 10, 1833; son of John Harris and Eliza (Davidson) Johnston. His parents died when he was quite young and he was brought up in Kentucky, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated at Yale in 1853 and in law at the University of Louisville, 1854, and was a cotton planter in Arkansas, 1855–60. He was married, June 13, 1854, to Eliza, daughter of George W. Johnson, provisional governor of Kentucky, killed at Shiloh. He was a staff officer to Generals Bragg and Buckner, chief of staff of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and pall bearer of President Davis. He took part in twenty battles and skirmishes during the progress of the war, and was editor of the *Kentucky Yeoman*, Frankfort, Ky., 1867–86. He was secretary of the Democratic state central committee, 1866–86, and also served as its chairman; was adjutant-general of the state, 1870–71; was secretary of state of the commonwealth, 1875–79; president of the state press association, 1870–86; a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, 1875, and was elected vice-president of the Filson Historical club. He became a writer of established reputation, and is the author of: *Memorial History of Louisville* (2 vols., 1896); *First Explorations of Kentucky, with Journals of Dr. Thomas Walker, 1750, and Christopher Gist, 1751* (1898); *Confederate History of Kentucky* (1900).

JOHNSTON, Mary, author, was born at Buchanan, Botetourt county, Va., Nov. 21, 1870; daughter of Maj. John W. and Elizabeth (Alexander) Johnston; granddaughter of John Nash and Eliza (Bell) Johnston; great-granddaughter of Andrew and Anna (Nash) Johnston, and great^2-granddaughter of Peter Johnston, who came to Virginia from Scotland in 1727. He was a man of wealth and influence in the colony and was the donor of the lands on which Hampden-Sidney college was built. Her father was a lawyer, served in the civil war as a major of artillery in the Confederate army and was president of the Georgia Pacific railroad, which he built. She was educated chiefly at home under governesses, and in her father's library she became familiar with the early colonial history of Virginia, on which subject she based her first two books. She removed with her parents to Birmingham, Ala., in 1886; and later resided for four years in New York city. After her mother's death in 1888 she presided over her father's household, and made her writing surbordinate to her home duties. She is the author of: *Prisoners of Hope* (1898); *To Have and To Hold* (1899). Her first book had a remarkably wide circulation, and the advance sale of her second book, 50,000 copies, was immediately followed by a phenomenal demand. In two months from the date of publication more than 150,000 copies had been sold, and the young writer received for her work unqualified praise from leading critics.

R. M. Johnston,

JOHNSTON, Richard Malcolm, author, was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 8, 1822; son of Malcolm and Catharine (Davenport) Johnston; grandson of William Johnston; great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Johnston who emigrated from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to America and settled finally in Charlotte county, Va. He was a descendant on his mother's side from the Davenports of Connecticut. He was brought up on his father's plantation, was graduated from Mercer university in 1841, and taught school for one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1843 and entered into partnership with Judge Linton Stephens at Sparta, Ga. He declined the judgeship of the northern circuit court and the presidency of Mercer university in 1857. He relinquished his practice in 1858 to accept the chair of belles-lettres in the University of Georgia, which he held, 1858-62. During the civil war he served as aide on the staff of Governor Brown of Georgia and was very active in the organization of the militia of that state. He established a select classical school at Rockby, near Sparta, Ga., of which he was principal, 1862-68. He then removed his school to Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Baltimore, Md., the school being known as the Pen Lucy institute, which he conducted until 1882, when he retired to devote his time to literature. He was one of the regular staff of lecturers at the Catholic summer school, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 1895-98, having served in the same capacity at St. Mary's university, Baltimore, Md., for several years; and was also a popular lyceum lecturer. He was married in 1844 to Frances Mansfield, of Hancock county, Ga., and their son Lucien became a priest in the Roman Catholic church. He received the degree of LL.D. from St Mary's university, Baltimore, in 1895. He is the author of: *Georgia Sketches* (1864); *Dukesborough Tales* (1871); *Historical Sketch of English Literature* (1872); *Life of Alexander H. Stephens* (1878); with William Hand Browne: *Old Mark Langston* (1884); *Two Gray Tourists* (1885); *Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk* (1888); *Ogeechee Cross-Firings* (1889); *The Widow Guthrie* (1890); *The Primes and Their Neighbors* (1891); *Studies, Literary and Social* (2 vols., 1891-92); *Dukesborough Tales: Chronicles of Mr. Bill Williams* (1892); *Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes* (1892); *Mr. Fortner's Marital Claims, and other Stories* (1892); *Little Ike Templin, and other Stories* (1894); *Old Times in Middle Georgia* (1897); *Pierce Amerson's Will* (1898). He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23, 1898.

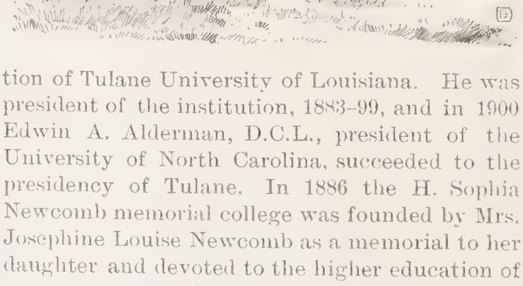
JOHNSTON, Samuel, inventor, was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1835; son of Henry and Nancy (Crippen) Johnston. His earliest inventions were in farm machinery, those on harrows, bean harvesters, corn-planters and many other agricultural implements being widely employed by the farming community. His next inventions were on self-raking machinery for harvesting grain in 1856. These came into extensive use and were exported to all parts of the world. His principal inventions were on metals and metal workings, continuous moulds for castings, and methods of producing heat. His furnace for the production of heat from all natural fuels, at any desired temperature up to that of the electric furnace, was perfected in 1900. He was married, June 8, 1856, to Arsula S., daughter of Simpson and Minerva (Crippen) Vaughan, of Fort Ann, N.Y.

Wm F. Johnston

JOHNSTON, William Freame, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1808; son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Freame) Johnston; grandson of Alexander Johnston, captain of Welsh fusiliers, who was killed in the battle of Fontenoy April 13, 1745; and of William and Elizabeth (Johnston) Freame. His father immigrated to America from Ireland in 1796 and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he held civil office. William obtained a limited education, studied law under Maj. J. B. Alexander, was admitted to the bar in May, 1829, and practised in Armstrong county, Pa. He was married, April 12, 1832, to Mary Monteith. He was appointed district attorney for Armstrong county, holding the office until the expiration of Governor Wolf's first term; was a representative in the state legislature, and during a great financial crisis he proposed the issue of relief notes, for the payment of which the state pledged its faith, and though a majority of the legislature were politically opposed to him the measure was adopted and gave immediate relief. He was state senator and president of the senate in 1847 and upon the resignation of Governor Francis R. Shunk, July 9, 1848, Mr. Johnston succeeded him as governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected for the full term of three years from Oct. 2, 1849. He favored a protective tariff, and during his administration the records of the colonial and state governments, which had been in a confused condition, were published in twenty-eight volumes as "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives," and preserved a vast number of original papers of incalculable value. He was nominated for governor in 1852, but was defeated by a small majority by William Bigler and retired from office, engaging in the manufacture of iron, in boring for salt, in the production of oil from bituminous shales, and in refining petroleum. He was president of the Alleghany Valley railroad. During the civil war he was active in organizing troops. He was appointed by President Johnson collector of the port of Philadelphia, but was rejected by the senate. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1872.

JOHNSTON, William Pollock, educator, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1839; son of Samuel P. and Eleanor (Thomson) Johnston; grandson of Nathan Johnston; a descendant of Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, barrister, of Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the Scotch commissioners at the Westminster assembly of divines at London that framed the Westminster confession of faith. He was educated in the public schools and at Geneva college, then in Northwood, Ohio, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1858. He attended the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., and was licensed and ordained by the presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1864. He was pastor at Baltimore, Md., 1864–73; made a trip to Europe in 1868; was pastor at Washington, Iowa, 1873–81; and was principal of Washington academy, 1879–81. He was professor of Latin and English literature in Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa., 1881–90; and in 1890 became college pastor, professor of philosophy and English literature, and president of that institution. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of S.M. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1882 and that of D.D. from Grove City college, Pa., in 1891. *The Bright Side of Things, The Individual and Society,* and *The Dialect* were among the subjects of popular lectures which he delivered in various cities.

JOHNSTON, William Preston, educator, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1831; eldest son of Gen. Albert Sidney and Henrietta (Preston) Johnston; grandson of Dr. John and Abigail (Harris) Johnston of Washington, Ky., and of Maj. William Preston of Louisville, Ky. He received his early education in the Western Military institute, Georgetown, Ky., and was graduated at Yale in 1852. He was graduated from the Louisville Law school, in 1853, and practised in his native city. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate States army as major of the 1st Kentucky infantry, and was subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of President Davis, was captured with President Davis and confined at Fort Delaware, and on his release went to Canada. In 1866 he returned to Louisville and resumed the practise of law. He was professor of history and English literature at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., 1867–74, and a lecturer on the history and science of law there, 1875–80. He was president of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College at Baton Rouge, La., 1880–83, and in 1883 he was selected to organize an institution of learning for the higher education of the white youth of Louisiana, under the terms of Paul Tulane's donation aggregating $1,000,000, which resulted in the foundation of Tulane University of Louisiana. He was president of the institution, 1883–99, and in 1900 Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., president of the University of North Carolina, succeeded to the presidency of Tulane. In 1886 the H. Sophia Newcomb memorial college was founded by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb as a memorial to her daughter and devoted to the higher education of young women, and it was made auxiliary to the university. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1891. Washington and Lee university conferred upon him the hon-



orary degree of LL.D. in 1875. He is the author of: *The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston* (1878); *The Prototype of Hamlet* (1890); *The Johnstons of Salisbury* (1897), and the poems *Pictures of the Patriarchs*, *My Garden Walk*, and *Seekers after God*, besides numerous addresses on educational and social subjects. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, in Lexington, Va., July 17, 1899.

JOHNSTONE, Edward Robert, editor, was born at Utica, N.Y., April 30, 1849; son of the Rev. Mervin E. and Julia (Waters) Johnstone; great grandson of Gen. Ammi Doubleday, and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, who came to the United States in 1682 from the north of Ireland, and was a direct descendant of Betsey Fleetwood, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Edwin Robert Johnstone was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1870, and at once engaged in newspaper work as a reporter and correspondent for various papers. He was in the Indian campaign against Chief Joseph, 1877; and against Sitting Bull, 1880–81; was city editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, 1881–92, correspondent for the same in the Riel rebellion in 1885, and city and county assessor of St. Paul, Minn., 1892–95. He was connected with the Associated Press in New York, 1897–98, and in charge of a fleet of dispatch boats in the Spanish-American war at Key West in Havana, at the Santiago blockades and in Porto Rico from February to August, 1898. He became managing editor of The Minneapolis *Times*, Sept. 1, 1898, and editor-in-chief, May 1, 1900.

JOHNSTONE, Gabriel, governor of the province of North Carolina, was born in Scotland in 1699; grandson of James Johnstone, second earl of Annandale. He was a graduate of, and professor of oriental languages in the University of St. Andrews, and subsequently political editor of the *Craftsman* of London, England. He immigrated to the province of North Carolina about 1730, and settled and made large purchases of land near Wilmington. He was made governor of the province in 1734, as successor to George Barrington, the first governor under the Crown, 1729–34, and he served as such until his death. In 1746 Governor Johnstone displeased the people of the northern sections of the state known as Albemarle county, by proroguing the general assembly convened at New Berne, to meet at Wilmington on Nov. 18, 1746. For eighty years the general assembly had met either at New Berne or Edenton and the thirty-one representatives from Albemarle refused to appear at Wilmington. The twenty-two members for Bath, the southern county of the province, assembled, and the general assembly, so constituted, was recognized by Governor Johnstone and at once proceeded to reduce the representation for the precincts of Albemarle county from five burgesses from each precinct to two, so as to give a majority to the less populous county of Bath. The people of Albemarle county rebelled and refused to appear at musters, attend courts or pay taxes, and this condition continued for eight years. Not a single representative from the Albemarle section during all these years would change his vote in favor of two burgesses from a precinct, and led by Benjamin Hill and others in 1748 or 1749 they preferred three different interests against Governor Johnstone to the home authorities. The Hill charges were: that no quorum was present when the obnoxious law was passed; and that it was passed by surprises, fraud and trickery. The validity of the act was referred to the attorney and solicitor-general of England. On Dec. 1, 1750, he reported: "The act was passed by management, precipitation and surprise when few members were present and seemed to be of such nature and tendency, and to have such effect and operation, that the governor ought not to have assented to them," and the obnoxious law was repealed, April 8, 1754, a solitary instance in the history of the government of provinces by the Crown where the government sustained rebels struggling for constitutional liberty. The want of success in the administration of Governor Johnstone seemed to be his extreme aristocracy and failure to mingle with or recognize the social equality of the people he was sent to govern. His brother, Gilbert, having espoused the cause of the Pretender, was wounded at the battle of Culloden and was forced to flee to America, settling in North Carolina. Governor Johnstone died in Chowan county, N.C., in August, 1752.

JOHNSTONE, Samuel, governor of North Carolina, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1733; son of John Johnstone and nephew of Gabriel Johnstone, governor of the province of North Carolina, 1734–52. Samuel's father immigrated to the province of North Carolina in 1736, and settled near Edenton, where Samuel was educated and where he practised law, and served as naval officer and clerk of Chowan superior court, 1767–72. He was a member of the house of burgesses, 1769; a member of the first and second and moderator of the third and fourth provincial congresses, 1774–76; chairman of the provincial council of August, 1775; treasurer of the northern part of the province, 1775; and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–82. He was a delegate to the first two conventions called to consider the adoption of the Federal constitution, 1777–78, and president of the third convention, which ratified it in 1781. He was governor of the state, 1787–89 ; U.S. senator for the short term, 1789–93, and judge of the supreme court of the state, 1800–03. He died at Sherwarkey, near Edenton, N.C., Aug. 18, 1816.

JONAS, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born in Williamstown, Ky., July 19, 1834 ; son of Abraham and Louisa (Block) Jonas. His father was born in Devonshire, England, in 1801, and came to America in 1815. His maternal grandfather was a native of Bohemia, and came to America shortly after the close of the Revolution. His parents removed to Adams county, Ill., while he was a child, and he received a common-school education, and in 1853 went to New Orleans, La. He was graduated at the University of Louisiana, LL.B., in 1855, and began the practise of law in that city. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, and was promoted acting adjutant of artillery in Hood's corps, Army of Tennessee, serving till the end of the war. He served in the lower branch of the Louisiana legislature, 1865 ; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868 ; the Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor in 1872, but declined in the interest of consolidation against the Republican candidate ; and a state senator in 1873. He was city attorney of New Orleans, 1875–78 ; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1876–88 ; was defeated for the nomination for U.S. senator in 1877 by one vote ; was a representative in the state legislature, 1877–79 ; U.S. senator, 1879–85 ; and collector of the port of New Orleans 1885–89. He was married in 1859 to Josephine Block, a native of New Orleans, La., and had two sons : Frank Beckham Jonas, who settled in Washington, D.C., and Edwin A. Jonas, who became an officer in the U.S. marine corps.

JONES, Alexander Hamilton, representative, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., July 21, 1822; son of George and Nancy Jones. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, Va., and engaged in hotel and farming business. In 1861 he joined the Federal army, and was commissioned by General Burnside to raise a regiment of North Carolinians loyal to the union. While thus engaged he was taken prisoner in East Tennessee by Confederate troops and imprisoned at Camp Vance, Camp Holmes and in Libby prison. While a prisoner he was drafted into the Confederate army, but made his escape in November, 1864. After the surrender he returned to his native state, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1865. He was a Republican representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71, and in 1870 was an unsuccessful candidate for the 42d congress. He was later a merchant in Asheville. N.C., until 1884, and edited the *Pioneer* and the *Skyland Herald*, 1885–86.

JONES, Alfred, engraver, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1819 ; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Roberts) Jones. He immigrated to the United States in 1834 and settled in New York city, where he learned the art of bank-note engraving and received the first prize at the National Academy of Design in New York city in 1839 for a drawing after Thorwaldsen's "Mercury." He first became prominent as the engraver of a plate entitled "The Proposal," published in *Graham's Magazine*, and "The Farmer's Nooning," after William S. Mount. He was married in May, 1841, to Louisa, daughter of Richard Major. He engraved plates for art publications and for illustrated magazines and periodicals until 1848, after which he engaged almost exclusively in bank-note engraving. He was connected for many years with the American Bank Note company, and engraved plates for the two-cent, thirty-cent and four-dollar and five-dollar U.S. postage stamps in the Columbian series of 1893. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1841, Academician in 1851, and served as secretary and treasurer ; was elected vice-president of the British-American Bank Note company in 1867 ; a member of the American Water-Color society ; vice-president of the Artists' Fund society, and a member of the Century association. His steel plates include : *The Image Breaker*, after Leutze ; *The Capture of Major André*, after Durand ; *Sparking*, after Francis Edmonds ; *The New Scholar ; Mexican News ; Life's Happy Hour*, after Lillie M. Spencer ; *Poor Relations*, after J. H. Beard, for the Cincinnati Art Union ; *Patrick Henry Delivering his Celebrated Speech*, after Rothermel, for the Philadelphia Art Union (1852). Among his portraits are : Adoniram Judson, by Chester Harding ; William Cullen Bryant ; two portraits of Thomas Carlyle, engraved for the Grolier club ; etching of A. B. Durand, and a large portrait of George Washington. He died from injuries received by being run over by a cab in New York city, April 28, 1900.

JONES, Allen, delegate, was born in Halifax county, N.C., in 1739 ; son of Robin Jones, an agent and attorney of Lord Grenville. He was educated at Eton, England, and on his return to North Carolina settled in Northampton county and devoted himself to the cause of his country. He was a delegate to the state conventions that met at New Berne, Aug. 25, 1775, and at Halifax, April 4, 1776. He was chosen a brigadier-general of the Halifax district in May, 1776 ; was a member of the Continental congress, 1779–80 ; and state senator, 1784–87. As a member of the convention that met at Hillsboro, July 21, 1788, and postponed the adoption of the Federal constitution, he opposed the delay and advocated a strong Federal government. His daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Col. William R. Davis, of North Carolina. He died in Northampton county, N.C., Nov. 10, 1798.

JONES, Amos Blanch, educator, was born at Randolph-Macon college, Boydton, Va., Dec. 4, 1841; son of Amos W. and Caroline (Blanch) Jones. His parents removed to Jackson, Tenn., in 1845, and he was educated at West Tennessee college, Andrew college, Union university, and East Alabama university, but was not graduated from any college because of the civil war. He served as captain in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and at the close of the war resumed his studies. He was elected a professor in the Memphis Conference Female institute, Jackson, Tenn., in 1868, and was its president, 1878–80, and a member of the Memphis conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, from 1873. He was president of the Huntsville Female college, 1880-95; and in 1897 was elected president of the Memphis Conference Female institute. He was elected president of the Y. M. C. A. of Alabama, and a professor in the Correspondence University of Chicago. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama, and that of LL.D. from the Southwestern Baptist university in 1890.

Anson Jones

JONES, Anson, president of Texas, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1789. He studied medicine in Litchfield, Conn., and practised in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826. He resided successively in New Orleans, La., and South America and settled in Brazoria county, Texas, in 1833. He was chairman of a mass meeting held in December, 1835, and drew up resolutions in favor of a Declaration of Independence of Texas. During the struggle for independence he entered the army as a private and engaged in the battle of San Jacinto. He was judge-advocate general, and held several other military commissions, 1836–37. He was a representative in the 2d congress of Texas in 1837; minister from Texas to the United States, 1837–39; senator from Brazoria county; president of the senate and vice-president of the republic, *ex officio*, 1840; secretary of state in Houston's second administration, 1841-44, and president of Texas from 1844 till after the annexation to the United States, ratified in 1846, when he surrendered the executive office to James P. Henderson, who had been elected first governor of the state. By his opposition to annexation, Mr. Jones greatly lessened his popularity and destroyed his political influence. The county of Jones, Texas, and its court house at Anson, bear his names. He died in Houston, Texas, by his own hand, Jan. 8, 1858.

JONES, Archibald Amos, educator, was born at Scottsville, Ala., Sept. 22, 1860; son of John Archibald and Mary Vincent (Scott) Jones; grandson of Amos and Elizabeth (Holmes) Jones. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1883; taught in the collegiate institute at Hackettstown, N.J., 1883–85; in the Female college at Dalton, Ga., 1885–89; was president of the Central College for Women at Lexington, Mo., 1889–97, and was elected president of Asheville College for Young Women, Asheville, N.C., in 1897.

JONES, Augustine, educator, was born in South China, Maine, Oct. 16, 1835; son of Richard M. and Eunice (Jones) Jones; grandson of Ephraim and Susanna (Dudley) Jones, and of Abel and Susanna (Jepson) Jones; and a lineal descendant on both sides from Thomas Jones, who immigrated from Wales and settled in Hanover, Mass., at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Augustine was prepared for college at Friends school, Providence, R.I., and the North Yarmouth (Maine) academy; was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1860, and was principal of the Oak Grove seminary, Vassalboro, Maine, 1860–63. He studied law under the Hon. John A. Andrew and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1867, being shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was married in 1867 to Caroline Rathbone, daughter of William Osborne, of Dover, N.H. He practised his profession in Boston, Mass., 1867–79, and then became principal of Friends school, Providence, R.I. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1878, and a member of the Providence common council, 1897–99. He was president of the Advance club, Providence, 1891–94, and was admitted to membership in the New England Historic Genealogical society, the American Philological association, the Rhode Island Historical society, and the Archæological Institute of America. His published writings include several pamphlets: *Discourse on the Society of Friends*, delivered in 1874 in James Freeman Clarke's church in Boston at the suggestion of John G. Whittier: *Nicholas Upsall of Boston* (1880); *Parks and Tree Lined Avenues* (1891): *Moses Brown of Providence* (1892); *Peace and Arbitration* (1887) 107,000 copies distributed 1887–97: *Life and Work of Thomas Dudley, Second Governor of Massachusetts* (1899).

JONES, Augustus, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Northwest Territory, Feb. 18, 1796; second son of Judge John Rice and Mary (Barger) Jones. He served in the war of 1812 with his brother, John Rice (q.v.), and removed to Missouri, where he became an extensive landed proprietor. President Andrew Jackson appointed him U.S. marshal of Missouri in 1829, and he held the position for eight years and received from congress the thanks of the nation for valuable services. He was major-general of the state militia, and in 1844 was defeated for representative in the 29th congress on the Anti-Benton ticket. In the Mexican war he commanded a company of volunteer cavalry and served as military governor of Santa Fé. He was a principal or second in several duels. He removed to Texas with his property, in 1851, and settled near Columbus, Texas, where he died in February, 1887.

JONES, Catesby ap Roger, naval officer, was born in Clark county, Va., about 1821; son of Gen. Roger and Mary Anne Mason (Page) Jones, and grandson of Maj. Catesby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones. He entered the U.S. Naval academy, and served in the U.S. navy as midshipman and lieutenant until Virginia seceded, when, being stationed at the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., he resigned his commission, joined the Virginia state forces and took part in floating and reconstructing the U.S. steam frigate *Merrimac*, scuttled by order of Commodore McCauley, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, April 19, 1861. Lieutenant Jones converted the *Merrimac* into the iron-clad *Virginia*, plating the vessel with hardened iron two inches thick from the Tredegar works at Richmond, put on double bolted through the woodwork and clenched. Besides the smooth-bore guns rescued from the scuttled *Merrimac*, he placed two 100-pound 7-inch rifles reinforced by several 3-inch steel bands shrunk on: the first heavy guns so made. These were located bow and stern and were supplemented by two 6-inch rifles and six 9-inch smooth-bore broadsides. Lieutenant Jones was executive and ordnance officer and after the first day's fight with the *Monitor*, March 8, 1862, when both Flag-Officer Lieut. Franklin Buchanan and Flag-Lieutenant Minor were wounded, he succeeded to the command, and on March 9, finding the armament ineffective against the *Monitor*, Lieutenant Jones made repeated efforts to destroy the little nondescript with his powerful vessel used as a ram. The *Monitor*, however, eluded the steel prow of the *Virginia*, and both vessels withdrew, the *Virginia* to shield her hull, increase her draught, add steel shutters to her ports and repair her steering-gear. As Lieutenant Buchanan was unable to resume command, the government at Richmond placed the *Virginia* under Commodore Josiah Tatnall and made Lieutenant Jones second in command. On March 29, 1862, Commodore Tatnall assumed command, and on April 11 the reconstructed *Virginia* steamed down to the Roads expecting again to meet the *Monitor*, but the fleet of U.S. vessels was behind Fort Monroe and did not come out for a second trial, and after exchanging a few shots with the battery on the Rip Raps, a break-down of the engine forced the *Virginia* to return to Norfolk for repairs. On May 8 the *Virginia* again went down the harbor, to find the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck*, *Galena* and a number of heavy ships shelling the Confederate batteries on Sewell's Point, and on the approach of the *Virginia* the fleet retired behind the protecting walls of Fort Monroe, and Lieutenant Jones, despairing of obtaining an open fight, fired a gun to the windward and took the *Virginia* back to her buoy. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederate forces, the *Virginia* was lightened to eighteen feet for the purpose of steaming up the James to co-operate with the army, but before reaching Jamestown Flats the pilots declined to venture farther up, and the ship being so lifted as to expose her hull and render her unfit for action, Commodore Tatnall gave orders to destroy her, and she was burned on the shore near Craney island, the crew escaping by marching twenty-two miles to Suffolk and taking the cars to Richmond, Lieutenants Jones and John Taylor Wood being the last to leave the doomed vessel. Commodore Tatnall was, at his own request, tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted. Lieutenant Jones was placed in command of the defences of the James river and constructed batteries on Drewry's Bluff, sunk vessels in the channel and prepared to meet the *Monitor*, *Galena* and other Federal iron-clads, forcing the passage of the river. The crew of the *Virginia* under Lieutenant Jones barred the Federal fleet, and Richmond was saved. He was promoted to the rank of commander, April 27, 1863, and ordered to Selma, Ala., to take charge of the Confederate government works there and to complete the armament of the iron-clad *Tennessee*. He constructed the machinery and bat-

tery,and when the trial of the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864 tested his work, the captured *Tennessee* was found to have an uninjured armor and to have lost of her officers and crew only two killed and nine wounded. He was employed by Peru and Chili in their war with Spain, 1865–69, and refused the command of the squadron in deference to the feelings of the native officers. He died in Selma, Ala., June 17, 1877.

JONES, Charles Colcock, clergyman, was born at Liberty Hall, Ga., Dec. 20, 1804; son of Maj. John (1749–1779) and Susannah Hyrne (Girardeau) Jones; grandson of Maj. John Jones (1720–1779), the son of an English colonist, who settled in Charleston, S.C., was a rice planter, removed to Georgia in 1770, planted rice in St. John's parish, and fell at the siege of Savannah, 1779. Charles Colcock Jones was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1829 and from Andover Theological seminary in 1830. He married Mary Anderson. He was ordained by the presbytery of Georgia, Nov. 27, 1830, and was pastor at Savannah, Ga., 1831–32; a missionary in Liberty county, Ga., 1832–35; professor of ecclesiastical history at the theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., 1835–38; returned to missionary work in Riceborough, Ga., and vicinity, 1839–47; and was again professor of ecclesiastical history at Columbia Theological seminary, 1847–50. He was secretary of the board of missions at Philadelphia, 1850–57, when failing health necessitated his return to Georgia, where he was stated supply at Pleasant Grove, 1856–63. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college, Pa., in 1846. He is the author of a catechism for the instruction of negroes. He died at Pleasant Grove, Ga., March 16, 1863.

JONES, Charles Colcock, Jr., historian, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28, 1831; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Colcock and Mary (Anderson) Jones. He was a student at South Carolina college and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855. He attended the lectures of Agassiz at Harvard, was graduated from the Harvard Law school, LL.B., in 1855, and was admitted to the Savannah bar the same year, where he was associated in business with John E. Ward and Henry R. Jackson. He was mayor of Savannah for one year, 1860–61; and joined the Confederate army in the fall of 1861 as an officer of the Chatham artillery, later becoming chief of artillery for the military district of Georgia with headquarters at Savannah. When Savannah fell he became chief of artillery to Hardee's corps with the rank of colonel, and surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, April 26, 1865. He removed to New York city in December, 1865, and engaged in the practice of the law until 1877, when he settled in Augusta, Ga., and devoted his business hours to the law and the rest of his time to literature and research in the antiquarian and historical lore of the south. He made a large collection of archæological remains, autographs, portraits and historical documents. He was at the time of his death president of the Confederate Survivors association of Augusta, Ga. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1880 and from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1882. His published works include: *Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence* (1867); *Ancient Tumuli on the Savannah River* (1868); *Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws* (1868); *Ancient Tumuli in Georgia* (1869); *Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death and Burial of General Henry Lee* (1870); *Casimir Pulaski* (1873); *Antiquity of the North American Indians* (1874); *The Siege of Savannah in 1779* (1874); *The Siege of Savannah in December, 1864* (1874); *Sergeant William Jasper* (1876); *A Piece of Secret History* (1876); *A Roster of General Officers, &c., in the Confederate Service* (1876); *Aboriginal Structures in Georgia* (1878); *Life and Services of Commodore Josiah Tatnall* (1878); *Dead Towns of Georgia* (1878); *Primitive Manufacture of Spear and Arrow Points* (1879); *De Soto's March Through Georgia* (1880); *Memorial of Jean Pierre Purry* (1880); *Centres of Primitive Manufacture in Georgia* (1880); *Founders, &c., of the Georgia Historical Society* (1881); *The Life and Services of Ex-Governor Charles Jones Jenkins* (1884); *Sepulture of Major-General Nathanael Greene and of Brigadier-General Count Casimir Pulaski* (1885); *The Life, Literary Labors, and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde* (1885); *Biographical Sketch of Major John Habersham of Georgia* (1886); *Brigadier-General Robert Toombs* (1886); *The Life and Services of Hon. Samuel Elbert of Georgia* (1887); *The English Colonization of Georgia* (1887): *Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast* (1888); *History of Georgia* (2 large vols., 1883). He was the editor of his father's *History of the Church of God* (1867); and of *Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia from 1755 to 1774* (1881), and *Journal of the Transactions of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony at Georgia in America* (1886), by

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the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Egmont, first president of the board of trustees of the colony; besides numerous other books and papers on historical and scientific subjects, aggregating eighty in number. He died at "Montrose," Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., July 19, 1893.

JONES, Charles W., senator, was born in Ireland in 1834. He came to the United States with his parents in 1844, and worked as a mechanic. He settled in Pensacola, Fla., in 1854, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was a member of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 43d congress the same year; was a representative in the Florida legislature in 1874, and U.S. senator 1875–87, thereafter residing in Detroit, Mich. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university, D.C., in 1882. He died in Detroit, Oct. 11, 1897.

JONES, Daniel Webster, governor of Arkansas, was born in Bowie county, Texas, Dec. 15, 1839; son of Dr. Isaac N. and Elizabeth W. Jones, and grandson of Daniel Jones, who emigrated from Scotland, settled in Granville county, N.C., and was a soldier in the Continental army under General Washington. His father was educated at the University of North Carolina, practised medicine in his native county and removed with his family to Texas about 1840, where he was a representative in the Texas congress, and subsequently to Washington, Hempstead county, Ark. Daniel was educated at Washington academy, and commenced the study of law with John R. Eakin. He entered the Confederate army in April, 1861, as 1st lieutenant; became captain in December, 1861; was promoted major, July, 1862; and colonel of the 20th Arkansas infantry, December, 1862, for gallantry on the field, and was in command of a brigade of infantry at the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1865; was elected prosecuting attorney of Arkansas in 1874; was a district presidential elector in 1876, and for the state at large in 1880; attorney-general of Arkansas, in 1884 and again in 1886, and was governor of Arkansas, 1897–1900. He favored expansion, and in February, 1900, announced himself as a candidate for U.S. senator in opposition to Senator Berry, anti-expansionist, whose term would expire, March 3, 1901.

Dan W. Jones

JONES, David, jurist, was born at Fort Neck, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 16, 1699; son of Gen. Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. He was educated by private tutors, studied law, and practiced in New York city. He was appointed county judge for Queens county in 1734, and was a member of the colonial assembly of New York, 1737–58, serving as speaker of the assembly for thirteen years. He was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of the colony, serving 1758–73. He was married to Anne, daughter of Col. William Willett, and they had three sons: Thomas, David and William, and three daughters. His wife died in 1751, and he married secondly Mary, widow of John Tredwell, and they had no children. He died at Fort Neck, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1775.

JONES, David, army chaplain, was born in White Clay Creek Hundred, Del., May 12, 1736; son of Morgan and Eleanor (Evans) Jones; grandson of David and Esther (Morgan) Jones, and great-grandson of Morgan ap Rhydderch, of Welsh Tract, Del., born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and immigrated to America in 1710. He was educated at Hopewell academy, N.J.; studied theology with his cousin, the Rev. Abel Morgan, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Dec. 12, 1766. He was pastor of the Freehold Baptist church, N.J., 1766–75; the Great Valley Baptist church, Chester county, Pa., 1775–76, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he entered the Continental army as chaplain of the 3d and 4th Pennsylvania battalions, and on Jan. 1, 1777, he became chaplain under Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, with whom he served until the close of the war. He had charge of the Southampton Baptist church, Pa., 1786–92, and resumed charge of the Great Valley Baptist church in 1792, where he remained until his death. When General Wayne was ordered to the northwest, Mr. Jones accompanied the army as chaplain, serving 1794–96, and when the war of 1812 broke out, he was appointed chaplain by Gen. John Armstrong, secretary of war, and served under Generals Brown and Wilkinson until peace was declared. He retired to his farm in Chester county, Pa., and devoted himself to its cultivation. He was married, Feb. 22, 1762, to Anne, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Stillwell of Middletown, N.J. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1774. He published: a journal of two trips in the region of the Ohio (1765); *Defensive War in a Just Cause, Sinless* (1775); *The Doctrine of the Laying on of Hands* (1786); *A True History of Laying on of Hands upon Baptized Believers as such* (1805); *A Treatise on the Work of the Holy Ghost under the Gospel Dispensation* (1804); *Candid Reasons of Peter Edwards Examined* (1811). He died in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 5, 1820.

JONES, David Phillips, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1841; son of David and Mary (Phillips) Jones, and a descendant of the Rt. Hon. William Parry, of Newport, Wales; of the Rev. William Price, and of the Prices and Bonds of Carmarthenshire, Wales. He attended the Central high school of Philadelphia. In 1858 he was appointed one of the principal examiners of the Utah surveys, and after the completion of the surveys he was appointed resident-engineer in the surveyor-general's office, Salt Lake City. He entered the U.S. navy as assistant engineer, March 25, 1862, and was attached to the gunboat *Cimmerone*, of the James river fleet. He participated with Admiral Dupont's fleet in various engagements on the St. Johns river, Fla. In 1862–63 he served on the iron-clad *Sangamon*, and was afterward detached on account of ill-health. Upon his recovery he was ordered to the *Mendota*, of the James river fleet, and participated in the various actions preceding the fall of Richmond. While stationed at Hampton Roads he was detailed to carry the dispatches from Admiral Porter informing General Grant of the capture of Fort Fisher. The dangerous journey was made by night and the dispatches safely delivered to Grant at army headquarters, City Point. He served on the flagship *Powhatan* on the South Pacific, and witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spaniards in 1866. He was promoted first assistant engineer, Oct. 11, 1866, and was attached to the *Gettysburg* and the *Michigan*, and was subsequently stationed at the Portsmouth navy yard. He was on duty in the bureau of steam engineering and was afterward assigned to duty at the U.S. Naval academy, where he remained for five years, and aided in perfecting the system of mechanical drawing and machine design, for the cadet engineers. He was married in 1872 to Nellie, daughter of Sidney Merrill Kellogg, of Erie, Pa. He was professor of mechanical engineering at the Kansas Normal college, 1884. In 1873, while on leave, he was engineer of the St. Louis and Southeastern railway, and while holding that position he designed and constructed the great railway transfers at Evansville, Ind., and Henderson, Ky. He was promoted chief engineer, Jan. 9, 1889, and was retired, June 21, 1892. After his retirement he engaged in the practice of his profession of consulting engineer in Pittsburg, Pa.

U.S.S. POWHATAN.

JONES, David Rumple, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1825. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1846; served in the Mexican war and was brevetted first lieutenant for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco, and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1849; served as assistant instructor in military tactics at West Point, 1851–53; was promoted captain and made assistant adjutant-general in 1853, and in 1861 resigned from the U.S. army and returned to his native state, where he was made assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Beauregard, with the rank of major. He carried the final terms of evacuation from General Beauregard to Major Anderson, April 13, 1861, which led to the surrender of Fort Sumter to the South Carolina troops. He went with Beauregard to Virginia; was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate States army and assigned to the command of the 3d brigade in Beauregard's Army of the Potomac. His brigade was made up of the 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments and the 5th South Carolina regiment, and at the first battle of Manassas his brigade covered McLean's Ford. He was promoted major-general and assigned to the command of a division which, with those of Early and D. H. Hill, was transferred to the peninsula and reinforced Magruder's army. At Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, his division was the extreme left of the Confederate force. At Groveton his division formed the extreme right of Longstreet's line of battle, and at noon, August 29, rested on Manassas Gap railroad, where he opposed Fitz-John Porter's 5th corps. His division, reduced to 2500 men, held the hill commanding the bridge at Antietam creek, and resisted the combined assault of Burnside's army on the afternoon of Sept. 17, 1862, until reinforced by A. P. Hill, when the Confederates drove the assaulting force back to the shelter of the Federal artillery and prevented Burnside's contemplated capture of Sharpsburg. General Jones died in Richmond, Va., March 8, 1863.

JONES, David Samuel, publicist, was born in Westneck, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 3, 1777; sixth son of Samuel and Cornelia (Herring) Jones. He was graduated at Columbia at the head of the class of 1796. He adopted the profession of his father and grandfather and became a leading attorney and counsellor-at-law in New York city. He was private secretary to Governor John Jay, and secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, 1797–98; county judge of Queens county, 1798–1813; corporation counsel, New York city, 1813–16; trustee of Columbia college, 1820–48; trustee of the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1822–48, and a trustee of the New York Society library, 1817–36, excepting two years, 1832–34. He was again county judge of Queens county, 1840–41, and practised law in New York city, 1841–48. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He was married three times: first to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones and granddaughter of Philip Livingston, the Signer; secondly to Susan, daughter of Herman Le Roy, whose younger sister became the second wife of Daniel Webster; and thirdly, to Mary, daughter of De Witt Clinton. He had in all seventeen children. He died in New York city, May 10, 1848.

JONES, Edward, statesman, was born in Lisburn, Ireland, March 10, 1762; second son of Dr. Conway and Mary (Todd) Jones, and on his mother's side a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Bishop Jeremy Taylor. He was a brother of William Todd Jones, the Irish patriot, and by his loyalty to the Irish cause, lost the valuable property of his father that would have come to him on the death of William Todd, in 1818. He immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1783, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but failing to make the business profitable he removed in 1786 to Wilmington, N.C., where again meeting commercial reverses he became a lawyer. He represented the town of Wilmington in the general assembly, 1788–91; and in 1791 was unanimously elected by the legislature solicitor-general of the state, an office created for him and to which he was elected for life. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1804–41. He was married, June 20, 1790, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Eunice (Curtis) Mallett, and about 1795 removed to Rock Rest, Chatham county. Besides their eleven children they adopted nine protégés, some of whom achieved distinction in after life; one, Johnston Blakeley (q.v.), the American naval hero, was lost with his vessel in 1814; their own son, born that year, was named Johnston Blakeley Jones (q.v.). Another son, Murphy V., was collector of the port of Wilmington, 1841–45; the youngest daughter, Louisa, married Abraham Rencher, of North Carolina (q.v.); another, Fanny, the eldest, married the Rev. Dr. William Hooper (q.v.); Elizabeth, the second daughter, married John D. Eccles, a distinguished lawyer of Fayetteville, N.C., and Charlotte married William Hardin, lawyer and teacher. General Jones died in Pittsboro, Chatham county, N.C., Aug. 8, 1841.

JONES, Forrest Robert, engineer, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1861; son of Martin Ryan and Susan (Hageman) Jones; grandson of Adrian and Mary (Faust) Hageman, and a descendant of one of the Hagemans who came to New York about 1620 and married Sarah Wykoff, of Dutch descent. The Fausts came from Austria to America early in the nineteenth century. He was graduated at Cornell university, M.E., 1888; was a designer and experimenter in Edison's laboratory, Orange, N.J., 1888; engaged in commercial electrical engineering, 1889–90; was superintendent of the mechanical department, University of Tennessee, 1890–91, and professor of mechanic arts, 1891–92; professor of machine design, University of Wisconsin, 1892–99, and professor of drawing and machine design, Worcester Polytechnic institute, 1889. He designed and put into successful use machinery and appliances for putting high resistance electrical insulation on wires, for connecting wires permanently, and couplings for temporary electrical connection, and other devices, some of which were patented. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, May 14, 1890, and of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Franklin Institute and other scientific and engineering societies. He is the author of: *Machine Design* (1898), and several papers in the journals of engineering and scientific societies, and in engineering publications.

JONES, Francis Coates, painter, was born at Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1857; son of Hugh Burgess and Laura Eliza (Bolton) Jones, grandson of William R. and Jemima Jones and of Hugh and Maria Louise Bolton. He studied at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, under Yvon, Lehmann, Boulanger, and Lefebvre, 1876–82, and returning to New York, opened a studio, and established himself as a figure painter. He received the Clark prize at the National Academy of Design in New York in 1885, for his picture entitled *Exchanging Confidences.* He was elected National Academician in 1894, a member of the Society of American artists, the American Water Color society, the Architectural League and other organizations.

JONES, Frank, representative, was born in Barrington, N.H., Sept. 15, 1832; son of Thomas Jones. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood during the winter and worked on his father's farm in summer until he was seventeen years old, when he removed to Portsmouth, N.H., and became a clerk and salesman for his brother, the proprietor of a hardware store. He subsequently became the owner of breweries in Portsmouth, N.H., and South Boston, Mass. He was married, Sept. 15, 1861, to Martha Sophia Leavitt, the widow of his brother, Hiram Jones. He took an active interest in the political affairs of his native state; was mayor of Portsmouth, N.H., 1868–70; a Democratic representative from the first New Hampshire district in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79; the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1880 and in 1898 he was mentioned as the Republican candidate for the same office. He was president of the Boston and Maine railroad company for four years.

JONES, Gardner Maynard, librarian, was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 27, 1850; son of Nahum and Lucy (Blake) Jones; grandson of Amos and Louisa (Maynard) Jones, and of Samuel and Betsey (Fay) Blake, and a descendant of Lewis Jones, who came to Roxbury, Mass., before 1640. He was graduated from the high school, Dorchester, Mass., in 1866; was employed in various book stores in Boston, 1867–87; attended the School of Library Economy at Columbia college in 1888, and was appointed librarian of the Salem public library in February, 1899. He was treasurer of the Appalachian Mountain club in 1885–86–87, and vice-president, 1889; became a member of the American Library association, 1887, and was elected treasurer in 1897, and president of the Massachusetts Library club in 1893. He married, in 1897, Kate Emery Sanborn (q. v.), daughter of E. B. S. Sanborn. He is the author of: *List of Subject Headings for use in Dictionary Catalogues* (1895); *Rough Subject Index to the Publications of the Essex Institute* (1890), and various papers on library subjects, published in the *Library Journal* and elsewhere.

JONES, George, naval chaplain, was born in York, Pa., July 30, 1800. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826. He was an instructor of midshipmen on the *Brandywine* and on the *Constitution*, 1826–28; tutor at Yale, 1828–31; was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church in January, 1831, and was assistant rector at Middletown, Conn., 1831–33, and chaplain in the U.S. navy, 1833–70. His duties in the navy included Perry's expedition to Japan, 1853–55, and he was last stationed as chaplain of the U.S. naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., where he died. His observations while on the northern seas in the expedition to Japan added largely to scientific knowledge of the nature of zodiacal light, and from his reports, which fill one volume of *Perry's Report of the U.S. Expedition to Japan*, was deduced the theory of a nebulous ring around the earth. He is also the author of: *Sketches of Naval Life* (1836); *Excursions to Cairo, Jerusalem and Balbec* (1836); *Life Scenes from the Four Gospels*, and *Life Scenes from the Old Testament* (1865). He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

JONES, George, editor, was born in Poultney, Vt., Aug. 16, 1811. His father immigrated from Wales and settled in Poultney about 1798, where he cultivated a farm and worked in the slate quarries. George was brought up in these rural surroundings, and his first employment outside the farm and quarries was as clerk for Amos Bliss, proprietor of *The Northern Spectator* and of a country store. Horace Greeley was a typesetter, and George Jones a clerk in the store at the same time. In 1824 his father and mother both died, and he went first to Burlington, Vt., and then to Albany, N.Y. He drifted to New York city, where Greeley also went about the same time. Here they met again, and Greeley, who had a job in a printing office at six dollars per week, gave what assistance he could to his friend in finding employment, which he did, in a dry-goods store. When Greeley founded the *New Yorker*, Jones advised him not to give credit to subscribers and advertisers, but Greeley did not take this advice, and the *New Yorker* failed. When he founded the *Tribune*, in 1841, he offered Jones an interest in the paper, which Jones declined, but he finally became business manager. Jones subsequently went to Albany, where he had already established a news agency, to take personal control of the business, and from the profits he established a banking business. Here he again met Henry J. Raymond, who had been reporter on the *Tribune* during his service as business manager. The two men then planned the establishment of the New York *Times*, which was started Sept. 18, 1851, as a penny paper, with H. J. Raymond as editor, and George Jones as publisher, and in one year it had a daily circulation of 26,000 copies, but not a sufficient revenue to meet expenses. Mr. Jones advanced the price to two cents, and the circulation fell to 18,000, but soon began to pay, and Raymond and Jones controlled the *Times* till Mr. Raymond's death in 1869. He then assumed full control of the paper, and secured as editor, first, John Bigelow, and subsequently, Louis J. Jennings. In 1870 he began his war against the "Tweed ring" in New York city, and conducted the investigations that led to the exposure of the gigantic scheme then in existence to defraud the city. Mr. Jones was offered $5,000,000 if he would drop the matter and go to Europe, which he indignantly refused, and in a few days the proofs of the fraud appeared in the columns of the *Times*. He erected, in 1886–90, a new "Times Building" around the shell of the old, which was still used every day and night in issuing the paper. He was a personal friend of General Grant, and it was through his wise forethought

Geo. Jones

and personal generosity that a fund of $250,000 was raised, which gave an assured income to the general during his last days, and to his family afterward. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, and a vestryman of All Souls' P. E. church. He was married, in 1836, to Sarah M. Gilbert, of Troy, N.Y. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1886, and she survived her husband. Their son, Gilbert E. Jones, succeeded as business manager of the *Times*. George Jones, died at Poland Springs, Maine, Aug. 12, 1891.

JONES, George James, clergyman, was born at Llanpumpsaint, Carmarthenshire, Wales, April 20, 1856 ; son of James and Mary (James) Jones. He was graduated from Marietta college, Ohio, in 1884; pursued the Lane seminary course at the same time, and was ordained by the Congregational conference of Central Ohio in that year. He was pastor of the First Congregational church, Marysville, Ohio, 1884–87 ; the First Congregational church at Findlay, Ohio, 1887–89 ; was trustee of Findlay college, Ohio, four years ; pastor of the Tabernacle at Washington, D.C., 1891–95, and was also professor of rhetoric and oratory at Howard university, Washington, D.C., during that time. He united with the Presbytery of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1894 ; was pastor of the Maywood Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., and of an Independent church at Knoxville, Tenn ; president of Gale college, Wisconsin, 1897–99, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Forest, Ohio, in 1899. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Marietta college in 1889, and that of LL.D. from Gale college, in 1899. His lecture subjects include the following : "Judas To-day," "American Sovereignty," "Educational Essentials," and "Evolution." He is the author of : *The Province of Philosophy* (1889); *American Church* (1896); *Bethlehem* (1900), and contributions to religious and secular periodicals.

JONES, George Wallace, senator, was born in Vincennes, Ind., April 12, 1804 ; son of Judge John Rice and Mary (Barger) Jones. He attended Bishop Dubourg's Roman Catholic college in St. Louis, and was graduated at Transylvania university in 1825. He then took up the study of law, and was appointed clerk of the U.S. district court for Missouri, holding the position until his removal to Sinsinawa Mound, Michigan Territory, in March, 1827, where he kept a store and also engaged in mining and smelting. He was married, Jan. 7, 1829, to Josephine, daughter of Cyrul Gregoire, of Ste. Genevieve, Mo. They had eight children, and when Mrs. Jones died, April 29, 1888, there were two sons and two daughters surviving. In 1832 he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Henry Dodge as aide-de-camp and served throughout the Black Hawk war, and he was immediately afterward elected colonel of the militia of Michigan, his opponent being Capt. W. H. Hamilton, son of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. Soon after he was appointed chief justice of the territorial court, although not yet admitted to practice as a lawyer. He was delegate from Michigan Territory to the 24th congress, 1835, and drew up the act for the erection of the territory of Wisconsin out of Michigan Territory. He was a delegate to the 25th congress from Wisconsin Territory, 1837–39; and was defeated for reelection in 1838 on account of his part as second to Representative Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, in his duel with Representative William J. Graves, February, 1838. He drew up the bill for the establishment of Iowa Territory, which, through his efforts, was created, July 4, 1838, and in December, 1840, President Van Buren appointed him surveyor-general of the territory, and he was removed from the office, July 4, 1841, by President Tyler, but restored by President Polk, March, 1845. He made his residence in Dubuque, and in December, 1848, he was elected with Augustus C. Dodge as U.S. senator from the new state. He served in the U.S. senate, 1848–59, and on March 8, 1859, he was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. minister to Bogota, S.A. He accepted the appointment, April 30, 1859, and was succeeded on Nov. 5, 1861, by Allan A. Burton. On arriving in Washington he was entertained by Secretary Seward and renewed his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln. On his arrival in New York city he was arrested by order of Secretary Seward on the charge of disloyalty, based on a friendly letter to his old college mate, Jefferson Davis, which fell into the hands of the state department, and he was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, for sixty-four days, when he was released by President Lincoln, who believed him innocent of the charge. He returned to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896.

Geo W Jones

JONES, Henry Lawrence, clergyman, was born in New York city, May 30, 1839 ; son of the Rev. Dr. Lot and Lucy Ann (Bullard) Jones. His father was born in Brunswick, Maine, was rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York city, 1832–65, and died in October, 1865. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, and died in August, 1898. Henry Lawrence Jones was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1861. He was made a deacon in May, 1861, and ordained a priest in May, 1863, by the bishop of New York. He was assistant to his father in the Church of the Epiphany, New York city, 1861–63, when he went to Fitchburg, Mass., where he organized the parish of Christ church in October, and erected a stone church, consecrated in 1868. He was married, Oct. 6, 1869, to Sarah Eastman, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Fox) Coffin, of Concord, N.H. In 1874 he accepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., where, during twenty-five years of his ministry, seven missions were added to the work of the parish and several church edifices erected. He served for many years as a member of the standing committee of the diocese, as deputy to eight general conventions and as a member of important general committees. He was elected a life member of the New York Historical society, vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical society and president of the Osterhout Free library. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia university in 1892.

JONES, Horatio Gates, educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 11, 1777; son of the Rev. David and Anne (Stilwell) Jones. He was educated under the care of the Rev. Burgess Allison, principal of an academy at Bordentown, N.J. He was licensed to preach, Sept. 26, 1801; ordained to the Baptist ministry, Feb. 13, 1802, and was pastor at Salem, N.J., 1802–05. He removed to Roxborough, Pa., in 1805, and was one of the founders and first pastor of the Lower Merion Baptist church, 1808–53. He was a director of the bank of Germantown; director and controller of the public schools; was a member of the board of managers of the Baptist board of foreign missions, and secretary of the board for a number of years; was influential in the organization of the manual labor school at Haddington, which in 1836 became Haddington college; was president of the board of trustees of the college, 1836–40; president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Baptist association, 1829–53; moderator of the association, 1816 and 1822, and was clerk in 1808–10, 1813, 1815 and 1835. He was married to Deborah Levering, a descendant of Wigard Levering, who settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1685. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1812 and the University at Lewisburg, Pa., their first degree of D.D. in 1852. He is the author of: *History of the Philadelphia Baptist Association* (1823), and was co-editor of the *Latter Day Luminary.* He died in Roxborough, Pa., Dec. 12, 1853.

JONES, Horatio Gates, author, was born at Roxborough, Pa., Jan. 9, 1822; son of the Rev. Horatio Gates and Deborah (Levering) Jones. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844. In 1845 he made a trip to the western country, and on his return in 1847 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. In early life he associated himself with the Historical society of Pennsylvania and was for some years its corresponding secretary and its vice-president, 1867–93. In 1856 he became connected with the Welsh society of Philadelphia and was its president, 1862–93. He was clerk of the Philadelphia Baptist association, 1858–73, when he resigned and was chosen its moderator. He served as president of the board of trustees, 1867–93; as a director of Girard college, 1865, and as secretary of the board of trustees of Crozer Theological seminary, 1868–93. He was largely interested in the formation of the Baptist Home of Philadelphia and served as secretary of its board of trustees from its organization in 1869. He was state senator, 1875–83; a member of the Historical societies of Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Florida, of the Moravian Historical society, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and the American Antiquarian society. In 1877 he was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain. He was one of the founders of the American Baptist Historical society in 1853, and became one of its vice-presidents. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown in 1863 and that of D.C.L. from Judson university in 1883. He was married to Caroline Vassar, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He is the author of: *Life of Ebenezer Kinnersley and his Discoveries in Electricity; Memoir of Henry Bond, M.D.; Life of Andrew Bradford, the Founder of the Newspaper Press in the Middle States of America; The Bradford Prayer Book of 1710; Memoir of Rev. Abel Morgan of the Pennepek Baptist Church; History of Roxborough and Manayunk, Philadelphia County, Pa.; The History of the Levering Family;* and histories of the Pennepek or Lower Dublin church; the Great Valley church, Pa.; the Brandywine church, Pa.; the Roxborough Church, Pa.; the Lower Merion church, Montgomery county, Pa.; and the Rittenhouse paper mill, the first ever built in America. He collected a valuable Welsh library, including the Cydgordiad, printed in Philadelphia in 1730, the first concordance of the Bible in the Welsh language. He died in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1893.

JONES, Hugh, educator, was born in England in 1669. He received a university education, took orders in the established church and immigrated to Maryland in 1696, having been sent out by the bishop of London to take charge of

Christ Church parish in Calvert county. He was also recommended by the bishop of London, who was the chancellor of the College of William and Mary, as professor of mathematics, and he served the college in that capacity, 1702–22, when he returned to England. He also served as chaplain of the general assembly which met at Williamsburg, and as "lecturer" in the Burton parish church, also preaching at Jamestown. He proposed some radical changes in the college system, including a professorship of history, and that the college should be a training school for the civil service of the colony. He recommended that "the county surveyors should be appointed by the president and masters, out of such as have taken a Bachelor of Arts degree there, and that clerks of the secretaries be also taken from the college alumni." He also recommended six chairs: one of divinity, the incumbent to be chaplain and catechist; one of mathematics; one of philosophy; one of languages; one of history and one of humanity, the incumbent to be also grammar master. The idea of a chair of history and a school of administration was entirely unique in America at this time. After a long absence in Europe he returned to Virginia, where he resumed parochial work and finally removed to Cecil county, Md., where he built up the parishes of St. Mary Anne and North Sassafras. He urged the building of brick churches, rather than wooden structures. He continued in his work until he was ninety years of age and had spent sixty-five years as an educator and clergyman. He was the first academic writer on Virginia history, being the author of *The Present State of Virginia* (London, 1724), which includes sketches of Maryland and North Carolina. He died in Cecil county, Md., Sept. 8, 1760.

JONES, Hugh Bolton, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20, 1848; son of Hugh Burgess and Laura Eliza (Bolton) Jones, and grandson of William R. and Jemima Jones and of Hugh and Maria L. Bolton. He studied art in Baltimore, and visited Europe, where he studied 1877–81. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York city, in 1881, an Academician in 1883; a member of the Society of American Artists in 1881, and of the American Water Color society. He was awarded medals at the Paris exposition and at the World's Columbian exposition. His works include: *Return of the Cows* (1877); *Tangier* (1878); *Brittany* (1878); *October* (1882); *On Herring Run, Baltimore* (1884).

JONES, Jacob, naval officer, was born near Smyrna, Del., in March, 1768. His father, a farmer, died in 1772, and he was brought up by a stepmother and was educated at Lewis academy. He studied medicine under Dr. Sykes at Dover, 1786–90, and attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He practised at Dover, but disliking the profession, he obtained, through the influence of Governor Clayton, the position of clerk of the supreme court for Kent county, serving 1792–99. On April 10, 1799, although thirty-one years of age, he obtained a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. navy and made his first voyage on board the *United States*, Capt. John Barry, when that vessel carried Chief-Justice Ellsworth and General Davie to France. He served on the *Ganges* and subsequently on the *Philadelphia* under Captain Bainbridge. When the *Philadelphia* was captured by the Tripolitans, he was imprisoned for nineteen months. Upon his return to the United States he was promoted lieutenant, and after serving on the New Orleans station, he was given command of the *Argus*. On April 20, 1810, he was made commander and was transferred to the *Wasp*, and sent to Europe with official despatches. When war was declared between England and the United States in 1812, he returned home, and after refitting the *Wasp*, put out to sea. On Oct. 13, 1812, he fell in with the British sloop-of-war *Frolic*, under Captain Whingates, which was acting as envoy to a fleet of well-armed merchantmen bound from Honduras to England, and the merchantmen under press of sail escaped, leaving the *Wasp* and *Frolic* in action. The vessels got into close quarters and the engagement continued without intermission. The sea was very rough and the gunners on the *Wasp* reserved their fire until the side of their ship was descending, thus bringing the effect of the shot below the deck of the *Frolic*. The English, however, fired their broadside as the ship was rising, and soon stripped the *Wasp* of all her spars and rigging, leaving her masts unsupported. To prevent the escape of the *Frolic*, Commander Jones ran down upon her and fired a raking broadside, at the same time giving the order to board. The effect of the last broadside had been such that, when the men from the *Wasp* gained the deck of the *Frolic*, they found but one seaman at the wheel and three officers on deck, who immediately threw down their swords. The *Frolic* was put under the command of Lieutenant James Biddle, with

orders to proceed to any convenient southern port of the United States. Just as the vessels parted, the British frigate *Poictiers* appeared and carried both the *Wasp* and the *Frolic* to Bermuda, where the American officers and crew were released on parole. Upon his return to the United States, Commander Jones was received with great enthusiasm. He was waited upon by a committee appointed by the legislature of Delaware and was voted an elegant piece of plate with appropriate engraving. Congress voted $25,000 to compensate the officers and crew for the loss sustained by the re-capture of the *Frolic*, and ordered a gold medal to be presented to Jones and a silver medal to each of his officers. The several states passed congratulatory resolutions and made to the officers valuable gifts of swords and plate, and Jones was made an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was commissioned captain, March 13, 1813, and was given command of the *Macedonian*, in Decatur's squadron, operating in the Mediterranean. He was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1821–24, and of the Pacific squadron, 1826–29. He was appointed to the command of the Baltimore station; served as port captain of the harbor of New York; was commissary of the U.S. naval board, and governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1850.

JONES, Jacob Paul, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1806; son of Samuel and Martha (Paul) Jones; grandson of Jacob and Mary Paul, and a descendant of Henry Lewis, who, with Lewis David and William Howell, made the first settlement in Haverford township; of David Jones, who was granted several hundred acres of land in Blockley township in 1699; and on his mother's side fourth in descent from John ap Thomas, who purchased from William Penn 10,000 acres of land in the township of Merion for himself and other Friends of Penllyn, North Wales. He was educated at the Friends' school, conducted by Elihu Pickering, and in the school of John Gummere at Burlington, N.J. He first engaged in the milling business owned by his maternal uncle, Samuel Paul, on the banks of the Wissahickon, and was in partnership with Israel Morris, in Philadelphia, as importer and dealer in iron and steel, 1836–60. He was a director in the Bank of North America for forty years, a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities for twenty-five years, and was actively engaged in various other business concerns. His charities were extended and his active interest was directed to the work of the Young Men's institute, established in 1850, the Preston retreat, founded by an uncle of his wife, and the Pennsylvania hospital, of which he was a manager for over twenty years. He was married, July 15, 1840, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah Thomas, of Chester Valley, Pa., and their son, Richard Thomas (Haverford, 1863), an assistant in the business of Morris & Jones, died, June 6, 1869. Jacob P. Jones gave $10,000 toward the building of Barclay Hall, Haverford college; left a legacy of $5000 to establish a scholarship at Haverford in memory of his son; to the Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia, $15,000; to the Old Men's home, $10,000; to the Pennsylvania hospital, $10,000; to the Foster home, $10,000; to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, $10,000; to the Female Society for Relief of Poor, $5000; to the Howard association, $5000, and to various other charities liberal sums. He made Haverford college the residuary legatee of his entire estate, which, in 1897, brought to the college $1,000,000 as an endowment. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1885.

JONES, James, physician, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Nov. 18, 1807. He was graduated from the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1825, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and practised in Georgetown, D.C. He was adjunct professor of chemistry in the Columbian college, 1830–32, and then removed to New Orleans, La., where he edited the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857–69; was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the University of Louisiana, 1836–39; professor of practical medicine, 1839–66; resumed his former chair, 1866–73, and was dean of the faculty, 1841–42 and 1848–49. He lectured on chemistry and contributed to medical journals. He died in New Orleans, La., Oct. 10, 1873.

JONES, James Chamberlain, governor of Tennessee, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., April 20, 1809. He was brought up by a guardian, attended a public school, and in 1830 removed to Wilson county, Tenn., where he engaged in farming. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature in 1837 and in 1839; a Whig presidential elector in 1840; governor of Tennessee, 1841–45, and a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1848. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., in 1850, and was U.S. senator, 1851–57, supporting the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1859.

JONES, James Kimbrough, senator, was born in Marshall county, Miss., Sept. 29, 1839; son of Nat Kimbrough and Mary J. (Jones) Jones, and grandson of Matthew and Edmund Jones. He removed with his parents to Dallas county, Ark., in 1848, and there received his education. He was a private in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and at the close of the war went back to his plantation, where he remained until 1873, when he entered on the practice of law in Hempstead county, Ark. He was state senator, 1873–79, and was president of the senate, 1877–79. He was Democratic representative from Arkansas in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Democrat to succeed James D. Walker, Democrat, taking his seat, March 4, 1885. He was re-elected in 1890 and 1897, and was chairman of the Democratic national committee, conducting the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

James K Jones

JONES, Jehu Glancy, diplomatist, was born in Berks county, Pa., Oct. 7, 1811; son of Jehu and Sarah (Glancy) Jones; grandson of Col. Jonathan and Margaret (Davis) Jones and great-grandson of David Jones, a native of Merionethshire, Wales. He was educated at Kenyon college, Ohio, and was ordained to the ministry of the P.E. church. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar and was deputy attorney-general of Berks county, Pa., 1847–49, and a representative in the 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th congresses, 1851–58, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He resigned his seat in congress in 1858 to accept the position of U.S. minister to Austria, having in 1857 declined the mission to Berlin. He represented the United States at Vienna, until 1863, when he resumed the practice of law in Reading, Pa. He was married, June 23, 1832, to Anna, daughter of the Hon. William and Esther (West) Rodman, of Bucks county, and their son, Charles Henry Jones, lawyer, was collector of the port of Philadelphia. Jehu Glancy Jones died in Reading, Pa., March 24, 1878.

J. Glancy Jones

JONES, Jenkin Lloyd, clergyman, was born at Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, South Wales, Nov. 14, 1843; son of Richard and Mary (Griffith) Jones. He immigrated to America with his parents and settled in Wisconsin in 1845. He worked on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the 6th Wisconsin battery and served as a private until 1865. He was graduated from the Meadville Theological school, Pa., in 1870, and was pastor at Janesville, Wis., 1872–80, and of All Souls church, Chicago, from 1882. He organized and was first secretary of the Western Unitarian Sunday-school society in 1873; was secretary of the Western Unitarian conference, 1875–84; established, with others, *Unity*, a weekly paper, in 1878, of which he became leading editor in 1879, and which became the organ of the Liberal Congress of Religions in 1894. He also became a lecturer on English on the university extension department of the University of Chicago, and president of the Tower Hill Summer School of Literature and Religion at Hillside, Wis. He was secretary of the World's Parliament of Religions in 1893; and was elected general secretary of the Liberal Congress of Religion. He was president of the Illinois state conference of charities, 1897–98, and founder and first president of the Chicago Browning society. He is the author of: *The Faith that Makes Faithful* (1886); *Practical Piety* (1890); *The Seven Great Religions* (1894); *Word of the Spirit* (1897); *Jess; Bits of Wayside Gospel* (1899); and edited *The Chorus of Faith: An Epitome of the Parliament of Religions* (1893).

Jenkin Lloyd Jones

JONES, Joel, jurist, was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 25, 1795. He removed to Hebron, Conn., in 1810, and engaged in business with his uncle. He was graduated from Yale in 1817, studied law with Judge Bristol, of New Haven, Conn., and at the law school of Litchfield, Conn. He removed to Wilkes Barre, Pa., and in 1822 settled in Easton, where he established a large practice, and where he was one of the founders of Lafayette college. He was appointed, by Governor Wolf, one of the commissioners to revise the civil code of Pennsylvania. He removed to Philadelphia in 1834; was elected associate judge in 1835 and afterward presiding judge of the district court. He was the first president of Girard college, 1847–49, and mayor of Philadelphia in 1849. He is the author of: *Reports of a Commission to Revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania; A*

Manual of Pennsylvania Land Law; Notes on Scripture, or Jesus and the Coming Glory (1860–65); *Knowledge of One Another in the Future State; Outlines of a History of the Court of Rome, and of the Temporal Power of the Popes*, translated from the French, with original notes. He also edited several English works on prophecy. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1860.

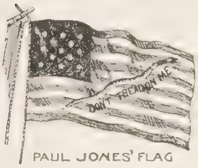
JONES, John, physician, was born at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., 1729; son of Dr. Evan Jones, and brother of Dr. Thomas Jones whose daughter Margaret married David I. Jones of West Neck, L.I., N.Y. His father was a native of Wales and a practising physician there, immigrating to America in 1728 and settling on Long Island, N.Y. The son was sent to Europe about 1743 and completed his medical education in the schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh and Leyden. He returned to New York city, where he was professor of surgery in Kings college, 1767–76, and, with Dr. Samuel Bard, founded the New York hospital in 1771. When the British took possession of New York he removed to Philadelphia, and thereafter made that city his home. He was a friend and the physician of Washington, and also an intimate of Franklin, attending him in his last illness and being named in his will as his friend. He is the author of: *Plain Remarks Upon Wounds and Fractures* (1775), of which a new edition with memoir by Dr. James Mease was published in 1795. Dr. J. W. Francis also wrote his biography for the Encyclopædia Americana. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1791.

JONES, John Edward, governor of Nevada, was born in North Wales, Pa., Dec. 5, 1840. He removed to Iowa with his parents in boyhood, and was a student in the State University of Iowa, but was not graduated. He engaged in teaching, and subsequently removed to Wyoming and from there to Colorado, where he was employed in mining until 1870. He then settled in Nevada, followed mining pursuits there, and was U.S. deputy collector of revenue for Nevada, 1883–86, and surveyor-general of Nevada, 1886–94. He was elected governor of the state of Nevada on the silver ticket in 1894, entered upon his duties as governor, Jan. 8, 1895, and served until his death, when Lieutenant-Governor Reinhold Sadler succeeded him. Governor Jones died in San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1896.

JONES, John Marshall, soldier, was born in Charlottesville, Va., July 26, 1820. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1841 and brevetted second lieutenant of the 5th U.S. infantry. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 7th infantry, April 18, 1845; promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847; and captain, March 3, 1855. He was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the U.S. Military academy, 1845–52; was on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., 1853; and escorted lieutenant Whipple's topographical party, 1853–54. He was a member of the board to revise rifle and light infantry tactics, 1854–55; was on frontier duty at Fort Washita, Ind. Ter., in 1855; at Fort Belknap, Texas, 1855–58; was in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1858, and on frontier duty in the Utah expedition, 1858–60. He was at Fort Defiance, N.M., 1860; Fort McLane, N.M., 1861; and resigned his commission in the regular army May 27, 1861, to accept the commission of colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Confederate army. He was severely wounded in the assault on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg, where he commanded the third brigade in Johnson's division, Ewell's corps, July 3, 1863. He participated in the battles in the Wilderness, May 4, 1864, when his brigade was driven back by Warren's corps, and on May 5, when on the old turnpike he again met Warren's corps and was killed. He died in the Wilderness of Virginia, May 5, 1864.

JONES, John Paul, naval officer, was born in Arbingland, in the parish of Kirkbean, Scotland, July 6, 1747; son of John Paul, a humble gardener in the household of the Earl of Selkirk. John was the constant companion of seafaring men, as his birthplace was near the shores of the Firth of Solway. He attended the parish school at Kirkbean, and studied navigation and the French language at home. In 1759 he was bound at Whitehaven apprentice to the merchant marine service, and served on board a vessel engaged in the tobacco trade with the American colonies. He next shipped as third mate on board a vessel engaged in the African slave trade, but after making two or three voyages, became dissatisfied with the business, and while in the West Indies he took passage on board a brigantine bound for Scotland. While on this voyage the captain and mate both died of yellow fever and John took charge of the vessel and brought her into port. In recognition of this service the owner of the vessel made him master and supercargo, and he continued to trade with the West Indies and the colonies until 1768, when he became master of a large London ship. In 1770 he was obliged to go through a long trial

Paul Jones



PAUL JONES' FLAG

before a British jury, the complaint being that he had displayed cruelty in the punishment of Mungo Maxwell, a carpenter on his ship, who was the leader of a mutiny. After a delay of six months, the jury failed to render a verdict and to justify himself Paul made an affidavit, proclaiming his innocence, and charging his enemies with a conspiracy to take his life. He was fully acquitted, and he left the service to devote himself to agriculture and study in Virginia, where he undertook the management of his brother's estate near Fredericksburg, William Paul having died intestate in 1773. Attracted by the early exploits of the New England navy, he went to Philadelphia in 1775, and offered his services to congress. He was commissioned senior first lieutenant, and it was about this time that he assumed the name of Jones, although his reason for so doing is not definitely known. It is supposed that he did so because of his admiration for the wife of Willie Jones, of North Carolina (q. v.). He was second officer on the *Alfred* and, as Lieutenant Jones, he was the first naval officer to hoist the American naval flag under a salute of thirteen guns. This flag then consisted of thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, with a rattlesnake undulating across the folds, and the motto, "Don't Tread on Me," underneath. He sailed under Commodore Esek Hopkins on the expedition that captured New Providence, and on the return of the fleet to New London, took part in his first naval fight: the engagement of the *Cabot*, the *Alfred*, and the *Columbus*, with the British frigate *Glasgow* off Block Island. He was promoted captain and given command of the *Providence*, May 10, 1776, and convoyed vessels laden with cannon and army supplies between Providence, New York and Philadelphia. He received his commission as captain of the *Providence* from John Hancock, president of congress, Aug. 8, 1776, and cruised with her for six weeks, capturing sixteen prizes, and by his skilful seamanship succeeding in evading the British frigate *Solway* off Bermuda and keeping up a running fight with the British frigate *Milford*. He cruised as far north as Canso, where he captured three schooners and nine fishing vessels, and after transferring the valuable cargo to his own vessel and to such crafts as he intended to take into port, he supplied the remaining vessels with sufficient provisions and sent the captured crews home to England. He attacked a coal fleet at Cape Breton, in November, 1776, and rescued the American sailors imprisoned in the coal mines there. He also captured a large transport laden with provisions and clothing, and a privateer from Liverpool, which, after arming and manning, he gave to the command of Lieutenant Saunders. Upon his return to Boston he was relieved of command, but did not cease to advise the government as to the needs of the new navy, suggesting many ways in which it could be strengthened and improved. He was made commander of the new sloop-of-war *Ranger* in May, 1777, his commission bearing date, June 14, 1777, the same day that the new flag, composed of thirteen stripes alternating red and white, and a union of thirteen stars, white on a blue field, was adopted by congress. This new flag was sent to the *Ranger* and thus John Paul Jones was the first American naval officer to run up the Stars and Stripes to the masthead of a U.S. naval vessel. He set sail in the *Ranger* from Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 1, 1777, carrying a letter from congress to the American commissioners at the court of Versailles, designating him the commander of the American navy in Europe. Upon his arrival at Versailles, he was disappointed in not finding ready for him a man-of-war with such other vessels as would make up a fleet, and he employed his sloop in cruising between Nantes and Brest, and in acting as a convoy to American vessels. Tiring of this inactivity he set sail with the *Ranger*, April 10, 1778, to invade the British waters. Although an American by adoption, he was a Scotchman by birth, and in this movement he ran the chances, if captured, of death as a traitor or the penalties attached to a pirate. On April 14, 1778, he captured an English brigantine, and after securing her crew, set her on fire. When off Dublin, April 17, 1778, he captured the *Lord Chatham*, which he manned and sent to Brest. On the 18th he encountered the sloop-of-war *Drake*, but by skilful manœuvring outsailed her and put into the harbor at Whitehaven, where he had planned to land and capture the town. The wind shifted, however, and he was obliged to head seaward to avoid being blown ashore. On April 19 he captured a schooner and a sloop, both of which he scuttled and sank. He entered the harbor of Whitehaven, effected a landing and leading a party of thirty men in small boats he gained the fort, locked the sleeping garrison in the guard houses, spiked the guns, and set fire to a number of vessels in the harbor. The illumination from the burning vessels disclosed their bold operations and the awakened inhabitants gathered on the wharves, and Jones was obliged to return to his sloop. He ran over to St. Mary's Isle, where the Earl of Selkirk resided, intending to seize the earl as hostage to insure the release of the American seamen confined on the prison ships in America and in Mill prison, Plymouth, England, but upon landing they found the earl absent, and the plan failed. His crew demanded some return for their hazardous venture and Jones allowed them to seize the silver plate, but prevented them from further damaging the house. This proceeding greatly incensed the inhabitants of the coast and lost Jones friends both in France and America. When the prize property was sold, however, Jones purchased the plate at an exorbitant price and restored it to the earl, who formally acknowledged its receipt. The exploits of the *Ranger* terrified the whole sea-coast, and the *Drake* set sail from Carrickfergus bay determined to capture the pirate. When the two vessels met, Jones disguised the *Ranger* as a merchantman; captured the men on board a boat sent out from the *Drake* to determine her character, and put out from the shore, so as to gain sea room. The armament of the two vessels was about equal and a running fire of broadsides was kept up, the well-directed fire from the *Ranger* playing havoc with the spars, rigging and sides of the *Drake*, and so disabling her that she was obliged to strike her colors. The French government had now declared an alliance with the United States, and upon entering the harbor of Brest with his prize Jones received the first salute from a foreign power ever given to the American flag. Although a suitable vessel had been so long promised to Jones by the American commissioners, his success caused delays as it gave rise to jealousy on the part of the French officers. Jones wrote to the Prince of Nassau asking for a commission under the French flag. A first-class ship was offered him if he would give up his commission in the American navy and take charge of a privateering expedition, organized by a party of wealthy French citizens for gain, but he refused to entertain the offer. Despairing of obtaining a command from congress, he went to Versailles and insisted upon being furnished with a ship. The French government fitted out the *Duras*, formerly an old India trading ship, and Jones re-christened her the *Bon Homme Richard.* She was armed with 40 guns—six 18-pounders and thirty-two 12-pounders; her crew was composed of French peasants and British vagabond sailors, but his official roll was made up entirely of American seamen. Lieutenant Richard Dale served as second officer. The remainder of his fleet consisted of the *Alliance*, 36 guns, *Pallas*, 32 guns, *Cerf*, 18 guns, and *Vengeance*, 12 guns: all manned by French officers and crews. The *Alliance* was commanded by Pierre Landais, with whom Jones was antagonistic, and who had publicly declared, "I shall soon meet Captain Jones on shore. Then I will either kill him or he shall kill me." After a number of mishaps, on Aug. 14, 1778, the fleet put to sea and was joined by two French privateers. Jones intended to proceed to Leith, Scotland, seize the town, and by levying a ransom on the inhabitants, secure the release of the American seamen incarcerated in British dungeons. When within ten miles of Leith he made preparations for landing his troops, but a change of the wind blew the fleet out to sea, and although he determined to renew his efforts the next morning, the French officers refused to support him, and as Landais had obtained from the French minister of marine a concordat binding the five captains to act together, Jones found that he had no authority to command them. The *Richard*, *Alliance*, *Pallas* and *Vengeance* proceeded south, and on August 23 ran upon a fleet of merchantmen under convoy of the British ships of war *Serapis*, 44 guns, and *Countess of Scarborough*, 28 guns. The *Pallas* engaged the *Countess of Scarborough*, which, after an hour's conflict, struck her colors. The *Alliance* and *Vengeance* held aloof from the conflict, while the *Richard* and the *Serapis* were left in single-handed combat. The *Serapis* was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, while the *Richard* was an old ship refitted as a frigate. The battle opened an hour after sunset, the sea being lighted by a full moon. The ships were three miles off the cliffs of Flamborough, which were crowded with spectators, as were the piers and shore-front. When abreast the *Serapis* hailed the *Richard* and simultaneously they both opened their broadsides. Two of the 18-pounders on the *Richard* burst, killing every man working them and so destroying the deck as to render useless the four remaining guns, leaving only six 9- and 12-pounders on the *Richard*, while the *Serapis* had twenty 18-pounders. Broadside followed broadside, the dense smoke hiding the two ships from the spectators on shore. While manœuvring to cross the *Richard's* bow, the bowsprit of the *Serapis* crossed the deck of the *Richard* and Jones lashed it to the mizzenmast, thus swinging the stern of the *Serapis* around to the bow of the *Richard.* The rigging of the two ships became entangled and the muzzles of their guns often touched. The shots from the *Richard* had cut nearly through the masts of the *Serapis*, and the 18-pounders of the *Serapis* had torn the side of the *Richard* into one immense porthole, exposing her guns and leaving her deck supported by a framework of stanchions. Her water line was also cut and admitted torrents of water. The marines on her quarter-deck picked off the gunners on the *Serapis* and in turn were swept by the storm of grapeshot from the batteries of their opponent. The battery of 12-pounders on the *Richard* were silenced and at this supreme moment, Jones gave the order to prepare to board and directed the two vessels to be lashed together. They were so close that when loading

BATTLE OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND SERAPIS.

the gunners were obliged to run their rammers through the ports of the enemy's ship. One hundred men from the *Richard* rushed over the side of the *Serapis*, and were met with a terrible resistance and forced back. It was too dark to see the ensigns, and Captain Pearson, of the *Serapis*, shouted, "Have you struck your flag?" "No," replied Jones; "I have not yet begun to fight," and he ordered his men back to their guns, which he served with his own hands. The *Richard* was now in a sinking condition, her rudder was useless, and one of her officers rushed below and released 300 prisoners confined in the hold. Captain Pearson, of the *Serapis*, gave the order to board, but his men were driven back. A hand-grenade thrown from the yard-arm of the *Richard* fired a train of cartridges which had been dropped by the powder-monkeys on the *Serapis*, and a terrible explosion followed. The main mast, already cut by the shot from the *Richard*, went by the board, leaving the *Serapis* a wreck. Thereupon Captain Pearson, with his own hand, struck his flag. As the fight neared its close the *Alliance* made her appearance and fired volley after volley into the *Richard*, after which she withdrew from the scene of action. After the captain and lieutenant of the *Serapis* were transferred to the *Richard* the firing was continued by the men between decks, who were uninformed of the surrender. Finding that it was impossible to carry the *Richard* to port, the crew with the prisoners and wounded were transferred to the *Serapis* and Jones took his disabled prize to the port of Texel, Holland. The *Richard* sank shortly after being abandoned. Jones was the idol of the hour. In France and America the enthusiasm was boundless, and the British government offered a price of £10,000 for him, dead or alive. Fearing the displeasure of England, the Dutch government insisted upon his leaving Texel immediately with the frigate *Alliance*. The British fleet was anchored in the Downs, and on December 26, Jones set sail through the North Sea by way of the Straits of Dover, past the Isle of Wight, and in full view of the fleet, to the port of Corunna, Spain, where he repaired his ship. He had sailed over a route of 1500 miles without a single interruption, although he passed a number of British line-of-battle ships. He entered the harbor of L'Orient, France, Feb. 13, 1780, and went to Paris, where he was paid every honor. King Louis XVI. conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit, and presented him with a gold-handled sword. Upon his return to L'Orient he found that his right to command was questioned by Captain Landais, who was supported by Commissioner Lee, and on going on board the *Alliance* that Captain Landais had already assumed command, and had Lee on board as a passenger to America. Jones at once proceeded to Versailles. When the *Alliance* reached Philadelphia, Landais was arrested, but was pronounced insane. Jones left L'Orient for America in command of the *Ariel*, Dec. 18, 1780. He encountered the British frigate *Triumph*, Captain Pinder, and after an engagement of ten minutes the *Triumph* struck her colors. Jones accepted this unconditional surrender and while the crew of the *Ariel* were attending their wounded the *Triumph* suddenly spread all sail and escaped. Jones arrived in Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1781, and was given charge of the construction of the frigate *America*, 74 guns, the largest ship in the world, then building at Portsmouth, N.H. He hoped to command this ship, but by act of congress, the *America* was transferred to the king of France as indemnity for the loss of the *Magnifique*, stranded in Boston harbor. He was promised the command of the *Indian*, but before he could take charge she was captured by a British frigate. Mr. Augustus C. Buell in his "Paul Jones" (1900) gives this episode in his life, apparently not recorded in earlier publications: "Pursuant to the resolution of congress, Nov. 1, 1783, Commodore Jones received his commission and plenipotentiary credentials, Nov. 5, and on the 10th sailed from Philadelphia in the ship *Washington* for France. After a remarkably fortunate passage of twenty days, the *Washington* was headed off in the Channel by an easterly gale and put into Plymouth, England. Anxious to arrive at the scene of his mission, and being, moreover, the bearer of important official despatches to Dr. Franklin and also to Mr. Adams, then our minister at The Hague, Jones determined not to await the return of fair weather for the packet to sail, but set out at once by post-chaise from Plymouth to London on December 1. Some of his fellow-passengers cautioned him against venturing on the soil of England so soon after his public and official denunciation as a 'pirate and State criminal,' but he ridiculed these apprehensions, saying that, 'whatever might be its other faults, the British government did not violate flags of truce nor wage war after signing treaties. Before reaching London he learned from a newspaper picked up at a town *en route* that Mr. Adams was in that city, the newspaper notice, fortunately, giving his address there. Immediately on his arrival in London, Jones called at Mr. Adams's hotel, and finding him in his apartments, delivered the mail and despatches addressed to him. Mr. Adams was as much astonished to see Paul Jones in London as the latter had been at learning of Mr. Adams's presence there. He informed Jones that the object of his visit was to sound the ministry on the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States, and he expressed the opinion that the despatches which Jones had for Dr. Franklin referred to the same subject. But as they were sealed, Mr. Adams would not take the responsibility of opening them, though Jones insisted that he had a perfect right to do so. Mr. Adams informed Jones that the despatches for him which were intended for delivery at The Hague, referred to a project for a commercial treaty, but indicated the prior necessity of consultation with Dr. Franklin, who, being dean of our diplomatic representatives in Europe, was Mr. Adams's superior." Jones joined the French fleet to cruise in the West Indies, but the war came to an end before operations actually began, and he remained in France where he presented the claims of the American government urged and his own for prize money. In 1787 he returned to the United States and congress presented him with a gold medal in commemoration of his services, Oct. 11, 1787. Soon after he visited Denmark on public business connected with prize money, and went from there to Russia, where in 1788, having gained the friendship of the Empress Catharine, he was invested with the command of the Russian fleet operating against Turkey. He was commissioned admiral and won repeated victories over the Turks. Before entering the service he had conditioned that he should not be called to fight against America or France, and in the event of America needing his services he reserved the right to leave. This conditional enlistment hindered his advancement and he became dissatisfied and finally resigned. He was appointed by the President U.S. commissioner and consul to Algiers, in 1792, but did not live to receive his commission. He died in Paris, France, July 18, 1792.

JONES, John Percival, senator, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830. He immigrated with his parents to the United States, settled in Ohio and received his education in the public schools of Cleveland. He found employment as a stone-cutter in a marble yard for a brief period, and in the early part of the California gold excitement engaged in farming and mining in Tuolumne county. He was sheriff of the county, a member of the California state senate, 1863–67, and an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1867. He removed to Gold Hill, Nev., in 1868, and became interested in the development of the mineral resources of that state. He was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican in 1873, to succeed J. W. Nye, Republican, and took his seat, March 4 of that year, and was re-elected in 1879, 1885, 1890 and 1897, his term of service expiring, March 3, 1903. He served as chairman of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate, and as a member of the committees on finance, Indian affairs, printing, relations with Canada and to establish the University of the United States.

Jno. P. Jones.

JONES, John Rice, pioneer, was born in Mallwyd, Merionethshire, Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; son of John and Ann (Williams) Jones. He received a classical education in England and practised law in London. In February, 1784, he settled in Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1785 removed to the Falls of the Ohio (or Louisville, Ky.), in company with John Filson (q.v.) and in September, 1786, he joined Gen. George Rogers Clark's army. He was commissary-general of the Vincennes garrison under General Clark until its dissolution in July, 1787, and was afterward connected with local militia organizations for the protection of the white settlers, for which service he later received a grant of land from the U.S. government. He was the first English-speaking lawyer in Indiana and the first to practise his profession in Illinois. He was appointed, by Governor Harrison, the first attorney-general of Indiana Territory, which position he held until 1805. He was secretary of the famous slavery convention of 1802, and was recommended for appointment as chief-justice of the territorial court; was a member of the territorial legislative council, 1805–08, and for a time its president, and was largely instrumental in the formation of the territory of Illinois in 1809. In 1806–07, in conjunction with the Hon. John Johnson, he revised and prepared for publication the laws of Indiana Territory, at the instance of the legislature. In 1808 he was a leading candidate for delegate to the 11th congress, but was unsuccessful on account of his pro-slavery views. In 1807 he was appointed by the legislature a member of the first board of trustees of Vincennes university. He was for some time official interpreter and translator of the French language for the board of U.S. land commissioners at Kaskaskia. He removed in 1808 from Vincennes to Kaskaskia, the seat of government of Illinois Territory, where he practised law; thence in 1810 to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Territory, later to St. Louis, and finally to Potosi, Mo., where, in company with Moses Austin (in honor of whom Austin, Texas, was named), he erected what is said to have been the first reverbatory furnace constructed in the United States. He was a member, and during the last session president, of the legislative council of Missouri Territory, 1814–15, and was a member of the convention of 1820, which framed the constitution of the state of Missouri. He was a candidate for U.S. senator in September, 1820, but withdrew in favor of Judge John B. C. Lucas. At the same session of the legislature he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Missouri, which position he held until his death. He was twice married: first in Wales, Jan. 8, 1781, to Eliza Powell; and secondly, Feb. 11, 1791, at Vincennes, to Mary Barger, of German ancestry. Of his children: Rice Jones, born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781, was a graduate in both medicine and law, a member of the general assembly of Indiana Territory, and was assassinated in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808, by a political enemy; John Rice (q.v.), was born in 1792, died in 1845; Augustus (q.v.), was born in 1796, died in 1887; Myers Fisher, born at Kaskaskia, Oct. 19, 1800, was a member of the Missouri legislature, represented his county in the internal improvement conventions at St. Louis in 1835 and 1836, removed to Texas in 1839, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising, took an active part in protecting the frontier from the Mexicans and Indians, and died in Texas in 1846; George Wallace (q.v.), was born April 12, 1804, died in 1896; William Powell, was born at Kaskaskia, May 13, 1810, and died a passed midshipman and acting lieutenant in the U.S. navy in 1834; Eliza became the wife of the Hon. Andrew Scott, first U.S. judge of Arkansas Territory; and Harriet married, first Thomas Brady, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, Mo., and secondly the Hon. John Scott (q.v.), a representative in congress from Missouri, 1822–26. Judge John Rice Jones died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1824.

Jno Rice Jones

JONES, John Rice, pioneer, was born in Kaskaskia, Northwest Territory, Jan. 8, 1792; son of Judge John Rice and Mary (Barger) Jones. He served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the war of 1812, and removed to Texas, then a Mexican state, about 1831, locating in San Felipe de Austin. He became a participant in the struggle for independence, and bore a conspicuous part both as a soldier and political leader. He was postmaster-general of Texas under Governor Henry Smith, 1835–36, President D. G. Burnet, 1836 and 1839, and President M. B. Lamar, 1837–38. He was also a companion and friend of Stephen F. Austin, General Houston, Col. William B. Travis, Col. James Bowie, Col. David Crockett, Col. Benjamin R. Milan and with ex-Governor Henry Smith was executor of the will of the heroic Colonel Travis. He was married in 1818 to a daughter of Maj. James Hawkins, of Missouri, and a large family of children survived him. He died on "Fairland Farm," Fayette county, Texas, in 1845.

JONES, John Sills, representative, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1835; son of William H. and Rachel (Sills) Jones. He was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan university, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1857. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Delaware county in 1860, but resigned in 1861, and enlisted in the Federal army, serving as private and receiving promotion through the several ranks to that of colonel of the 174th Ohio regiment, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 27, 1865. He was mayor of Delaware, Ohio, 1866; prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, 1866–71; presidential elector, 1872; Republican representative in the 45th congress, 1877–79; a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1879-84, and during both terms chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home, 1870–74; trustee of the same from 1887, and president of the board of trustees. He was also a trustee of the Wesleyan female college, 1865–74.

JONES, John Tecumseh, clergyman, was born in Canada, Jan. 1, 1800. He was a half-breed Chippewa Indian. He was educated at Madison university, N.Y., and was adopted by the Ottawa tribe of Indians. He married Jane Kelly, a native of Maine, who was a missionary among the Ottawa Indians in Franklin county, Kansas Territory. He was a co-worker with Mr. Meeker in organizing Baptist churches in Kansas, and organized the First Baptist church of Ottawa, which, in 1860, had nearly one hundred baptized Indian members. The Baptist convention at Atchison, Kan., in October, 1880, through the suggestion of Mr. Jones, organized the Roger Williams university on the Ottawa reservation, the Indians presenting the land through an act of congress setting apart 20,000 acres of the reservation for an institution of learning, and Mr. Jones and three other Indians with two white men constituted the first board of trustees. In August, 1862, they authorized the sale of 5000 acres at $1.25 per acre to establish the school. On April 21, 1865, a new charter was obtained by I. S. Kalloch, C. C. Hutchinson, John G. Pratt, James Wind, William Hurr, Joseph King and John Tecumseh Jones as petitioners, and at the request of the Indians the name Ottawa was substituted for Roger Williams, and Ottawa university began its career with I.S. Kalloch as president. Mr. Jones died in Ottawa, Kan., Aug. 16, 1872, and his widow returned to East North Yarmouth, Maine, where she resided in 1901.

JONES, John Winston, representative, was born in Chesterfield, Va., Nov. 22, 1791. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1803. He removed to Petersburg, Va., was a representative in the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1835–45, and was speaker of the house of representatives in the 28th congress, 1843–45. He died in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 29, 1848.

JONES, Johnston Blakeley, physician, was born at "Rock Rest," near Pittsboro, N.C., Sept. 13, 1814; son of Col. Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Mallett) Jones. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1831–36; studied at the Medical school, Charleston, S.C., and over two years under the best physicians in Paris. He visited Scotland and Ireland, the birthplace of his father, and was graduated M.D. at the Charleston Medical school in 1840. He settled in practice at Chapel Hill, N.C., the seat of the university, and in 1867 removed to Charlotte, N.C. He was a founder of the North Carolina Medical society, a member of the Charlotte Academy of Medicine, and was classed as "the ablest physician North Carolina ever produced." He was married, Oct. 21, 1841, to Mary Ann, daughter of Gabriel Stuart, of Halifax county, N.C. They had six children: Mary, who married Thomas S. Armistead, of Plymouth, N.C., and died soon after; Edward S., killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Va.; Johnston Blakeley, a resident of Texas; Simmons, who married Miss Morehead, studied medicine and succeeded to the practice of his father at Charlotte, N.C.; Annie, who married Lucien Walker, of Charlotte, and Carolina, unmarried. Dr. Johnston Blakeley Jones died at Charlotte, N.C., March 1, 1889.

JONES, Joseph, delegate, was born in Virginia in 1727. He was a member of the house of burgesses from King George county; was a member of the committee of safety in 1775; served in the convention of 1776, and was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress, 1778–79 and 1780–83. He was judge of the general court, 1778–79, and was reappointed to the same court, Nov. 19, 1789. He was a member of the convention of 1788, and served in the Virginia state militia as major-general. Through his opposition to the proposition by the state legislature to revoke the release given to the United States of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, it was rejected, and the legislature was compelled to conform to the wishes of the Federal congress. His sister Elizabeth married Spence Monroe, and became the mother of James Monroe, President of the United States. Mr. Jones died in King George county, Va., Oct. 28, 1805.

JONES, Joseph, soldier, was born at Cedar Grove, Petersburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1749; son of Thomas Jones; grandson of Abraham Jones, and great-grandson of Maj. Peter, Sr., and Mary (Wood) Jones. Maj. Peter Jones, Sr., was the founder of Petersburg, Va., a celebrated Indian fighter, and died about 1725 at a very advanced age. His wife's father was Gen. Abraham Wood, who lived at the Falls of Appomattox river. Gen. Joseph Jones was an earnest patriot in the Revolutionary struggle, a friend of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and an officer in the Virginia militia. He was commissioned colonel Oct. 25, 1784; brigadier-general Dec. 11, 1793, and major-general Dec. 24, 1802. He married first, Nancy, daughter of Col. William Call, and had one daughter; and secondly, Jane (1765–1814), daughter of Roger Atkinson, and had six sons and three daughters. Thomas, his eldest son (1781–1866), married Mary, daughter of Richard and Sally Lee, and their grandson was William Atkinson Jones (q.v.). General Jones was collector of customs for Petersburg at the time of his death, which occurred on his estate, Cedar Grove, Va., Feb. 9, 1824.

JONES, Joseph, physician, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Sept. 6, 1833; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Colcock (q.v.) and Mary Anderson (Jones) Jones. He was educated at the University of South Carolina and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1853, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1855. Upon his graduation he established himself in Savannah, Ga. He was professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Savannah, 1856–57; of chemistry and geology in the University of Georgia, 1857–58; of chemistry in the Georgia Medical college, 1859–65; was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war, 1862–65; was professor of medicine at the University of Nashville, 1866–68; and in the fall of 1868 accepted the chair of chemistry and clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana, which became Tulane University of Louisiana in 1883, his labors as professor continuing till his death. He was president of the health board of the state of Louisiana, 1880–84; president of the Louisiana State Medical society, 1887–96; an honorary fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical association. He published: *Chemical and Physiological Investigation* (Smithsonian, C. to K., 1856); *Observations on Malarial Fever* (1858–59); *Transactions of the American Medical Association* (1859); *Mollities Ossium* (1869); *Observations on Hospital Gangrene* (1869); *Observations on Yellow Fever* (1873); *Medical and Surgical Memoirs* (1876); *Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee* (Smithsonian, C. to K., 1876); *Reports of the Board of Health of Louisiana* (1884); *Medical and Surgical Memoirs* (1887); *Medical and Surgical Memoirs* (Vol. III., parts 1 and 2, 1890). He died at New Orleans, La., Feb. 17, 1896.

JONES, Joseph Russell, diplomatist, was born in Conneaut, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; son of Joel and Maria (Dart) Jones, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Jones, of Hebron, Conn., an officer in the French and Indian war. His father died in 1825. He attended a public school, and in 1836 became clerk in a store in Conneaut, where he remained until August, 1838, when he joined his mother's family at Rockton, Winnebago county, Ill., and in June, 1840, went to Galena, Ill., where he was clerk and subsequently partner in one of the business houses of that city. He retired from business on the dissolution of the firm in 1856. He was secretary and treasurer of the Galena and Minnesota Packet company, 1846–61; a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1860; U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois, 1861–69; U.S. minister to Belgium, 1869–75; declined the cabinet appointment of secretary of the interior in 1875, and was collector of the port of Chicago, 1875–76. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas, and they resided in Galena, Ill., until 1861, when they removed to Chicago, Ill. He organized the Chicago West Division Railway company in 1863, and was its president for twenty-five years, retiring from business in 1888.

J. R. Jones.

JONES, Joseph Stevens, playwright, was born in 1811. He was an actor, and became proprietor and manager of leading Boston theatres. He was graduated from Harvard, M.D., in 1843, and was city physician for a number of years. He wrote upwards of two hundred plays, including: *Solon Shingle; Eugene Aram; The Liberty Tree; The Fire Warrior; The Siege of Boston; Moll Pitcher; Stephen Burroughs; The Carpenter of Rouen; The Surgeon of Paris; Job and Jacob Grey; The Last Dollar; The People's Lawyer; The Sons of the Cape; Zofara; Captain Lascar; Paul Revere; The Silver Spoon.* He also dramatized *The Three Experiments of Living,* by Mrs. Lee. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1877.

JONES, Kate Emery Sanborn, librarian, was born at Henniker, N.H., June 24, 1860; daughter of Edward Burr Smith and Caroline Augusta (Emery) Sanborn; granddaughter of Smith and Mary (Burr) Sanborn and of Samuel and Olive (Brown) Emery, and a descendant of John Sanborn, born in England in 1620, who came to Hampton, N.H., in 1632, with his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Stephen Bachilor. She was educated in the public schools of Concord and Franklin, N.H., and was an assistant at the Athenæum, Boston, Mass., 1882–91; classifier and cataloguer at the Mercantile library, St. Louis, Mo., 1891–94; and librarian of the City library, Manchester, N.H., 1894–97. She married Gardner Maynard Jones (q.v.), June 30, 1897. While assistant to Charles A. Cutter (q.v.) at the Boston Athenæum, she prepared the *The Cutter-Sanborn Author Table.*

JONES, Leonard Augustus, author, was born in Templeton, Mass., Jan. 13, 1832; son of Augustus Appleton and Mary (Partridge) Jones; grandson of Aaron Jones, whose father, Aaron Jones, was one of the principal proprietors and first settlers of Templeton; and a descendant of Lewis and Anna (Stone) Jones, who settled in Roxbury and were members of the church of the Rev. John Eliot in Roxbury in 1640. His mother's family was formerly of Walpole and Medfield, where the earliest of the Partridge family in America settled before 1650. He was graduated from Harvard in 1855 and from the Harvard Law school in 1858, and practised law in Boston, Mass. He was appointed judge of the court of land registration for Massachusetts in 1898, and commissioner for Massachusetts for the promotion of uniform legislation in the United States, 1891. In 1885 he became one of the editors of the *American Law Review*. He is the author of the following legal treatises: *Law of Mortgages of Real Property* (2 vols., 1878; 5th ed., 1894); *Law of Corporate Bonds and Mortgages* (1879; 2d ed., 1890); *Law of Mortgages of Personal Property* (1881; 4th ed., 1894); *Law of Pledges* (1883); *Law of Liens, Common Law, Statutory, Equitable and Maritime* (2 vols., 1888; 2d ed., 1893); *Forms of Conveyancing* (1886; 5th ed., 1889); *Law of Real Property* (2 vols., 1896); *Law of Easements* (1898); *An Index to Legal Periodical Literature* (1887; 2d vol., 1899), besides numerous contributions to the *Law Review* and to other legal and literary publications.

JONES, Marcus Eugene, botanist, was born at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 25, 1852; son of P. V. and Lavinia (Burton) Jones; grandson of Lynds Jones, and a descendant of Israel Jones. He was prepared for college at the academy of Iowa college, and was graduated from Iowa college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878. He was a tutor at Iowa college, 1875–76; principal of Le Mars normal college, 1877; acting professor of natural science at Colorado college, 1879; librarian at the University of Utah, 1880–81, and principal of the Jones high school, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1884–86. He was special expert for the U.S. treasury department in 1889; special expert of the U.S. treasury for Utah, 1889–90; geologist for the Rio Grande Western railroad, 1890–93; special field agent of the U.S. department of agriculture, 1894–95; engaged in original research on the botany and geology of the region west of the Missouri river, 1878–1900, and geologist for the Pacific and Idaho Northern railroad, 1899–1900. As a botanist, geologist and mining expert he engaged in preparing a *Botany of the Great Plateau* and a *Geology of Utah*. He was elected a fellow in the American Academy for the Advancement of Science in 1893. He is the author of: *Excursion Botanique* (1879); *Ferns of the West* (1883); *Utah* (1889); *Some Phases of Mining in Utah* (1889); *Salt Lake City* (1890); *Contributions to Western Botany*, Nos. 1–8; *Shrubs and Trees of Utah* (1900); and many articles on botany, geology and meteorology contributed to periodical literature.

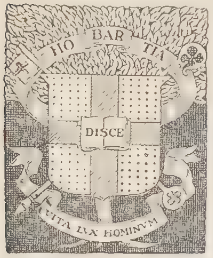
JONES, Noble Wymberly, delegate, was born near London, England, in 1732; son of Col. Noble Jones, an early companion of Oglethorpe, member of the council, and treasurer of the province of Georgia. He served several years in the military service in Oglethorpe's regiment and as surgeon in a company of rangers, and then engaged in the practice of medicine with his father in Savannah, Ga., 1756–74. He was one of the first at the commencement of dissensions between Great Britain and her colonies to take a stand in favor of the colonists, and was one of the early advocates of having the province of Georgia represented in the general congress at Philadelphia. The advanced age of his father alone prevented his attending as one of the first delegates in 1775. He was elected a member and speaker of the assembly of the province of Georgia in 1768 and was re-elected at each new session. In 1770 his views had become so pronounced and objectionable to the crown, that Governor Wright refused to confirm his re-election, and ordered the house of commons to select another speaker. The assembly rebelled at this interference as a breach of the privileges of the house and the assembly was dissolved by the governor, Feb. 23, 1770. At the convention of the general assembly in 1772, Dr. Jones was again elected as speaker, and again the governor refused to sanction the choice, and only by dissolving the assembly did he carry his point. Jones was among the first to associate for the purpose of sending delegates to a continental congress at Philadelphia and he was elected a delegate by a convention of patriots in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 8, 1774, but did not serve, in deference to the wishes of his aged father. He was then elected a delegate by the provincial congress in January, 1775, and served 1775–76. When Savannah fell into the hands of the British in December, 1778, he removed to Charleston, S.C., and was taken prisoner and sent captive to St. Augustine, Fla. He was exchanged in 1781 and went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and was accredited as a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress, 1781–83. He returned to Savannah, Ga., in 1782, was elected to the assembly and resumed his professional labors. He was a member of the committee to receive General Washington on his visit to Savannah in 1791, and presided over the state constitutional convention in May, 1795. He was president of the Georgia Medical society in 1804. He died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1805.

JONES, Richard, educator, was born in Berlin, Wis., July 18, 1855; son of the Rev. John A. and Ann (Davies) Jones. He attended Grinnell academy, Iowa, and was graduated from Iowa college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He was married, Dec. 28, 1881, to Carrie Holmes, daughter of the Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa. He was principal of the Guthrie County high school, Panora, Iowa, 1879–83; and of the West Des Moines high school, Iowa, 1883–86. He travelled and studied, 1886–87; was professor of literature in the Illinois State Normal university, 1887–91; travelled in Europe and studied at Oxford, Munich, and Heidelberg, 1891–94, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1893; was professor of literature at Swarthmore college, Pa., 1894–96; inspector of literature for the University of the State of New York, 1896–98; professor of literature at the Syracuse university, 1898–99, and accepted the chair of literature at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., in 1899. He was interested in the pedagogical features of the teaching of literature and the discipline derived from its study, and made several trips abroad, visiting most of the universities of Germany in order to learn their purpose and method in the teaching of German literature. He was elected in 1894 a member of the Goethe-Gesellschaft, Weimar, Germany, and of the English Goethe society, London. He is the author of: *The Growth of the Idylls of the King* (1895); *The Arthurian Legends* (1896): *College-Entrance English* (1897); edited *Macbeth, Julius Cæsar* and other Shaksperean plays and contributed articles to American, English, and German magazines.

JONES, Richard Channing, educator, was born in Brunswick county, Va., April 12, 1841; son of John Cargill and Mary Ann (Walker) Jones; grandson of John and Lucy (Cargill) Jones and of Edward and Mary (Warburton) Walker. He was taken to Camden, Ala., by his parents in 1844; was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1859 and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, as line and staff officer. He was married, Oct. 19, 1864, to Stella H., daughter of Major Frank Boykin, of Camden, Ala. He resumed the practice of law at Camden, Ala., after the war, and in 1877 was appointed by Governor George S. Houston, brigadier-general of Alabama state troops; was state senator, sessions of 1882–83 and 1884–85, and was tenth president of the University of Alabama and professor of international and constitutional law there, 1890–97, when he resigned to practise law at Camden, Ala. He was president of the Alabama State Bar association in 1896. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1891.

JONES, Richard Watson, educator, was born in Greenesville county, Va., May 16, 1837; son of Mordecai and Martha Randolph (Grigg) Jones; grandson of John and Nancy (Young) Jones and of Randolph and Martha (Jordan) Grigg; great-grandson of Francis and Elizabeth (Burnett) Young. The Joneses emigrated from Wales and the Youngs from England, and both settled in eastern Virginia. Francis Young served as an officer under General Braddock, and was noted during the Revolution, serving a part of the time as commissary to General Wills. Richard Watson Jones attended an academy in Hicksford, Va., and was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and from the University of Virginia, A.M., 1861. Soon after this he entered the Confederate army, first as a private, and was promoted from time to time. He surrendered his regiment, the 12th Virginia, at Appomattox in April, 1865. He was professor of mathematics in Randolph-Macon college, 1866–68; president of Petersburg Female college, 1868–71; president of Martha Washington college, Abingdon, Va., 1871–76; professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, 1876–85; first president of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, 1885–88, and returned to the professorship of chemistry in the University of Mississippi in 1889. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Mississippi college in 1881. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1877; the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1881; the American Chemical society in 1889, and the Victoria institute, England, about 1880. He was married, Jan. 6, 1864, to Elizabeth Susan Spratley, and of their sons, Richard W. became president of the American National bank of Kansas City, Mo.; Garland M. entered the practice of law in Kansas City; C. Randolph was made vice-president of the Webb City bank, Mo., and Stewart M. became president of the Bank of Commerce at Pauls Valley, Ind. Ter. He is the author of pamphlets on the cotton army worm, also on the bull worm, published by the U.S. entomological commission; of various other scientific articles and addresses before teachers' associations; and was associate editor of the *People's Encyclopædia*, 1880–81.

JONES, Robert Ellis, educator, was born in New York city, March 18, 1858; son of Eleazer and Anna (Parry) Jones, and grandson of Thomas Penrhyn Jones. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1879; attended Virginia Theological seminary, 1879–80, and was topographer of the U.S. geological survey, 1880–82. He was made deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Plymouth, Mass., by Bishop Paddock in 1882, and ordained priest at St. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, Mich., by Bishop Gillispie in 1884. He was rector of St. John's church, Williamstown, Mass., 1882–84; St. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1884–89, and a member of the standing committee and dean of the convocation of the diocese of Western Michigan, 1885–89; rector of Trinity church, Columbus, Ohio, 1889–94; examining chaplain of the diocese of Southern Ohio, 1889–94, and a member of the board of visitors of Kenyon college, Ohio, 1889–94; student at Berlin and Heidelberg, 1894–95; senior curate of Grace church, New York, 1894–97, and of All Angels, New York city, in 1897; and on June 23, 1897, he assumed the duties of president of Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., as successor to Eliphalet Nott Potter, who resigned, Jan. 19, 1897, to become president of the Cosmopolitan university. President Jones received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1897.



JONES, Roger, soldier, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1789; son of Maj. Catesby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones and brother of Capt. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U.S.N. He was appointed to the military service of the United States as 2d lieutenant of marines, Jan. 29, 1809, and on July 12, 1812, he was promoted captain and assigned to the artillery. He saw service at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, and was brevetted major for his action at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane and lieutenant-colonel for a successful sortie from Fort Erie. He was promoted major, Aug. 16, 1818, and made adjutant-general, and was brevetted colonel, Sept. 17, 1824. On March 7, 1825, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed adjutant-general of the army. He received brevets as brigadier-general, June, 1832, and major-general, May, 1848. He was married to Mary Anne Mason Page, who was born about 1796, and died at Washington, D.C., in December, 1873. General Jones died in Washington, D.C., July 15, 1852.

JONES, Roger, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1831; son of Capt. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U.S.N. He was a brother of Capt. Catesby ap Roger Jones, C.S.A. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847; served at West Point as instructor in cavalry practice; on the Texan frontier; on the Gila expedition, New Mexico; was brevetted 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles, July 1, 1851; promoted 2d lieutenant, May 24, 1852; and 1st lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1857. He was ordered to Carlisle barracks, Pa., at the outbreak of the civil war, and in March, 1861, when the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry was in danger of being seized by the Virginia militia he was ordered with about fifty men to guard the arsenal, then commanded by Maj. Henry J. Hunt. On April 2, Major Hunt was relieved and Lieutenant Jones was left in charge. On April 18 he had received no reinforcement, and being pressed by Virginia troops he fired the arsenal, destroyed 20,000 stand of rifles and escaped across the Potomac to Carlisle, and the Virginia troops took possession of the arsenal and put out the fires. For his conduct he received the thanks of President Lincoln, a congratulatory letter from Secretary Cameron, and was promoted to the rank of captain, April 23, 1861. He was made assistant quartermaster and assigned to service in the office of the quartermaster-general of the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted major, Nov. 12, 1861; assigned to the staff of the quartermaster-general, and was placed on special duty as assistant inspector-general. In 1862, when Gen. John Pope assumed the command of the Army of Virginia, Major Jones was made a member of his staff, and after two months' service he was relieved and placed on waiting orders with miscellaneous duties in the inspector-general's department till December, 1865. He was inspector-general of the Department of the Pacific, 1866–67; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 13, 1867, and assigned to duty in the inspector-general's office, Washington, D.C. On Feb. 5, 1885, he was promoted colonel and became inspector-general of the Department of the Atlantic with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York harbor. He was made inspector-general of the U.S. army with the rank of brigadier-general, Aug. 20, 1888. He died at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1889.

JONES, Samuel, lawyer, was born at Fort Hill, L.I., N.Y., July 26, 1734; son of William and Phebe (Jackson) Jones, and grandson of Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. He early became a sailor, making several voyages to Europe. He then studied law with William Smith, afterward chief-justice. He practised in New York city and remained loyal to the crown during the Revolution. After the declaration of peace he became a Federalist, being a delegate to the constitutional convention held at Poughkeepsie in 1788; a member of the state assembly, and recorder of the city of New York, 1789–97, and was succeeded by James Kent, afterward chancellor and comptroller of the state of New York, 1797–1800. He revised the statutes of the state of New York with Richard Varick in 1789; drew up the law establishing the state comptroller's office in 1796; and Dr. Hosack said of him: "He is justly rated among the most profound and enlightened jurists of this or any other country and acted a useful and conspicuous part in organizing our courts and judicial system after the Revolution." He was twice married: first to Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Turk, who died soon after her marriage; and secondly to Cornelia, daughter of Elbert Herring, of New York. Their son, Maj. William, was a member of the New York assembly, 1816, 1818, 1820 and

1824–29 ; and another son, Elbert Herring, was a member of the state senate and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821. Maj. William's son, Samuel W., was surrogate of Schenectady county, mayor of the city, and county judge. Samuel Jones made contributions to the collections of the New York Historical society. He died at Westneck, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 21, 1819.

JONES, Samuel, jurist, was born in Westneck, L.I., N.Y., May 26, 1769; son of Samuel and Cornelia (Herring) Jones ; grandson of William and Phebe (Jackson) Jones, and of Elbert Herring, Esq., and great-grandson of Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. He was graduated at Yale in 1790, and at Columbia in 1793. He was a fellow student with DeWitt Clinton in his father's law office in New York city, and became an active politician. He was a member of the state assembly, 1812–14 ; city recorder, 1823 ; state chancellor, 1826–28 ; chief justice of the New York superior court, 1828–47 ; justice of the New York supreme court, 1847–49, and actively engaged in the practice of law, 1849–53. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1826, and from Union in 1841. He died in Cold Spring, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 9, 1853.

JONES, Samuel, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1820. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1841, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1841, and served on the Maine frontier at Houlton, pending the disputed territory controversy, 1841–43. He was in garrison at Fort Adams, R.I., 1843–45, and at Fort Brocke, Fla., 1845–46 ; on recruiting service, 1846 ; at the U.S. Military academy as assistant professor of mathematics, 1846–49 ; assistant instructor in infantry tactics, 1846–48 ; assistant instructor in artillery, 1847–48, and principal assistant professor of mathematics, 1849–51. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847 ; was on garrison duty at the New Orleans barracks, La., 1851–52 ; at East Pascagoula, Miss., 1852, and at Fort McHenry, Md., 1852–54, and declined the office of commandant and professor of engineering at the Georgia Military institute in 1854. He was promoted captain, Dec. 24, 1853 ; was on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, 1854–55 ; in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1855–56 ; on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, 1856–57, and at Ringgold barracks, Texas, 1857–58. He served as an assistant to the judge advocate of the army at Washington, D.C., 1858–61, when he resigned to join the Confederate States army as colonel. He was promoted brigadier-general and succeeded Braxton Bragg to the command of the Army of Pensacola, Jan. 27, 1862, and on March 8, 1862, he was in turn succeeded by Col. Thomas M. Jones. He was promoted major-general in 1863 and commanded a division in West Virginia until April 9, 1864, when he was transferred to the command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and was relieved by Gen. W. J. Hardee, Sept. 28, 1864. He resumed the command of his division and was stationed at Pocotaligo, S.C., until he joined Hardee upon the evacuation of Savannah. He engaged in farming after the close of the war. He is the author of : "*The Battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond, Florida,*" in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV., pp. 76–79 (1888). He died at Bedford Springs, Va., July 31, 1887.

JONES, Samuel J., physician, was born at Bainbridge, Pa., March 22, 1836 ; son of Dr. Robert Henry and Sarah Moret (Ekel) Jones ; grandson of Robert and Margaret (Williamson) Jones, who were born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia in 1806 ; and a descendant of Marcus Ekel, who was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1690, and came to America in 1743. He was graduated from Dickinson college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1860. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy in December, 1860. He served on the flagship *Minnesota* in the Atlantic blockading squadron ; was present at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, and in January, 1862, was assigned to Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff as surgeon, and later as surgeon on the staff of Commodore Rowan. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, and was promoted surgeon and assigned to duty at Chicago, Ill., as examiner of candidates for the medical corps organizing for naval service on the western rivers. In 1864 he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, on the West Gulf blockading squadron, and soon after as surgeon of the New Orleans Naval hospital, where he remained until the close of the war, and served through an epidemic of yellow fever. He then served at Pensacola Naval hospital, 1865–66 ; on duty in Chicago, 1866 ; on the frigate *Sabine*, 1867–68, when he resigned and settled in private practice in Chicago, Ill. He was professor of opthalmology and otology at Northwestern University Medical school, Chicago, 1870–97, became surgeon to the eye and ear department of St. Luke's hospital in 1869, and served in Mercy hospital and at the South Side dispensary, Chi-

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cago, 1870–80. He was editor of the Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1887–92, and was elected a member of the American Medical association and of the American Academy of Medicine, and represented them at several international medical congresses. He was vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine, 1885–86, and its president, 1889. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1884. He became an active member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1870, and was president of its board of trustees for several years. He was the originator of the National Pure Food association, and its president from its organization. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Naval Reserve association.

JONES, Samuel Milton, social economist, was born near Beddgelert, North Wales, Aug. 3, 1846; son of Hugh Samuel and Margaret (Williams) Jones. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1849, settling in Lewis county, N.Y., and was compelled by poverty to work during his childhood. In 1865 he went to Titusville, Pa., where he was employed in the oil fields, and before he was twenty-five years of age he became an oil-producer in Pennsylvania, and later in West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio. He invented and improved an oil-well appliance in 1893, and engaged in the manufacturing business in Toledo, Ohio, establishing the Acme Sucker Rod factory, of which he was the owner. He introduced various labor reforms into his factory, including the eight-hour-a-day system, was in personal touch with every man in his employ, and provided much that helped to make their lives less monotonous, besides paying them more for their work per day than the scheduled price. He was elected mayor of Toledo as a Republican in 1897, and re-elected as an independent candidate in 1899, receiving a large majority over both of his opponents. He became noted for his opposition to monopolies and his advocacy of municipal ownership, direct legislation and the eight-hour day. In 1899 he received nearly 107,000 votes as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio, the largest vote polled for a third candidate in the state. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

JONES, Samuel Porter, evangelist, was born in Chambers county, Ala., Oct. 16, 1847. He removed to Cartersville, Ga., in 1859, studied under private tutors and at boarding schools and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1869 and began the practice of law, which his intemperate habits interfered with to such an extent as to destroy his business. After his father's death in 1872, he reformed, studied for the ministry and became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was pastor of several churches in the North Georgia conference, 1872–80. He founded, organized, supported and served as agent of the Decatur Orphans' Home, 1881–93. He devoted much of his time to evangelistic work and after 1892 travelled over the country and lectured and held revival meetings in all the larger cities of the United States. During the summer months he lectured at the Chautauqua meetings. He is the author of: *Sam Jones's Sermons* (1883); *The Music Hall Series* (1886); *Quit Your Meanness* (1886); *Sam Jones's Own Book* (1887); *St. Louis Series ; Thunderbolts.*

JONES, Seaborn, representative, was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1788. His father was a leading merchant. He was prepared for college, matriculated at the College of New Jersey, but did not graduate, being obliged to discontinue the course by reason of the failure of his father's business. He then entered the profession of law in Columbus, Ga., and in 1823 was made solicitor-general of the state. He was a representative from Georgia in the 23d and 29th congresses, 1833–35 and 1845–47. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of A.M. in 1831. He died in Columbus, Ga., in 1874.

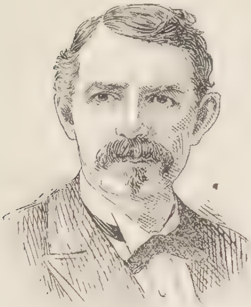
JONES, Stephen Alfred, educator, was born at China, Maine, March 21, 1848; son of Alfred H. and Mary (Randall) Jones; grandson of Stephen Jones and a descendant of John Jones, of Wales, who settled on the island of Nantucket, Mass., in 1650. He was fitted for college at Friends school, Providence, R.I., and the Waterville, Maine, Classical institute and was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875. He began to teach at the age of sixteen and at his graduation had already taught nine terms of school in various New England villages. He was tutor in languages and mathematics in Spiceland academy, Indiana, 1872–74; and was professor of Greek and Latin in Penn college, Oscaloosa, Iowa, 1874–82. In June, 1882, he resigned and visited Europe, spending three years in the study of classical philology, the last two years at the University of Bonn, Germany. He was president of the Nevada State university, Reno, 1890–99, and in the latter year removed to San Jose, Cal. In 1885 he received the degree of Ph.D., *pro meritis*, from Dartmouth college.

JONES, Thomas, immigrant, was born in Strabane, county Ulster, Ireland, in 1665. His ancestors came from the north of Wales. He was a soldier in the civil wars of Ireland, being an adherent of James II., and took part in the battles of the Boyne, Aghrim and Limerick, 1690–91. For his services in the battle of the Boyne he received from the king a commission to cruise against Spanish merchantmen, and in this way acquired considerable wealth. With his letter of marque he landed and settled on Great South bay on the island of Nassau, afterward Long Island, where he was married to Freelove, daughter of Thomas Townsend, and received as a marriage dowry from his wife's father a large tract of land on the bay known as Fort Neck, and by subsequent purchases from the Indians he became owner of 6000 acres extending across the island. In 1696 he built near the mouth of the Massapequa river the first brick house in that neighborhood, which stood 140 years and was known to travellers as the "old brick house." He was admitted an assistant freeholder in 1699 under the Oyster Bay patent of 1677 and in 1702 became captain in the militia of Queens county, by appointment of Governor Cornbury. He was high sheriff of the county, 1704–13; was promoted to the rank of major in the militia in 1706, and was commissioned "ranger-general of the island of Nassau" in 1710, which gave him the monopoly of the fisheries of the entire shores east of Jamaica and Little Neck bays and of all lands within the same limits not then granted to settlers. He died at Fort Neck, L.I., Dec. 13, 1713.

JONES, Thomas, jurist, was born in Fort Neck, L.I., N.Y., April 30, 1731; son of Judge David and Anne (Willett) Jones; grandson of Gen. Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones, and great-grandson of Thomas Townsend. He was graduated at Yale in 1750; was licensed as an attorney in 1755, and practised in New York city, 1755–69. He was clerk of Queens county, 1757–69; recorder of the city of New York, 1769–73; corporation attorney; judge of the supreme court under the crown, as successor to his father, 1773–76, and was arrested on June 27 of the latter year, by order of the provincial congress, for refusing to appear before that body to acknowledge his fealty to the American cause. He was paroled on promising to appear before congress when directed. He was arrested by an armed force on August 11, taken to New York, arraigned, and his parole declared forfeited. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Connecticut, and was released December, 1776, upon signing a second parole. He remained quietly at his home at Fort Neck until Nov. 6, 1779, when a party of Whigs, under Capt. Daniel Hawley, of Connecticut, forcibly seized and carried him to Connecticut in order to furnish an acceptable exchange for Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman, a college mate of Jones of the class of 1752, held for six months by the British forces a prisoner of war. They were exchanged in April, 1780, and in 1781 Judge Jones removed with his family to England. He planned to return in 1782, but the act of attainder passed by the New York legislature prevented. He was a governor of King's college, 1764–80, and attorney for the board of governors. He was married to Anne, daughter of Judge James de Lancey, of New York city, and had no children. They had a city home known as "Mount Pitt," and a spacious residence at Fort Neck, on the Great South bay, Long Island, named "Tryon Hall," erected in 1770. Judge Jones is the author of: *History of New York During the Revolutionary War*, edited by Edmund Floyd de Lancey (1879). He died in Hoddesdon, England, July 25, 1792.

JONES, Thomas ap Catesby, naval officer, was born in Virginia, in 1789; son of Maj. Catesby and Lettice Corbin (Turberville) Jones, and brother of Gen. Roger Jones. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 22, 1805, and was promoted lieutenant, May 24, 1812, commander, March 25, 1820, and captain, March 11, 1829. He was on duty with the Gulf squadron, 1808–12, in the suppression of the slave trade, and in preventing piracy and smuggling. He was in command of a flotilla of five light-draft gunboats, intended for the protection of the harbors of the Gulf states against the incursion of British vessels during the war of 1812. When the British fleet of forty ships, intended to operate in connection with the army under Pakenham in the attack on New Orleans, entered Lake Borgne in 1814, he resisted their advance with his small fleet, and he did not surrender to the superior force until he was desperately wounded and had no hope of escape. He was on the Pacific coast in command of the station off California in 1840, and upon learning, from what he considered reliable authority, that the United States was at war with Mexico, he took possession of Monterey, and was temporarily suspended from the service. He died in Georgetown, D.C., May 30, 1858.

JONES, Thomas Goode, governor of Alabama, was born at Macon, Ga., Nov. 26, 1844; son of Samuel G. and Martha Ward (Goode) Jones; grandson of Dr. Thomas W. Jones, of Brunswick county, Va., and of Dr. Thomas Goode of Hot Springs, Va., and a descendant of John Jones, "gentleman," and of John Goode, of Whitby, both of whom came to America from England, and settled near Richmond, Va., between 1650 and 1665. He removed to Montgomery, Ala., with his parents in 1850; was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1862; served in the Army of Northern Virginia as a private and staff officer, attaining the rank of major. He was on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon, and carried one of the flags of truce sent out by Gordon to Sheridan's lines at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. At the close of the war he engaged in planting and the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1866 and established himself in the practice of law at Montgomery, Ala. He was a member of the city council, 1875–84; a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1884–88, being speaker of the house, 1886–88; reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Alabama, 1870–80; and colonel of the 2d regiment of Alabama state troops, 1880–90, which he commanded at Birmingham, Ala., in the Hawes and Posey riots in 1883 and 1888. He was governor of Alabama, 1890–94, distinguishing his administration by suppressing lawlessness, increasing the state tax rate in order to preserve the credit of the state, and establishing a new plan for ameliorating the evils of the convict system. He also took personal command of the state troops during the great mining and railroad strike of 1894, restoring order without bloodshed. He is the author of: *Alabama Supreme Court Reports* (18 vols., 1870–80); *Code of Ethics of Alabama State Bar Association* (1886), and contributions to legal literature.



Thos G. Jones

JONES, Virginia Smith, author, was born in New London, Conn., Sept. 9, 1827; daughter of Anson and Amy Crocker (Beckwith) Smith; granddaughter of Joseph and Sally (Smith) Smith and of Jason and Elizabeth (Crocker) Beckwith; and a descendant of Nehemiah Smith, an early Plymouth pilgrim who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1645; and of Mathew Beckwith, born at Pomfret, England, 1610, who came to New England in 1635, and settled in Lyme, Conn. She was educated in Cleveland, Ohio, and was married to Dr. Nelson E. Jones, June 9, 1846. She is the author of: *The Illustrations of the Nests and Eggs of Birds of Ohio.* Of this work, which was begun in 1879 and completed in 1888, Dr. Elliot Coues said: "No illustrated work to compare with it has appeared in this country since the splendid Audubonian period closed; and it is not too much to say that it rivals in beauty and fidelity of illustration the productions of Audubon's pencil and brush."

JONES, Walter, representative, was born in Virginia in 1745. He was graduated from William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., in 1760, and studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving his M.D. degree in 1770. He returned to Virginia and settled in Northumberland county, where he had an extensive medical practice. He was appointed by congress physician-general in 1777, and was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1797–99 and 1803–11. He published a volume denouncing the theories of free-thinkers, to which cult he had at one time belonged. He died in Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 31, 1815.

JONES, Wesley Livsey, representative, was born near Bethany, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863; son of Wesley and Phœbe (McKay) Jones. His father, a soldier in the civil war, died Oct. 6, 1863, from wounds received at Fort Donelson. Wesley was graduated from Southern Illinois college, Enfield, Ill., in 1885; was admitted to the bar in 1886 and removed to Washington, where he began practice in Yakima in 1890. He was a Republican representative from the state at large in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

JONES, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Oct. 8, 1753; son of William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones, and a grandson of Thomas Jones, who emigrated from Wales. His father, who died in 1759, entered the privateer service in the war against France, becoming first lieutenant of the *Duke of Marlborough.* William received a fair education, and in January, 1776, obtained a commission as lieutenant in Lippitt's regiment. He was promoted captain, September, 1776, and on September 14 and 15 the regiment marched from Rhode Island through Connecticut and joined Washington's army at Harlem Heights, New York. He served in the battle of White Plains and in all the operations preceding the retreat into New Jersey. In February, 1777, the term of enlistment of his regiment expired, and he returned with it to Rhode Island. In February, 1778, he was commissioned captain of marines on board the frigate *Providence,* which sailed on April 30, 1778, by order of congress, with despatches to the U.S. commissioners at Paris, arriving at the French port, May 30, 1778. In company with the *Ranger* and the *Queen of France,* the *Providence* sailed from Boston on a privateering cruise, June 17, 1779, and captured nine British ships and one brig bound from Jamaica to England. On Nov. 24, 1779, the *Providence* again left Boston, with the *Boston, Ranger* and *Queen of France,* for Charleston, S.C., and the crews and guns of three of the ships were put on shore to strengthen the batteries at Charleston. When on May 10, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the town and garrison, Captain Jones was taken prisoner, but was released on parole, and returned to Rhode Island. He was married, Feb. 28, 1787, to Anne, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Providence, R.I. He served as justice of the peace and was elected one of the four members of the general assembly from Providence in 1807, and was re-elected each year until 1811, serving as speaker of the body, 1809–10. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in April, 1811, and was annually re-elected until 1817, when he retired from public life. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1817–22; president of the Peace society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization. He died at Providence, R.I., April 22, 1822.

JONES, William, cabinet officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1760. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he joined a company of volunteers, and took part in the battles of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. He entered the naval service as a lieutenant under Commodore Truxton, serving on the James river flotilla, and was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner. He then joined the merchant marine, and from 1790 to 1793 resided in Charleston, S.C. He returned to Philadelphia, Pa., and was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the 7th congress, serving 1801–03. He was appointed by President Madison secretary of the navy, as successor to Paul Hamilton, resigned, and he served from January, 1813, until Dec. 17, 1814, when he was succeeded by B. W. Crowninshield. He subsequently served as president of the Bank of the United States, and as collector of customs in Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1805, and many of his papers read before this society were published. He is the author of: *Winter Navigation on the Delaware* (1822). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 5, 1831.

JONES, William Alfred, librarian and author, was born in New York city, June 26, 1817; son of David Samuel and Margaret (Jones) Jones, and grandson of Samuel and Cornelia (Herring) Jones. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839; studied law, but instead of entering the profession devoted himself to literature. He was editor of the *Churchman* for a time, and librarian at Columbia college, 1851–65. He removed to Norwichtown, Conn., in 1867. He is the author of: *The Analyst* (1840); *Literary Studies* (2 vols., 1847); *Essays on Authors and Books* (1849); *Memorials of Hon. David S. Jones and the Jones Family* (1849); *Characters and Criticisms* (2 vols., 1857); *The Library of Columbia College* (1863); *First Century of Columbia College* (1862); *Long Island* (1863). He died in Norwichtown, Conn., May 6, 1900.

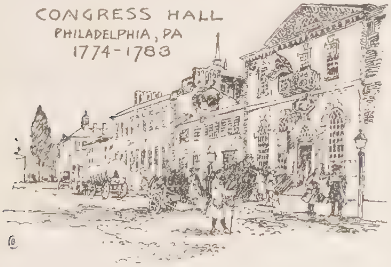
JONES, William Atkinson, representative, was born at Warsaw, Va., March 21, 1849; son of Thomas and Anne Seymour (Trowbridge) Jones; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Lee) Jones and of James and Cornelia (Rogers) Trowbridge, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., and great-grandson of Gen. Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie county, Va., who was prominent in the Revolutionary war, and who married Jane, daughter of Roger Atkinson; and also great-grandson of Richard and Sally Lee, of Lee Hall, Westmoreland county, Va. William Atkinson Jones attended the Virginia Military institute in the winter of 1864–65, and served with the cadets in the defence of the city of Richmond until the evacuation in 1865. He attended Coleman's school in Fredericksburg, Va., until 1868, when he entered the University of Virginia, pursued the study of law and was graduated from there and admitted to the bar in 1870. He engaged in the practice of law at Warsaw, Va.; was commonwealth's attorney of his county for several years; a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; a delegate-at-large and chairman of his state delegation to the Democratic national convention held at Chicago in 1896, and a delegate-at-large from Virginia to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City in 1900. He was married, Jan. 23, 1889, to Claude D., daughter of John and Mary Motley, of Williamsburg, Va. He was a representative from the first Virginia district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1891–1903.

JONES, William Edmondson, soldier, was born near Glade Spring, Va., in May, 1824. He was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Va., in 1846, and from the U.S. Military academy in 1848. He was assigned to the mounted rifles and served on the frontier until Jan. 26, 1857, when he resigned and took up farming at his native place. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and was made captain in Col. J. E. B. Stuart's 1st Virginia cavalry, John S. Mosby being a private in his company. Captain Jones was advanced rapidly, becoming colonel of the regiment, Sept. 28, 1861, and brigadier-general, Sept. 19, 1862. He commanded the Department of the Valley of Virginia in the winter of 1862–63. When General Lee organized the Army of Northern Virginia for the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, making the cavalry, the select troops of the Confederacy, into a division commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the six brigades were placed under command of Generals Hampton, Robertson, Fitzhugh Lee, A. G. Jenkins, W. E. Jones and W. H. F. Lee. General Jones took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and he was made major-general after that battle. He had charge of the Department of Southwest Virginia and Eastern Tennessee in 1863, where he afforded protection to the Confederate salt works. He was ordered to the relief of the army at Lynchburg, threatened by General Hunter in

June, 1864. During an engagement with the forces of General Hunter he was killed near Piedmont, Augusta county, Va., June 5, 1864.

JONES, William Strother, clergyman, was born at "Woodside," Fauquier county, Va., April 10, 1852; son of James Fitzgerald and Anne Lewis (Marshall) Jones; grandson of William Strother and Anne Maria (Marshall) Jones and of Thomas and Margaret W. (Lewis) Marshall; and great-grandson of Strother and Mary Frances (Thornton) Jones and of Chief-Justice John (q.v.) and Mary Willis (Ambler) Marshall. He was prepared for college by private tutors and at the Shenandoah Valley academy, Winchester, Va., and was graduated at Washington and Lee university in 1872 and at the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., 1876. He was ordained to the diaconate, June, 1876, and to the priesthood in June, 1877, and took charge of Grace church, Fauquier county, upon his ordination to the diaconate. In January, 1879, he became assistant minister of St. Thomas's parish, Owings Mills, Baltimore county, Md., and on April 1, 1883, was made rector. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Fairfield, Conn., 1888–96, and on Oct. 1, 1896, became rector of St. Michael's church, Trenton, N.J. He was married, Oct. 18, 1876, to Kate U. Smoot, and their son, Josiah Smoot Jones, was graduated from St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., 1898. He was married secondly, Nov. 22, 1888, to Minnie C. Smoot. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1893. He is the author of several letters and essays published from time to time in the church papers and other magazines.

JONES, Willie, delegate, was born in Halifax, N.C., in 1731; son of Robin Jones, agent for Lord Grenville, a lord proprietor of North Carolina. He was educated at Eton, England, and on returning to the colony took up the cause of the patriots. He was president of the North Carolina committee of safety in 1775, and *ex officio* the first governor of the new state. He was a member of the convention of Dec. 18, 1776, that framed and adopted a state constitution and a delegate to the house of commons of North Carolina, 1776-78. He succeeded his brother Allen as a delegate to the Continental congress, serving 1780–81, and was elected a delegate from North Carolina to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787, but declined to serve. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of July 21, 1788, that decided to postpone action on the Federal constitution, in order to secure amendments favorable to state rights, in which movement he was the leader. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of 1791 to locate a state capital and build a state house at an expense not to exceed £10,000, and in 1792 the commissioners purchased 1000 acres of land and laid out the city of Raleigh on 400 acres of the purchase with streets, ninety-nine and sixty-six feet wide, and the general assembly met in the new state house in 1794. He was married to Mary, daughter of Col. Joseph Montford, of North Carolina, a lady noted for her wit and beauty. Their son, Capt. Willie Jones, became a prominent citizen of North Carolina. It was by the recommendation of Mr. Jones that John Paul, the future naval hero, offered his services to congress, and Paul is said to have adopted the surname Jones because of his admiration for Mrs. Jones. Willie Jones, Sr., died near Raleigh, N.C., in 1801.



JORDAN, David Starr, naturalist and educator, was born in Gainesville, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1851; son of Hiram and Huldah (Hawley) Jordan; grandson of Rufus and Rebecca (Bacon) Jordan, of Port Henry, N.Y., and of David and Ann (Waldo) Hawley, of Whitehall, N.Y., and a descendant of John Elderkin Waldo, of Tolland, Conn.; and of Richard Grenville, of the *Revenge*. His first ancestor in America, John Drake, who was a second cousin of Francis Drake and third cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh, came from Exmouth, Devon, England, with Winthrop and settled in Windsor, Conn. David Starr Jordan worked his way through college and was graduated from Cornell university in 1872 and from the Indiana Medical college in 1875. He was an instructor in the botanical laboratory of Cornell university, 1871–72; professor of natural history at Lombard university, 1872–73; principal of the Appleton collegiate institute, Wis., 1873–74; student and afterward lecturer on marine botany at Anderson school, Penikese Island, Mass., during the summer of 1874; teacher of natural history in the high school of Indianapolis, Ind., 1874–75; lecturer on zoölogy at Harvard summer school, at Cumberland Gap, 1875; professor of natural history at Butler university, Ind., 1875–79; natu-

David Starr Jordan

ralist of the geological surveys of Indiana and Ohio, 1877; assistant to the U.S. fish commission, 1877–88; professor of biology at Indiana university, 1879–85; special agent of the U.S. census bureau, 1880, investigating marine industries on Pacific coast; president of Indiana university, 1885–91, and in the latter year accepted the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Cal. He was president of the California Academy of Sciences, 1896–98, and again in 1900, and U.S. commissioner in charge of fur seal investigations, in the interests of which he went on several expeditions to Alaska. He was elected a fellow in the American Academy for the Advancement of Science in 1883, and a member of various scientific societies in Europe and America. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Butler university in 1877, and that of LL.D. from Cornell university in 1886. He contributed numerous papers on ichthyology in the proceedings of various societies and government bureaus; was associate editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" in charge of the department of zoölogy, comparative anatomy and animal physiology, 1892–94; contributed to the "Standard Natural History" and to periodicals, and is the author of: *Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States* (1876); *Synopsis of the Fishes of North America* (with Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, 1882); *Science Sketches* (1887); *The Food-Fishes of Indiana* (with Dr. Barton W. Evermann, 1888); *Matka and Kotik* (1897); *Care and Culture of Men* (1897); *The Innumerable Company* (1897); *Catalogue of the Fishes of North and Middle America* (with Dr. B. W. Evermann, 4 vols., 1896–99); *Report of the United States Fur Seal Commission* (4 vols., 1898); *Footnotes to Evolution* (1898); *Imperial Democracy* (1899); *California and the Californians* (1899); *Book of Knight and Barbara* (1899).

JORDAN, James Henry, jurist, was born at Woodstock, Va., Dec. 21, 1842; son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Rhoads (Burke) Jordan, and grandson of David Jordan and of Thomas Burke. His paternal grandfather came to America from Germany and settled in Virginia about 1784; and his maternal grandfather was related to Edmund Burke, the orator. He removed to Indiana in 1853 and lived on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the 45th Indiana volunteers and served through the war, participating in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac. He was graduated from the State University of Indiana in 1868, and from the law department of the same in 1871. He began to practice law in 1869 before his graduation; was made prosecuting attorney, 1872; judge of the circuit court, 1882; a member of the Republican state central committee, 1880, chairman of the committee, 1882, and became judge of the supreme court of Indiana in 1895. He was a trustee of the State University of Indiana, 1891–95.

JORDAN, John Woolf, antiquarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1840; son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan: great-grandson of William Henry, presidential elector for Washington in 1793; and great^2-grandson of William Henry, Sr. (1729–1786). He was graduated from Nazareth Hall, Pa., in 1856, and engaged in literary work. He became editor of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* in 1887; assistant librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1885, and in 1895 first president and vice-president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. He contributed to historical publications and to the *Moravian*, and is the author of: *Friedensthal and its Stockaded Mill, 1749–1767* (1877); *Narrative of John Hechenwelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792* (1877); *Bishop Spangenburg's Notes of Travel to Onondaga in 1745* (1877); *A Red Rose from the Olden Time, 1752–1772* (1883): *Something About Trombones* (1884); *Notes of Travel of John Heckenwelder to Ohio, 1797* (1886); *Occupation of New York by the British, 1775–1782* (1887); *Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution* (1888); *The Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution* (1896); *Franklin as a Genealogist* (1899); and he edited *Essay of an Onondaga Grammar*, by David Zusberger (1888); *Continental Hospital Returns, 1778–1780* (1899).

JORDAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Luray, Va., Sept. 30, 1819. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1840, entering the army as 2d lieutenant of the 3d infantry. He served in the Seminole war, and in the war with Mexico, distinguishing himself at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and captain and quartermaster on General Taylor's staff, March 3, 1847. After the war he served in Florida and the Northwest; was stationed at Fort Miller, Cal., 1850–56; at Fort Dallas, Ore., 1856–60, and while on the Pacific coast he introduced navigation on the Columbia river above the Dallas, and the first successful system of irrigation of arid plains. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, and in May, 1861, entered the Confederate States army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was appointed adjutant-general of the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction. He accompanied General Beauregard to Tennessee as chief of staff, where he took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was promoted brigadier-general for gallantry on the field. When Beauregard was ordered to South Carolina he served on the staff of General Bragg, but shortly after he returned to Beauregard and served under him in the defence of Charleston until the close of the war. He became editor of the Memphis *Appeal* in 1866, and in 1869 was made chief of the general staff of the Cuban insurgent army, landing with reinforcements at Mayan, and while attempting to reach the main insurgent army was attacked by the Spanish forces and lost eighty men. He became commander-in-chief of the insurgents, and in January, 1870, met and defeated a superior force of Spanish regulars at Guaimaro. He resigned his commission, February, 1870, and returned to the United States, devoting himself to literary pursuits in New York city. He was editor of the *Financial and Mining Record;* joint author with J. B. Pryor of *The Campaign of Lieutenant-General Forrest* (1868); published a critical review of the Confederate operations and administration in *Harper's Magazine* in 1865, which attracted wide attention, and contributed otherwise to the literature of the civil war. He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1895.

JORDAN, Thomas Walden, educator, was born at Newbern, Va., Dec. 2, 1848; son of William Jasper and Lucretia (Howe) Jordan, and grandson of Michael and Elizabeth (Trolinger) Jordan and of Joseph H. and Margaret (Feely) Howe. He was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Virginia, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and from the University of Virginia in 1871, and was professor of Latin and history in Kentucky Wesleyan college, 1872–78; joint principal of Science Hill Female college, Shelbyville, Ky., 1879–81; professor of Latin and Greek at Emory and Henry college, 1882–86, and president of that college, 1886–89. He was made dean of the college and professor of Latin language and literature in the University of Tennessee in 1889, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Emory and Henry college in 1897.

JOUETT, James Edward, naval officer, was born in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 27, 1828; son of Matthew Harris and Margaret (Allen) Jouett. He was educated in the public schools at Lexington, Ky., and entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1841 and was attached to the frigate *Independence.* He served on the sloop *Decatur* in suppressing the slave trade, 1844–45; and was attached to the gulf squadron, 1846–47, in the Mexican war. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; assigned to the frigate *St. Lawrence* in 1848; transferred to the store-ship *Lexington* in 1851; and served on the sloop of war *St. Mary's*, 1853–57. He was promoted master, Sept. 14, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and assigned to the steamer *Michigan.* He served in the Brazil squadron, 1858–59; in the Home squadron in Cuban waters in 1860, and in the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1861–64. He commanded the first and second launches of the U.S. frigate *Santee* on the night of Nov. 7, 1861, when under cover of the darkness he captured by boarding the armed schooner *Royal Yacht* in the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and was twice severely wounded. He was appointed lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and ordered to the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, off Mobile. He was in command of the steamer *Metacomet* which was engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. This vessel was lashed alongside the flagship *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut, and accompanied her past the forts. Jouett was ordered to cast off during the engagement, and he captured the *Selma* with a crew of ninety officers and men, and crippled the *Gaines* so badly that she had to be run ashore. Jouett's conduct during the battle won him the praise of Admiral Farragut, and a special board recommended that Lieutenant-Commander Jouett be promoted thirty numbers for heroic conduct in battle. In 1885 when the rebels had closed the transit across the Isthmus of Panama he opened it and restored peace, for which he was thanked by the president of the United States of Colombia. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Jan. 7, 1874; commodore, Jan. 11, 1883; rear-admiral, Feb. 19, 1886. He retired from active service, Feb. 27, 1890, and in March, 1893, congress retired him on full sea pay.

Edward S Joynes.

JOUETT, Matthew Harris, painter, was born in Mercer county, Ky., April 22, 1788; son of Capt. John and Sally (Robards) Jouett; great-grandson of Jean Jouett, and a great²-grandson of Daniel de Jouet, who came to Rhode Island in 1686, went thence to South Carolina and from there to New York, finally settling in Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1721. Capt. John Jouett was a Revolutionary soldier who eluded Tarleton's rangers and gave the alarm to Jefferson at Monticello and to the state legislature in session at Charlottesville, Va., for which he received the thanks of congress and a sword and brace of pistols from Virginia. Matthew Harris's uncle, Capt. Matthew Jouett, was clerk of the first legislative body that convened west of the Alleghany mountains, May 23, 1775, and met his death at the battle of Brandywine. Matthew Harris Jouett was educated at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and on leaving college studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1809. While practicing his profession he began to paint and draw without a master. He was married in 1812 to Margaret, daughter of William Allen of Lexington. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he entered the U.S. army as a lieutenant in the 28th infantry, served in the Northwest campaign, became regimental paymaster and was promoted to the rank of captain. At the close of the war he continued the study of art by himself and engaged in portrait and miniature painting. He then visited Boston, Mass., where he studied with Gilbert Stuart, July, August, September and October, 1816, and returned to Lexington, Ky., where he established himself as a portrait painter, gaining a reputation throughout the south. His Lafayette was ordered by the Kentucky house of representatives and he also executed portraits of Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Governor Isaac Shelby and James Morrison. He died at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10, 1827.

M. H. Jouett

JOY, Agnes Elisabeth Leclercq. See Salm-Salm, Princess Agnes.

JOY, Charles Arad, chemist, was born in Ludlowville, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1823. He was graduated at Union, A.B., 1844 and at Harvard, LL.B., 1847. He served on the U.S. geological survey of the Lake Superior region, 1847–49; and studied chemistry in Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, and at the Sorbonne in Paris, 1850–53. While in Germany he made a special study of the combination of alcohol radicals with selenium and the compounds of glucinum. He was professor of chemistry at Union college, 1855–57, and occupied a similar chair at Columbia college, 1857–77, when by reason of a suntroke received in 1876 he retired, and visited Germany. He made many analyses of minerals and meteorites; was a member of the juries of the world's fairs at London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia; was president of the Lyceum of Natural History, 1866; president of the American Photographic society; and foreign secretary of the American Geographical society. Göttingen university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1852. He contributed articles on chemistry to the "American Cyclopædia" and was editor of the *Scientific American* and the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., May 29, 1891.

JOY, Charles Frederick, representative, was born in Morgan county, Ill., Dec. 11, 1849. He was educated in the country schools, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877. He was admitted to the bar and entered the practice of law at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1876. He was declared elected a representative in the 53d congress in 1892 but was unseated by the contest of John J. O'Neill, his Democratic opponent, April 3, 1894. He was a Republican representative from the eleventh congressional district of Missouri in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

JOY, Edmund Lewis, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1835; son of Charles and Harriet (Shaw) Joy; grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ward) Joy, and a descendant of Thomas and Joan (Gallop) Joy, of Boston. His grandfather, Nathaniel Joy, was a soldier in the Revolution and his father, Charles Joy, a merchant of Newark, N.J. Edmund Lewis was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1856, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practised his profession in Ottumwa, Iowa, 1858–62. He was city attorney, 1860–61, and in 1862 was commissioned captain in the 36th Iowa volunteers, serving in the west in the campaign resulting in the capture of Vicksburg. He was advanced to the rank of major, was made judge advocate in 1864 and was assigned to the 7th army corps, Department of the Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, and after the close of the war he took an active part in the process of reconstruction of the state, 1865–66. Returning to his home he joined his father in business and was a member of the New York produce exchange, 1868–92; president of the Newark board of trade, 1875–76; of the Newark board of education, 1885–87; a representative in the state legislature, 1871–72; a delegate to the Republican national convention, 1880; and government director of the Union Pacific railroad company, 1884–85. He was married in 1862 to Theresa R., daughter of Dr. Homer L. Thrall. He died in Newark, N.J., Feb. 14, 1892.

Edmund L. Joy

JOY, Thomas, colonist, was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1610, where the family name, derived from the town Jouy in Normandy, has been well-known for five centuries. He joined Winthrop's company and immigrated to America, settling in Boston, Mass., about 1635. His name appears in the "Book of Possessions" and records of conveyances as the owner of much land comprising that on which Governor Hutchinson and Sir Charles Henry Frankland erected mansions, and land on Bendall's cove, possibly including the sites of Faneuil Hall and the Old Feather store. He owned acres in Hingham and Lynn, besides tracts in Maine and Massachusetts, purchased from the Indians. He was an architect and builder and is credited with planning the Old Feather Store, the Hingham meeting-house and the Aspinwall mansion in Brookline. He constructed the early warehouses and wharves in Boston and Charlestown and owned and operated corn and saw mills. In 1646 he was concerned in "Dr. Child's Memorial," and with Samuel Maverick, Thomas Fowle, John Dand, David Yale, and others, strove for an extension of the right of suffrage which was then restricted to church members, thereby disfranchising three-fourths of the adult male population. The prayer of the memorialists was not only refused, but many of the petitioners were imprisoned or heavily fined, and most of them left the colony. Joy removed to Hingham, where he probably joined the Rev. Peter Hobart's church. About 1656, when the policy of the government was liberalized, he resumed business in Boston and was selected to plan and construct the town-house of Boston, which was the most important public work undertaken up to that time in New England. It was erected largely through the munificence of Capt. Robert Keayne, who died in 1656 and made provision in his will for the construction of a marketplace and conduit with a building containing a "convenient roome or too for the courts to meete in both Winter and Sumer & so for the Townesmen and commiss^{rs} of the Towne" besides a "convenient roome for a Library & a gallery or some other handsome roome for the Elders to meete in," also "for an Armory and a place for merchants." The contract was awarded to Thomas Joy and partner, Aug. 1, 1657, and the building occupied in 1658. This first town and state house was destroyed by fire on the night of Oct. 2–3, 1711, and the "Old State House" was erected of brick on its site. In the "pine state house" the artillery company, organized in 1637, met, and Joy was a member of the company. This building was the "pine state house" of Emerson's "Boston Hymn," the "Town Hall" of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and in its council chamber Whittier laid the scene of "The King's Missive." Joy became a freeman of Massachusetts Bay colony in 1665 and died, Oct. 21, 1678.

JOYCE, Charles Herbert, representative, was born in Wherwell, England, Jan. 30, 1830; son of Charles and Martha E. (Grist) Joyce. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1836, and they settled in Waitsfield, Vt., where he worked on a farm in summer, attended the district school and academy in winter, and then completed his school attendance at Northfield academy and Newbury seminary. In the meantime he served as page in the Vermont house of representatives for three sessions, and was librarian of the house one year. While studying law he taught school, and he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He opened a law office in Northfield, Vt., in 1855, and was state attorney of Washington county, 1857–58. He was commissioned major of the 2d Vermont volunteers by Governor Fairbanks in June, 1861, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel by Governor Holbrook in June, 1862. He served at Bull Run; in the Peninsula campaign; at second Bull Run, and at Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was obliged to resign on account of disability due to the hardships of the service. He resumed the practice of law at Rutland, Vt., and represented Rutland in the state legislature, 1869–72, serving as speaker of the house. He was Republican representative from the first district of Vermont in the 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1875–83, and during his congressional term served on important committees and made notable speeches on the presentation of the statue of Ethan Allen, on Chinese emigration, and on the tariff. At the close of the 47th congress he resumed the practise of law.

JOYCE, Isaac Wilson, M. E. bishop, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1836; son of James W. and Mary Ann (Bowers) Joyce; grandson of William and Margaret (Wilson) Joyce, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, about 1786, and of David and Abigail (Brooks) Bowers. David Bowers came from Germany in childhood, and his wife was born in New Jersey. Isaac Wilson Joyce removed with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Ind., in April, 1850, and was a student at Hartsville college, Ind. He joined the Northwestern Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1859, and was pastor of several of the more prominent churches in the conference, 1859–80. He was married in March, 1861, to Caroline Walker Bosserman, of La Porte, Ind. He was presiding elder of the East Lafayette district, 1869–73, and represented his conference in the general conferences of 1880 and 1888. He was transferred to the Cincinnati conference in 1880, was pastor of St. Paul's church, 1880–83 and 1886–1888, and of Trinity church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1883–86. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church of Canada, 1886. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church by the general conference of 1888, and was consecrated, May 29, 1888. He resided at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1888–96, and was chancellor of U.S. Grant university, Athens, and Chattanooga, Tenn., 1891–96. He spent the year 1892 in Europe, presiding over the nine conferences and inspecting the work of the various missions of the Methodist church in the east. In 1894 he had the charge of the work of the church in Mexico. In 1896 he visited eastern Asia, making two tours through Japan, Korea and China, and presiding over the conferences of the church. He returned to America in 1898 by the way of Malaysia and India. He changed his home to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1896. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from De Pauw university in 1872, that of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1875, and that of LL.D. from the University of the Pacific in 1891.

Isaac W. Joyce

JOYNES, Edward Southey, educator, was born in Accomac county, Va., March 2, 1834; son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes; grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes, of the Continental army, and a descendant of some of the earliest English settlers on the eastern shore of Virginia. He entered Delaware college in 1848, afterward studied in the celebrated Concord academy, Va., and was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1853. He was assistant professor of ancient languages in the University of Virginia, 1853–56, and studied in Berlin, 1856–58. He was married in 1859 to Eliza Waller Vest, of Williamsburg, Pa. He was professor of Greek in the College of William and Mary, 1858–65; served in the Confederate war department, 1861–64; taught in Hollis institute, Va., 1864–65; was professor of modern languages in Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1866–75; helped to organize and was professor in Vanderbilt university, 1875–78; professor of English and modern languages and belles-lettres at the University of Tennessee, 1878–82; professor of English and modern languages in South Carolina college, 1882–88, and in 1888 was made professor of modern languages. He founded and became a trustee of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, Columbia, S.C. He edited the "Joynes-Otto" series of text-books in French and German (1870–75); "Classic French Plays" (2 vols., 1870–82), and numerous other text-books in French and German. He actively promoted the public-school work of Virginia and Tennessee, 1866–82, and subsequently that of South Carolina. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Delaware college in 1875, and from the College of William and Mary in 1878. He is the author of: *Joynes-Meissner German Grammar* (1887); *Minimum French Grammar* (1893), and several lectures and addresses on educational topics.

Jas. E. Jouett

JOYNES, Levin Smith, educator, was born near Onancock, Accomac county, Va., May 13, 1819; son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes, and grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes, of the Continental army, and a descendant of English ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers in eastern Virginia. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., A.B., 1835, and from the University of Virginia, M.D. 1839. He continued the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in Dublin, Ireland, and in Paris, 1840–41. He practised his profession in Accomac, Va., 1843–44, and Baltimore, Md., 1844–46; was professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence at Franklin Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1846–48; practised medicine in Accomac, Va., 1848–55, and was professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, 1855–71; dean of the medical faculty, 1857–71, and emeritus professor, 1871–81. He was married, Dec. 12, 1855, to Rosa F., daughter of Col. Thomas H. Bayly, and in 1858, to Susan V., daughter of Dr. R. Archer. He was assistant surgeon of the Virginia forces in the Confederate army in 1861. He was elected president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine in 1866 and of the American

Medical association in 1873. He was secretary of the state board of health, 1872–81, and was a delegate from the Virginia Medical society to the International Medical congress at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college, Va., in 1879. He is the author of: *Curiosities of Medical History; Paris Pharmacopœia; Yellow Fever in Virginia*, and contributions to medical journals. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1881.

JOYNES, William Thomas, jurist, was born in Onancock, Accomac county, Va., Nov. 8, 1817; son of Thomas R. and Anne Bell (Satchell) Joynes, and grandson of Maj. Levin Joynes, of the Continental army. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1835; studied law with Judge Scarburgh and at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar. He was married, April 8, 1840, to Margaret Field, daughter of Judge John F. May, of Petersburg. He practised at Accomac, Va., 1840–41, and at Petersburg, 1841–73; was U.S. district attorney for Virginia, 1850–53; judge of the first judicial district of Virginia in 1863; judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, 1866–72; a member of the Virginia legislature in 1865, and for a time president of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. He died at Petersburg, Va., March 14, 1874.

JUDAH, Henry Moses, soldier, was born in Snow Hill, Md., June 12, 1821. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1843 and was assigned to the 8th U.S. infantry. In the Mexican war he led his company in storming the city of Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846; and was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain, for gallant and meritorious services at Molino del Rey and at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was assigned to the 4th infantry, Sept 29, 1853, and served against the Indians of the Pacific coast. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was made colonel of volunteers; was promoted brigadier-general, March 21, 1862, and was acting inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned his staff appointment and commanded the 1st division of the Army of the Reserve until the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate troops, Oct. 3–4, 1862. He was reappointed acting inspector-general of the Army of the Ohio, Oct. 10, 1862. He unsuccessfully opposed the advance of Morgan across the Cumberland river in his raid from Bakerville, Ky., July 2, 1863, and followed the Confederates in their rapid march through the state and across the Ohio into Indiana, thence to Cincinnati and through Ohio to Beaver Creek, Pa., where Morgan surrendered, July 26, 1863. He commanded the right wing of the second division of Schofield's Army of the Ohio at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, and in the struggle lost 600 men. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865, and was made commander of the post at Plattsburgh, N.Y., where he died, Jan. 14, 1866.

JUDD, Bethel, educator, was born in Watertown, Conn., in May, 1776; son of Noah and Rebecca Judd; grandson of John Judd, the first of that family to become an Episcopalian; great-grandson of John Judd, a Congregationalist, and a descendant probably of one of the original settlers of Hartford and Farmington, Conn. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800, and was admitted a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Cheshire, Conn., by Bishop Jarvis, Sept. 30, 1798, was ordained a priest the next year, and was rector of St. Paul's, Woodbury, and Christ church, Roxbury, Conn., 1799–1801. He then removed to Hudson, N.Y., where he established a private school, and on May 5, 1802, was made rector of Christ church, then without a rector or organization. He finished the incomplete church building, which was consecrated by Bishop Moore, Oct. 2, 1803, and also served as rector of Trinity parish, Claverack, N.Y., receiving from Christ church $300 per annum for his services every other Sunday. He organized the first Sunday school in the state outside of New York city and the second oldest in the United States, formed Jan. 5, 1803, as "The Episcopal Sunday Charity School." He was married in 1803 to Margaret, daughter of William Heron, of Reading, Conn., who died, Jan. 30, 1828. He resigned the rectorship of both churches, Oct. 20, 1807, "in consequence of his health and the climate not agreeing with his constitution." From Hudson he went to Annapolis, Md., where he was rector of Anne Arundel parish and the second president of St. John's college, 1807–12, serving without pay, the annuity from the state having been withdrawn. He then returned to Connecticut, where he was prominently mentioned as successor to Bishop Jarvis, and where he served as rector of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, 1813–17. He was rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville, N.C., 1817–19, and was a candidate for the bishopric of North Carolina in 1819. He served as a missionary among the feeble churches of New London county, Conn., under the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1819; and was rector of St. James's church and taught a female academy in the city of New London, Conn., 1819–33. He removed from New London to Cheshire, Conn., and was rector of St. Peter's church and principal of the Episcopal academy there, 1834–36. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, Conn.,

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in 1836, and also for a time of St. Matthew's, Wilton. He was rector of St. John's, Ithaca, N.Y., 1837–44; Christ church, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1844–47; Zion church, Avon Springs, and St. John's, Sodus, N.Y., in 1847, and attended the general convention in New York city in 1847. He went to St. Augustine, Fla., with an invalid daughter, and was rector of Trinity church in that city from Nov. 5, 1847, to May 1, 1848. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Connecticut. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Washington (Trinity) college in 1831, when the degree was conferred for the first time on three American clergymen, and he was a curator of the college, 1830–36. He is the author of: *Baptism not Regeneration*, a sermon (1819), and two pamphlets, in which he maintained that ordination by bishops is the only valid ordination. He died in Wilmington, Del., April 8, 1858.

JUDD, David Wright, editor, was born in Lockport, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1838; son of Ozias Judd. He was graduated at Williams college, Mass., in 1860, and became connected with the staff of the New York *Times*. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he accompanied the 22d regiment, N.Y.S.M., to the front as war correspondent. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and at Chancellorville, but escaped both times, and was commissioned captain in the 1st New York cavalry. He resigned in 1864, and returned to New York city, where he was on the editorial staff of the *Commercial Advertiser*, 1864–71. He then became editor and proprietor of the *Hearth and Home*, and in 1883 was elected president of the Orange Judd Publishing company, and took charge of the editorial department of the *American Agriculturist*. He was elected to the New York assembly as a Republican in 1871; was a quarantine commissioner at New York, 1873–88; a director of the National Rifle association, and a member of the Union League and Republican clubs. He is the author of: *Two Years' Campaigning in Virginia and Maryland* (1864); *The Educational Cyclopædia* (1874); *The Life and Writings of Frank Forester* (1882). He died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1888.

JUDD, Norman Buel, representative, was born at Rome, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was city attorney, 1837–39, and state senator, 1844–60. He was a member of the convention at Bloomington that organized the Republican party in 1856 and was chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1856–61. As a member of the Republican national convention, he brought about Lincoln's nomination in 1860. He was U.S. minister to Prussia by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–65; Republican representative from the first Illinois district in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71, and collector of customs at Chicago, 1871–78. He was president of the Peoria and Bureau Valley railroad and of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge company. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1878.

ORANGE JUDD HALL

JUDD, Orange, editor, was born at Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 26, 1822; son of Ozias Judd. He was graduated at the Wesleyan university in 1847; taught in a high school at Portland, Conn., 1847–48; was a teacher of chemistry and natural science at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1848–49, and principal of a high school at Middletown, Conn., 1849–50. He studied analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale college, 1850–53, and lectured on agriculture in Windham county, Conn., 1852–53. He became editor of the *American Agriculturist* in 1853; had charge of the agricultural department of the New York *Times*, and became sole proprietor of the *American Agriculturist* in 1856. He travelled in Europe, 1862–63, and on his return served with the U.S. Christian commission at Gettysburg, Pa., 1863, and with the U.S. sanitary commission in General Grant's army, 1864, but was taken sick and ordered home. He was president of the Alumni association of Wesleyan university, 1866–81. With his family he travelled through most of the countries of Europe in 1867, and on his return was made president of the New York, Flushing and North Side railroad, and also president of the New York and Flushing railroad. He built the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, Wesleyan university, breaking ground for the foundation in 1869, attending the ceremony of laying the corners-tone in 1870, and that of dedicating the building in 1871. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871–81. He was interested in Sunday-school work, and arranged a system of Sunday-school lesson papers upon which the International lessons were modelled. He established the firm of Orange Judd & Co., publishers, in 1870. On account of ill-health he visited Florida in 1873, and from there went to Europe, where he resided, 1873–74. He returned to Middletown, Conn., where he resided in 1874, and subsequently removed to Flushing, L.I. His railroad and other commercial ventures resulted disastrously, and in 1875 he discontinued his connection with the *American Agriculturist* and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he established the *Orange Judd Farmer*, which he published till his death. He was a member of the American

Association for the Advancement of Science. He also founded *The Hearth and Home;* edited *Wesleyan University Alumni Records from 1833 to 1869* (1869), and wrote many reports and essays upon agricultural topics. He died in Evanston, Ill., Dec. 27, 1892.

JUDD, Sylvester, antiquarian, was born in Westhampton, Mass., April 23, 1789; son of Sylvester Judd, and grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Judd, of Southampton, Mass., the first clergyman of the place. He received a common-school education and found employment in his father's store in Westhampton, where he spent his leisure time in studying languages, history and mathematics. He was married about 1808 to Apphia, daughter of Aaron Hall, of Norwich. He became a partner in the store in 1808; represented the town in the general court for several years; and removed to Northampton in 1822, where he was editor and proprietor of the *Hampshire Gazette.* He gave much attention to botany and geology and to the local history of the towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He published: *Thomas Judd and his Descendants* (1856), and during his lifetime he prepared the manuscript for a *History of Hadley,* published posthumously, with a note on the author's life (1863). He died in Northampton, Mass., April 18, 1860.

JUDD, Sylvester, author, was born in Westhampton, Mass., July 23, 1813; son of Sylvester and Apphia (Hall) Judd. He removed to Northampton in 1822 with his parents, and attended the Hawley grammar school and subsequently Westfield and Hopkins academies. He was graduated from Yale in 1836, meanwhile teaching school in New Haven, Conn., to meet his college expenses. He declined a professorship at Miami (Ohio) college in 1836, and entered the Harvard Divinity school, where he was graduated B.D. in 1840. He supplied the pulpit of Unitarian churches in Augusta, Maine, and Deerfield, Mass., and was ordained pastor of East parish, afterward Christ church, Augusta, Maine, Oct. 1, 1840, where he remained until 1853. He was opposed to intemperance, war and capital punishment; and in his later years devoted his efforts to spreading the idea that children should be regarded as members of the church from the time of their birth. While in the Harvard Divinity school he wrote and published a book entitled: *A Young Man's Account of his Conversion from Calvinism.* He subsequently published: *Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal* (1845; rev. eds., 1851 and 1856); *Philo, an Evangeliad* (1850); *Richard Edney and the Governor's Family* (1850); *The White Hills, an American Tragedy* (MS. 1851); *The Church in a Series of Discourses* (1854), and also contributed to the liberal religious press. He died in Augusta, Maine, Jan. 26, 1853.

JUDSON, Adoniram, missionary, was born in Malden, Mass., Aug. 9, 1788; son of the Rev. Adoniram and Abigail (Brown) Judson. His father was a Congregational minister. He entered the sophomore class of Brown university in 1804, and was graduated valedictorian in 1807. He was at this time sceptical in matters pertaining to religion, and intended to adopt dramatic authorship as his profession. To familiarize himself with the regulations of the stage he joined a theatrical company. The sudden death of a classmate, under peculiar circumstances, changed the whole course of his life and caused him to regard religion seriously. He taught a private school in Plymouth, Mass., 1808–09, and was graduated from the Andover Theological seminary, Sept. 24, 1810. He consecrated himself to the work of foreign missions, February, 1810, and found in the seminary kindred spirits as earnest and zealous as himself in urging on the Christian churches the needs of the heathen. He was licensed by the Orange association of Congregationalist ministers in Vermont, May 17, 1810. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed, June 28, 1810, and sent him to England to confer with the London Missionary society, to which he offered himself as a missionary to Tartary or India and was accepted. He set sail in the ship *Packet,* Jan. 1, 1811, but was captured by the French privateer *L'Invincible Napoleon* and imprisoned in Bayonne, France, from which place he was soon released, returning to England and thence to the United States. In the meantime the American board had decided to work independently of any other organization and Judson was ordained Congregational missionary, Feb. 6, 1812. He set sail for Calcutta under their patronage from Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1812, with his wife, Ann Hasseltine Judson, whom he had married, Feb. 5, 1812. Reaching Calcutta, India, June 17, 1812, he identified himself with the Baptist denomination and by this act severed his connection with the American board. Burmah had been his destination, but he was not well received there, owing to England's trouble with that government, and he proceeded to the Isle of France, where he worked some months. He then ventured into Burmah and settled in Rangoon, July 14, 1813, and pro-

A. Judson

ceeded at once to master the Burmese language, a formidable task. The Baptists of America formed a missionary union, May 18, 1814, and took him under its care. After a five years' residence in Rangoon, a *rayat* was built and opened with appropriate religious services, and as soon as his knowledge of the language permitted, Dr. Judson commenced to preach. He baptized Mong Nau, the first convert to Christianity, June 27, 1819. In 1824 he removed to Ava, when the war between England and Burmah broke out. The missionaries suffered much during this war, and he was cast into prison, where he spent two years hourly expecting death. He was rescued and returned to Rangoon, and then to Amherst, where his first wife died, Oct. 24, 1826. In 1831 he removed to Maulmain and on April 10, 1834, married secondly, Mrs. Sarah Hall Boardman, who died in St. Helena, Sept. 1, 1845. He married thirdly Emily Chubbuck, June 2, 1846. He went on missionary tours all through India and in his forty years' labor converted thousands to the Christian faith. He was stricken with the fever of the country and a sea voyage was recommended. He sailed for the United States, April 8, 1850, and died and was buried at sea. His name was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," submitted as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, and received thirty-six votes, the largest number given in the class, but fifteen less than necessary to secure a place. Brown university gave him the degree of D.D. in 1823. He published: *Elements of English Grammar* (1809): *A Dictionary of the Burman Language* (translated, 1826): *The Holy Bible* (translated, 1835; 2d ed., 1840): *Grammatical Notices of the Burman Language* (1842); *An English and Burmese Dictionary, including a Grammar* (1850). He died on the Indian Ocean, April 12, 1850.

JUDSON, Andrew Thompson, representative, was born in Ashford, Conn., Nov. 29, 1784; son of the Rev. Andrew Judson. He was educated at the common schools and under the instruction of his father and brother; was admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised in Montpelier, Vt., 1806–08. He returned to Ashford in 1808, and in 1809 removed to Canterbury, Conn. He was a representative and senator in the state legislature for several terms; state's attorney, 1819–33; Democratic representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37, and judge of the U.S. district court, 1837–53. He was designated in 1850, by the U.S. circuit judge of the second circuit, to hold court in the southern district of New York during the illness of the judge of that district, and he officiated at the trial of O'Sullivan and others for an attempted invasion of Cuba. He died at his home in Canterbury, Conn., March 17, 1853.

JUDSON, Ann Hasseltine, missionary, was born in Bradford, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789; daughter of John and Rebecca Hasseltine. She was educated at Bradford academy, and early in life became interested in religious work. She joined the Congregational church in Bradford, Mass., Sept. 14, 1806, and was engaged for several years teaching day and Sunday school. She married the Rev. Adoniram Judson, Feb. 5, 1812, and sailed with him to Calcutta, where she was associated with him in his work until her death, being the first American woman to work in the mission field in foreign countries. She visited the United States in 1822, where she wrote a history of the Burmese mission, returning to Calcutta in 1823. She then sailed to Rangoon to meet her husband, whom she found in prison. On his release they took up their residence in Amherst, where, with the aid of a teacher, she translated the Gospel of Matthew and the Burmese catechism into Siamese, assisted her husband in preparing a Burmese grammar, and made translations into that language. She died at Amherst, Burmah, India, Oct. 24, 1826.

JUDSON, Edward, clergyman, was born in Maulmain, Burmah, India, Dec. 27, 1844; son of the Rev. Adoniram and Sarah (Hall) Boardman Judson, and grandson of the Rev. Adoniram and Abigail Judson and of Ralph and Abiah Hall. He was brought to the United States in 1850, was prepared for college at Hamilton, N.Y., entered Madison university in the class of 1864, and changed to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1865. He was principal of an academy at Townshend, Vt., 1865–67; a student at Hamilton Theological seminary in the class of 1869; professor of Latin and modern languages in Madison university, 1867–74; pastor of the Baptist church, Orange, N.J., 1875–81; of the Memorial Baptist church, New York city, preaching in the old church, 1881–90, and in the church erected on a site on Washington square, south, after that date. In the church as rebuilt, he introduced free reading rooms, a gymnasium, baths, kindergarten and other school privileges for the poor of the neighborhood, and made the institution to meet the demands of higher religious training in the tenement district. He also surmounted the tall tower of the church by an immense cross, illuminated at night, and visible from all parts of that section of the city. Hamilton Theological seminary of Colgate university elected him lecturer on pastoral theology in 1897, and he was elected an honorary vice-president of the Baptist Education society and a manager of the American Baptist Missionary union. Madison university conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1883. He is the author of: *Life of Adoniram Judson* (1883); *The Institutional Church* (1898).

JUDSON, Edward Z. C., author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1822. He shipped as cabin boy against the wishes of his father, who was a lawyer, and the next year entered the government service as apprentice on board a man-of-war. In 1835 he rescued from drowning the occupants of a small boat that had been run down by a ferryboat in the East river, New York harbor, and in acknowledgment of his bravery he was commissioned a midshipman in the U.S. navy by President Van Buren. During the civil war he was chief of scouts against the Indians, and was given the rank of colonel in the volunteer service. His first literary effort was a story of adventure called "Captain's Pig," which appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1838. He established *Ned Buntline's Own* in 1848, and was indicted for inciting the Astor Place riot through the columns of his paper in 1849, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. After one year in prison he continued his literary work for weekly newspapers, and his income is said to have been upwards of $20,000 a year. He was a well-known lecturer on temperance and speaker for the Whig and Republican parties till 1884, when he supported Grover Cleveland. He died in Stamford, Delaware county, N.Y., July 16, 1886.

JUDSON, Emily (Chubbuck), author, was born in Eaton, Madison county, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1817. She attended the district school in winter and because of her parents' poverty worked in a woollen mill in the summer. She became a teacher in 1834 and in 1840 entered the Utica Female seminary as a pupil. She engaged in literary work and was a contributor to the *New Mirror*, a magazine, 1841–44. She was married, June 2, 1846, to the Rev. Adoniram Judson, at Hamilton, N.Y., and sailed with him for Amherst, Burmah, India, July 11, arriving Nov. 30, 1846. Upon the death of her husband in 1850 she returned to New York, where she resumed her literary work and wrote under the pen name "Fanny Forrester." She is the author of: *Charles Linn* (1841); *The Great Secret* (1842); *Allen Lucas* (1843); *My Two Sisters* (1844); *Alderbrook* (2 vols., 1846); *Trippings in Author Land* (1846); *A Memoir of Sarah B. Judson* (1848); *Olio of Domestic Verses* (1852); *Kathayan Slave* (1853). She also collected the material for her husband's biography published in 1854. Her life was written by Asahel C. Kennedy (1860). She died at Hamilton, N.Y., June 1, 1854.

JUDSON, Harry Pratt, educator, was born at Jamestown, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1849; son of the Rev. Lyman P. and Abigail C. (Pratt) Judson, grandson of Silas Judson and of Harry and Susan (Cleveland) Pratt, and a descendant of John Pratt, one of the party of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who removed from Massachusetts Bay and settled in Connecticut in 1636, and of Moses Cleaveland, who came to Massachusetts from England about 1635. He was graduated from Williams college in 1870, was a teacher and the principal of the high school at Troy, N.Y., 1870–85, professor of history at the University of Minnesota, 1885–92; lecturer on pedagogy there, 1886–92; and became head professor of political science and dean of the faculties of art, literature and science at the University of Chicago in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Historical association. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1893. He became co-editor of the *American Historical Review* in 1895, and is the author of: *History of the Troy Citizens' Corps* (1884); *Cæsar's Army* (1885); *Europe in the Nineteenth Century* (1894); *The Growth of the American Nation* (1895); *The Higher Education as a Training for Business* (1896); *The Latin in English* (1896); *The Mississippi Valley* (in Shaler's "United States of America," 1894); *The Young American* (1897); *The Government of Illinois* (1899), and historical and educational articles in periodicals.

JUDSON, Sarah (Hall) Boardman, missionary, was born in Alstead, N.H., Nov. 4, 1803; daughter of Ralph and Abiah Hall. She was married to the Rev. George Dana Boardman in 1825 and sailed with him for Calcutta, reaching that port, Dec. 13, 1825. She spent two years in studying the Burmese language, and in April, 1827, removed to Amherst, Burmah, where a mission was established. They subsequently resided in Maulmain and in Tavoy, where in 1828, she started a girl's school. Her husband died, Feb. 11, 1831, but she continued to carry on the missionary work, so far as her health permitted. She was married to the Rev. Adoniram Judson, June 10, 1834, and removed with him to Maulmain, the capital of the province. Her ill-health necessitated a sea-voyage and she embarked with her husband and children for the United States, April 26, 1845, and died on ship-board. She translated the New Testament into the Peguan language; and a portion of "Pilgrim's Progress" and about twenty hymns into Burmese. She died in the harbor of Jamestown, St. Helena Island, Sept. 1, 1845.

JUENGLING, Frederick, engraver, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1846. He studied art in New York city, and engaged in wood engraving, principally on Harper's and Frank Leslie's publications, and introduced the method of preserving the effects of the artist's drawing in the reproduction on wood. He continued his study of art, taking up oil and water-color, and was a student at the Art league in New York, later spending a year in Rome. He received honorable mention at the Paris salon of 1881, and a second-class medal at Munich in 1883. He organized the American Society of Wood Engravers, and was secretary of the society, 1881–82, and vice-president of the Art Students' league, 1882–83. His more important engravings include : *A Horse Hospital*, drawn on the wood by William Kelly; *The Professor*, by Frank Duveneck ; *The Voices of the Sea*, by Arthur Quartley ; and among his paintings are : *The Intruder* (1884); *Westward Bound* (1884); *In the Street* (1886). He died in New York city, Dec. 31, 1889.

Geo W Julian

JULIAN, George Washington, representative, was born near Centerville, Ind., May 5, 1817 ; son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian ; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Long) Julian, and a descendant of Réné St. Julian, a native of Paris, France, who came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. His parents, who were Quakers, early in the century went from North Carolina to Indiana Territory, where his father died, Dec. 12, 1823. He attended the district schools of Centerville ; taught school for three years ; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Centerville. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature in 1845, but soon after, becoming an abolitionist, he severed his party relations and became one of the founders of the Free-Soil party. He was a delegate to the Buffalo national convention of 1848 ; represented Indiana in the 31st congress, 1849–51, and was the candidate of the Free Democrat party for Vice-President in 1852, with John P. Hale for President, the ticket receiving 156,149 popular votes. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention, June 17, 1856, at Philadelphia, the first national convention of the Republican party ; was a Republican representative in the 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1861–71, and served on the committee on the conduct of the war, on the special committee to prepare articles of impeachment against President Johnson, and on the joint committee on reconstruction. He proposed a constitutional amendment in 1868, forbidding the denial of the ballot to any citizen on account of race, sex or color. He joined the Liberal Republicans in 1872, supporting Horace Greeley for President, and thereafter occupied the position of an Independent in politics. He was a champion of the homestead bill and of the preservation of the public lands for the people. He was surveyor-general of New Mexico, 1885–89, appointed by President Cleveland. He was married to Laura, daughter of Joshua R. Giddings, the abolitionist. He is the author of : *Speeches on Political Questions* (1872) ; *Political Recollections* (1884); *Later Speeches* (1889); *Life of Joshua R. Giddings* (1892). He died at Irvington, Ind., July 7, 1899.

JULIAN, Isaac Hoover, author and journalist, was born near Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., June 19, 1823 ; son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian, natives of Randolph county, N.C. His first paternal ancestor in America, Réné St. Julien, born in Paris, France, was a soldier under William III. at the battle of the Boyne. He settled in North Carolina near the close of the seventeenth century, removed to Maryland, and then to near Winchester, Va. One of his sons, Isaac Julian, prominent in the colonial history of Virginia, fled to North Carolina after the defeat of Braddock in 1755, and Isaac's grandson, Isaac, with his future wife, Rebecca Hoover, settled in Indiana Territory, locating near the site of the city of Richmond. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature in 1822, removed to the Upper Wabash valley in the fall of 1823, and died there, Dec. 12, 1823. His widow returned to Wayne county, and their son, Isaac Hoover Julian, was brought up on a farm, and attended the district school winters. He began to write for the press in his boyhood, and in 1846 removed to Iowa Territory, and in 1850 returned to Centerville, Ind. He was an anti-slavery and temperance advocate, and a champion of public schools, land and labor reform, and impartial suffrage. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but did not practise law. He became editor and proprietor of the *True Republican*, at Centerville, in 1858, and some years after removed the paper to Richmond, Ind., changing the name to the *Indiana Radical*. He was postmaster at Centerville, 1861–65 ; at Richmond, 1869–71, and in 1872 he relinquished the charge of the *Radical*, and removed, in 1873, to San Marcos, Texas, where he established and conducted the *Free Press*, 1873–90, and the *People's Era*, 1890–1900. He was married, in 1859, to Virginia M. Spillard, of Cottage Hill, Ohio, who died in San Marcos, Texas, in 1873, leaving a family of young children ; and secondly, in 1893, to Mrs. Isabel McCoy Harvey, of Wisconsin. He contributed both prose and verse to his own and contemporaneous periodicals.

JULIEN, Alexis Anastay, geologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 13, 1840; son of Denis and Magdalene (Cantine) Julien; grandson of Joseph Julien, of Lourmarin, Vancluse, France, and a descendant of Comte Jean Anastay, of the same town, and also, on the maternal side, from Moses Cantine, a Huguenot from Royan, France, who settled in Ulster county, N.Y., in 1688. He was graduated at Union college in 1859, and was a student in the chemical laboratory until 1860, when he received the appointment of resident chemist on the guano island of Sombrero, in the British West Indies. While there he made a study of geology and natural history; collected specimens of birds, shells, etc., and made meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution, 1860–64. He was employed by the Swedish government to make a special geological survey of St. Bartholomew's island and received a gold medal from the king in recognition of his services in 1862. He was connected with the geological survey of Michigan in 1872, and made a study of the petrography of North Carolina in 1875 for the state geological survey. He visited the islands of Bonaire, Curaçoa and Aruba, West Indies, during 1881–82, for the purpose of studying their guano deposits and geology. Upon the establishment of the Columbia College School of Mines in 1865, he was made assistant in analytical chemistry, serving until 1885, when he became instructor in microscopy and microbiology, and in 1897 was made instructor in geology. He was elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow and member of the council of the American Geographical society; fellow of the Geological Society of America; of the American Society of Naturalists; of the Royal Microscopical society, and of the New York Microscopical society. He was also vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1884. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1881. He contributed to the leading scientific journals and reported on the durability of building stone in New York city to the U.S. census of 1890.

JUNCKER, Henry Damian, R.C. bishop, was born at Fenetrange, Lorraine, France, Aug. 22, 1809. He immigrated to America in early manhood and attached himself to the diocese of Cincinnati, and there studied for the priesthood. He was ordained sub-deacon, Feb. 23, 1833; deacon, March 9, 1833, and priest at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Bishop Purcell, March 16, 1834, the first to be ordained by that prelate, and was placed in charge of Holy Trinity, a German Catholic church in Cincinnati. He was transferred to Canton, Ohio; engaged in missionary work; was made pastor of Emmanuel's church, German, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1846, and was given charge of several English and German congregations in the central part of the state. He was appointed bishop of the newly-created see of Alton, Ill., in 1857, and was consecrated bishop at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops Henni and Young, April 26, 1857. His diocese took in the greater part of Illinois and contained at first only eighteen priests. He visited Europe in 1858 to secure more priests, and within one year had held four ordinations, increased the number of priests to forty-four and built eight churches and the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, which was consecrated, April 19, 1859, by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Mo. He founded several new congregations and parochial schools. In 1868 his priests numbered 100, with 125 theological students, 123 churches, fifty-six parochial schools, two colleges for boys, six academies for girls, two hospitals and one orphan asylum. He was master of the French, German and English languages. Bishop Juncker died at Alton, Ill., Oct. 2, 1868.

JUNGER, Aegideus, R.C. bishop, was born at Burtscheid, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, April 6, 1833; son of Johann and Josephine (Horst) Jünger. His father was a native of Holland and his mother of Burtscheid. He attended the elementary school at Burtscheid, and in 1842 the Kaiser-Karl gymnasium at Aachen, Germany, but on account of his father's death he returned home and continued his business of hauling coal from the mines, 1842–49. He was confirmed by Bishop Baudri, of Kolu, in 1845, and was sent to the American college at Louvain in 1858. He received minor orders in 1861; was made sub-deacon at Easter, 1862; deacon at Pentecost of that year; and priest, June 27, 1862, at Mechlin, Belgium, by Cardinal Engelbert Stercks. He left Antwerp for America, Sept. 12, 1862; was stationed at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, as a missionary, 1862–64; was called to the cathedral at Vancouver, Wash., by Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet as secretary in 1864; and on the resignation of Bishop Blanchet he was elected second bishop of the diocese of Nesqually and was consecrated bishop of Nesqually at Vancouver, W.T., Oct. 28, 1879, by Archbishop F. N. Blanchet, assisted by Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet and the Very Rev. J. F. Fierens, V.G. He visited his birthplace in

1884, where he was received with public demonstrations of respect, and he officiated at several confirmations and ordinations, afterward visiting the principal cities of the continent and returning to America in August, 1885. He died at Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 26, 1895.

JUNKIN, David X, clergyman, was born at Hope Mills, Mercer county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1808; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallace) Junkin. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1831 and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1833. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newton, March 25, 1835, and had charge of a church at Greenwich, N.J., 1835–51. He was professor of belles-lettres and English literature at Lafayette college, Pa., 1837–42; pastor of F Street church, Washington, D.C., 1851–53; at Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1853–60; chaplain in the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1860–62; pastor of the North church, Chicago, Ill., 1864–66 and of the First church, New Castle, Pa., 1866–79. He published: *The Judicial Oath* (1845); *Memoir of Dr. George Junkin, D.D.* (1871). He received the degree of D.D. from Miami in 1850. He died in Martinsburg, W. Va., April 22, 1880.

JUNKIN, George, educator, was born near Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1790; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cochran) Junkin. His father, a soldier in the Revolution, was wounded at Brandywine. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1813, and studied theology with the Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason in New York city, where he helped to organize the first Sunday school in that city. He completed his course at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed church, New York city, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Monongahela, Sept. 13, 1816. He was pastor of the Associate Reformed church of Milton, Pa., where he established the Milton academy, 1819–22. He entered the Presbyterian church in 1822 and had charge of the united congregation of Milton and McEwensville, Pa., 1822–30; was editor of the *Religious Farmer*, 1828–29; and was principal of the Manual Labor academy at Germantown, Pa., the pioneer labor school in the middle states, 1830–32. He was moderator of the synod of Philadelphia in 1831, one of the founders and the first president of Lafayette college, serving as president, 1832–41; president of Miami university, 1841–44, moderator of the general assembly, 1844; president and professor of mental and moral philosophy at Lafayette, 1844–48, and at Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1848–60, and professor emeritus of metaphysics and political philosophy at Lafayette, 1865–68. He was married to Julia Rush Miller, June 1, 1819, and of their daughters: Eleanor became the wife of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson; Margaret Junkin married John L. Preston and was a noted poet; and Julia Miller was the wife of Professor Julius M. Fishburn, of Washington college, Va. George Junkin was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1845–49. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1844, and that of LL.D. from Miami in 1854 and from Rutgers in 1856. He is the author of: *The Vindication* (1836); *Justification* (1839); *The Prophecies* (1844); *Political Fallacies* (1863); *Sanctification* (1864); *The Tabernacle* (1865); *Sabbatisms; Gospel According to Moses; Commentary on Hebrews; Baptism.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1868.

Geo. Junkin

JUNKIN, George, lawyer, was born in Milton, Pa., March 18, 1827; son of the Rev. George (q.v.) and Julia Rush (Miller) Junkin. He attended Lafayette college, but in the middle of his junior year he accompanied his father to Miami university and was graduated from there in 1842. He studied law in the office of James M. Porter, Easton, Pa., 1844–47, and then with Samuel M. Perkins, Philadelphia, 1847–48. He was admitted to the bar, March 18, 1848, and practised at Philadelphia. He was vice-provost of the Law academy of Philadelphia for twelve years; was nominee of the Independent Republican party for judge of the supreme court in 1882; was made a director of the Princeton Theological seminary in 1869; was a representative to the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburgh in 1877, in Philadelphia in 1880, and in Belfast in 1884. Rutgers college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1890.

JUSTIN, Joel Gilbert, inventor, was born at Richmond, Ontario county, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1852; son of Dr. Joel Winchester Justin. His mother was also a registered physician, and was the inventor of surgical instruments. He studied medicine under Dr. Henry Hartshorne of Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1875, Ph. D., 1876. He settled in Syracuse, N.Y., where he practised his profession, and was instructor in chemistry at Syracuse university, 1877–79; lecturer on forensic medicine, 1879–80; professor of forensic medicine, 1880–84, and librarian, 1881–84. He invented a dynamite projectile to be fired from a rifle cannon, which was tested by the inventor before the U.S. board of ordnance at Perryville, N.Y., in 1892, and was highly successful.

K.

KAHN, Julius, representative, was born at Kuppenheim, grand duchy of Baden, Feb. 28, 1861; son of Herman and Jeannette (Weil) Kahn. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1866, and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he received his education in the public schools. He entered the theatrical profession and played with Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Booth, Tomasso Salvini, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and Clara Morris, and in 1890 returned to San Francisco and commenced the study of law. He was elected to the state legislature in 1892, was secretary of the finance committee of the California Mid-winter International Exposition in 1893 and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1894. He was a Republican representative from the fourth California district in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

KAIN, John Joseph, R.C. archbishop, was born at Martinsburg, Va., May 31, 1841; son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Murphy) Kain, and grandson of John and Margaret (Ryan) Kain. He was graduated from St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., in 1862, completed a course in theology and philosophy at the Theological seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university, Baltimore, and was there ordained a priest by Archbishop Spalding, July 2, 1866. He located in missionary work at Harper's Ferry, Va., his mission extending to eight counties in West Virginia and including four in Virginia, and during his pastorate, 1866–75, he built up the churches at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and erected new edifices in place of those destroyed by war, at Winchester and Berkeley Springs. He was named to be bishop of Wheeling, Feb. 21, 1875, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, D.D., deceased, and he was consecrated, May 23, 1875, by Archbishop Bayley, assisted by Bishops Gibbons and Becker. He was appointed titular archbishop of Oxyrynchia i. p. i. and coadjutor *cum jure successionis* of the archbishop of St. Louis, May 21, 1893, was translated June 15, 1893, and was made administrator of that diocese, Dec. 14, 1893. He was created archbishop of St. Louis, May 21, 1895, to succeed Archbishop Kenrick.

KALB, Johann de, soldier, was born in Hüttendorf, Bavaria, July 29, 1721. He entered the French army as lieutenant in 1743; gained promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in 1747, and participated in the Seven Years' war, 1756–63. He received the decoration of the Order of Military Merit from Louis XV. of France in 1761. He came to America as an agent of the French government on a secret mission in 1768, and on his return to France made an offer of his services to the Continental congress, through Ambassadors Franklin and Deane. He accompanied General Lafayette to America, arriving June 3, 1777, and was the same year commissioned by the Continental congress a major-general, and was assigned to the army under General Washington at Valley Forge. He served in the subsequent actions in New Jersey and in the Maryland campaigns, and was sent to reinforce General Lincoln at Charleston, S.C., in April, 1780, but arrived after his capitulation in May, 1780. With the Delaware and Maryland forces he joined General Gates in the intended attack on the British forces under Cornwallis and Rawdon at Camden, S.C. The two armies unexpectedly met, Aug. 16, 1780, the British army having marched to meet Gates, and de Kalb, who commanded the right wing of the American army, easily held his own until the defeat of the left and centre commanded by Gates exposed his flank and rear, and in a succession of desperate hand-to-hand encounters in which he personally led his men he received eleven wounds before he fell. To save him from the impending bayonets of the revengeful British soldiers who had suffered so heavy a loss from his determined stand against superior numbers, his aide, Chevalier de Buysson, made his own body the shield for his chief and received the bayonet thrusts intended for de Kalb. His cry of "Save the Baron" drew the attention of the British officers, who ordered the soldiers to desist and both the wounded were nursed by the enemy, but de Kalb died after dictating a letter to General Smallwood, who succeeded to the command of his division, and bidding farewell to his faithful aide. A monument was erected to his memory in Camden, S.C., General Lafayette personally laying the cornerstone in 1825, and in 1886 a statue of him, by Keyser, was unveiled in front of the court-house at Annapolis, Md., to take the place of the monument erected by order of congress in 1780. He died near Camden, S.C., Aug. 19, 1780.

KALBFLEISCH, Martin, representative, was born in Flushing, Holland, Feb. 8, 1804. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1822 went to sea with an American captain and engaged in trading with Sumatra. On account of an epidemic of cholera on that island he went to Havre, France, where he engaged in business with an American partner for four years. He immigrated to the United States in 1826, and settled as a chemist in New York city. In 1835 he established a color factory in Harlem, N.Y., which he subsequently removed to Norwalk, Conn., where it was burned. In 1844 he established a chemical factory at Greenpoint, N.Y. He was elected as a Democrat mayor of Brooklyn, serving 1861-63; was a representative in the 38th congress, 1863-65; was again elected mayor in 1866 and 1868, serving 1867-71, and in 1870 was the defeated candidate for mayor on the independent ticket. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1873.

KALER, James Otis, author, was born at Winterport, Maine, March 19, 1848; son of Otis and Maria (Thompson) Kaler: grandson of Benjamin Thompson, and a descendant of the Count of Rumford. He acquired his education in the public schools of Winterport and Boston and in 1864 obtained employment on the staff of the Boston *Journal*. He continued his newspaper work until 1880, after which time, under the pen name "James Otis," he devoted his time to writing books for boys and contributing stories to juvenile periodicals. He is the author of: *Toby Tyler* (1880); *Tim and Tip* (1880); *Left Behind* (1882); *Raising the Pearl* (1883); *Mr. Stubb's Brother* (1883); *Silent Pete* (1885); *Jenny Wren's Boarding House* (1885); *Teddy and Carrots* (1886); *Across the Delaware* (1886); *The Castaways* (1886); *The Braganza Diamond* (1887); *When Israel Putnam Served the King* (1887); *Little Joe* (1888); *The Boys of Fort Schuyler* (1894); *Jerry's Family* (1895); *The Wreck of the Circus* (1896); *An Amateur Fireman* (1897); *The Life Savers* (1898); *The Charming Sally* (1898); *The Boys of '98* (1899), and others, making a total of eighty-two books for young people in print in 1901.

KALISCH, Isidor, rabbi, was born at Krotoschin, duchy of Posen, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1816, son of the Rev. Burnham and Sarah (Tobias) Kalisch. His father was a learned Hebrew scholar, and the son was educated at the universities of Berlin, Breslau and Prague. During this time he wrote for the leading German periodicals certain newspaper articles and poems which were condemned as seditious, and in 1848 he was forced to leave the country. He came to America in 1849 and was placed in charge of the Tifireth Israel congregation at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1850, where he introduced the system of reformed Judaism, out of which grew the first conference of rabbis, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. He edited a ritual and book of common prayer, which was adopted by the synagogues in the United States. He was rabbi of the Ahabath Achim congregation at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856-57, and of the Benai Jeshurun congregation at Milwaukee, Wis., 1857-59. He lectured throughout the United States, 1859-60; was rabbi of the Hebrew congregation at Indianapolis, Ind., 1860-63, and rabbi and preacher of the Beth El' congregation at Detroit, Mich., 1864-66, and at Leavenworth, Kan., 1866-68. He was rabbi of the Benai Abraham congregation at Newark, N.J., 1871, and of the Ohavey Scholom congregation at Nashville, Tenn., 1871-75, and then, returning to Newark, N.J., he devoted his time to literary work and lecturing. He was married in Krotoschin to Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Baukman, and their sons, Abner, Samuel and Leonard, became able lawyers. He became prominent as a polemic writer, and his criticisms of "Leeser's Version of the Bible" and of his "Jewish Belief in a Personal Messiah" occasioned a controversy with the author celebrated in the annals of Jewish literature. He edited *Muihag American* in 1855, and the *Guide*, 1853-78. His published works include: several poems and hymns in the Hebrew and German languages; a book entitled *Wegweiser für rationelle Forschungen in den biblischen Schriften* (1853; translated into English by Dr. M. Mayer, 1857); translations into English, including: Lessing's *Nathan der Weise*, German (1869); *Sepher Yezriah, a Book on Creation*, Hebrew (1877); *Autobiography of Rabbi Jom Tow, or Lipman Heller*, Hebrew (1878); Munk's *History of the Philosophy and Philosophical Authors of the Jews*, French (1881); contributions to Talmudical lexicography published in English and German periodicals; translations, essays and lectures. He died in Newark, N. J., May 11, 1886.

Isidor Kalisch

KALLOCH, Isaac Smith, educator, was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1832; son of the Rev. Amariah and Mercy (Hathorne) Kalloch; grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth (Truro) Kalloch. He was a student at Waterville college (afterward Colby University) and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Waterville college in 1856 and from Madison university in 1857. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Rockland, Maine, 1851–56; of Tremont Temple. Boston, Mass., 1856–60; of the Laight Street church, New York city, 1860–63. In 1863 he removed to Kansas, and was a charter trustee of Ottawa university, 1865–68; president of the board, 1864–68; treasurer, 1867–68, and first president of the institution, 1866–68. He was one of the founders of Ottawa City, and was a representative in the Kansas legislature, 1872. He removed to California in 1875 and was pastor of a Baptist church in San Francisco, 1875–80, and mayor of the city, 1879–82. He removed to Sehome, Washington Territory, where, and at Tacoma, he was pastor. He received the degree of D.D. from La Grange university in 1877. He died in Tacoma, Wash., in 1890.

KANE, Elias Kent, senator, was born in New York city, June 7, 1796. He was a cousin of John Kintzing Kane, the jurist, (q. v.). He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Nashville, Tenn. In 1815 he removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., and was appointed a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution in 1818. He was the first secretary of the state of Illinois; a representative in the state legislature, was elected U.S. senator to succeed J. McLean in 1825, and was re-elected in 1831, serving, 1825–35. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1835.

E. K. Kane

KANE, Elisha Kent, explorer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1820; son of John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. Deciding to become a civil engineer, he entered the University of Virginia in 1837, but owing to a severe illness he was obliged to abandon his studies. After partially recovering his health he was graduated with first honors from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842. He entered the U.S. navy as assistant surgeon, July 21, 1843, was promoted passed assistant surgeon, Sept. 14, 1848, and served on the *Brandywine*. He visited Brazil, Bombay, Ceylon, the Philippines,—where he descended into the crater of the volcano Tael, a feat previously attempted by but one European,—Persia, Syria, Greece, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. In May, 1846, he was commissioned surgeon, went to the coast of Africa, and made an excursion into the interior, visiting the king of Dahomey. He was taken ill with rice fever and returned to the United States in 1847. He served in the war with Mexico, and after the war he was attached to the store-ship *Supply*, visiting the Mediterranean and the West Indies in 1849, and the same year he was presented with a sword by the city of Philadelphia. In 1850 he prepared for an arctic voyage with the first Grinnell expedition under Lieutenant Edwin J. de Hazen, to search for Sir John Franklin and his companions. The expedition was absent for sixteen months, and after many hardships and disappointments they returned, having found no trace of the missing explorers. On his return Kane published a narrative of the voyage, containing an account of the discovery of Grinnell Land, an island at the head of Wellington channel. He was active in organizing another expedition and gave the proceeds of his lectures and his pay for twenty months for the equipment. George Peabody contributed liberally and Mr. Grinnell gave the brig *Advance*. This expedition sailed in June, 1853; reached the coast of Greenland, and by following the coast of Smith sound, they attained a latitude of 78° 43′ N., the highest ever reached. Here they were imprisoned in the ice. Short sledge journeys were made in exploration and Dr. Kane engaged in scientific investigation, and the Humboldt glacier, and what they supposed to be the polar sea, were discovered. The expedition suffered greatly during the winter for want of food and fuel, and from the scurvy. After enduring great hardships the vessel was abandoned in May, 1855, and an attempt was made to reach the nearest Danish settlement in South Greenland. They travelled over 1200 miles of broken ice, the sledges being drawn by the men, although suffering from weakness. They reached Upernavik, Aug. 6, 1855, where they found that an expedition had been sent to their relief. They arrived in the United States in October, 1855, where an enthusiastic welcome was accorded them. The U.S. government presented arctic medals, and the English government Queen's medals to officers and men. Dr. Kane was presented with the founder's medal of 1856 by the Royal Geographical society and also with the gold medal of 1858 from the Société de géographie. His health being undermined by exposure Dr. Kane visited Europe in an effort to recuperate. From there he went to Havana, Cuba, where he died. His remains were returned to Philadelphia and accorded civic and military honors. In the selection of names for the Hall of Fame, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," and received twenty-two votes, a number exceeded only by Judson and Boone with thirty-six and thirty-five respectively, while no name in the class was accorded a place. He is the author of: *Second Grinnell Expedition* (1856). He died in Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1857.

KANE, John Kintzing, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 16, 1795. He was graduated from Yale university, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817; was admitted to the bar in 1817 and practised in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Federal representative in the state legislature in 1823; Democratic solicitor of Philadelphia, 1828–30; a supporter of Andrew Jackson in the canvas of 1828 and again in 1832, and the accredited author of some of Jackson's state papers. President Jackson appointed him an indemnity commissioner to France in 1832, and he prepared a report of the commission and was the author of "Notes" on questions decided by the board in 1836, and also of the first printed attack on the Bank of the United States. He was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1845–46; and was appointed judge of the U.S. court for the district of Pennsylvania in 1846. He was an original member of the board of trustees of Girard college, and was prominent in the controversy which divided the Presbyterian church into the new and old schools. He was a trustee and legal adviser of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and in 1856 was elected president of the American Philosophical society. He was married to Jane Duval Leiper and had three sons, Elisha Kent, Thomas Leiper and John Kintzing. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1858.

KANE, John Kintzing, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1833; son of the Hon. John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1853, attending, 1850–52; was graduated at the Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1855, and was surgeon of the Arctic expedition sent for the relief of his brother, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, U.S.N., 1856. He settled in the practice of his profession at Wilmington, Del., where he was married to Mabel, daughter of the Hon. James Ashton Bayard. He was acting surgeon, U.S.A., in hospitals at Cairo, Ill., and Chester, Pa., 1861–65; state commissioner to the Continental exposition, 1876; and physician to the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Wilmington, Del. He died at Summit, N.J., March 22, 1886.

KANE, Thomas Leiper, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27, 1822; son of John Kintzing and Jane Duval (Leiper) Kane. He was educated in Paris, France, and upon his return to Philadelphia he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was a clerk in the U.S. district court until the passage of the fugitive slave law, when he resigned. He visited the Mormon settlement near Commerce, Ill., in 1847, and during the migration to Utah he won the esteem of the leaders to such an extent that when the territory was declared in a state of rebellion in 1858 he went there at his own expense, with letters from President Buchanan, and arranged the amicable settlement of affairs, afterward concluded by the police commissioners. He removed to the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and founded the town of Kane, where, in April, 1861, he raised a regiment of hunters known as Bucktails. He led the advance at Dranesville, where he was wounded; and at Harrisonburg he was sent to rescue a regiment that had fallen into an ambuscade, and was again wounded and taken prisoner. He was exchanged in 1862 and brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field. In June, 1863, he carried to General Meade the information that the Confederates were in possession of the national telegraphic cipher, and on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg he joined his brigade and held an important position on the extreme right. He was discharged, Nov. 7, 1863, being disabled by wounds and exposure. He is the author of: *The Mormons* (1850); *Alaska* (1868); *Coahuila* (1877). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1883.

KAPPES, Alfred, painter, was born in New York city in 1850. He studied art without a teacher, was a member of the American Watercolor society, and in May, 1894, was elected a National Academician. He was a constant exhibitor at the National Academy of Design, and in 1880 received the Hallgarten prize from that institution. His works, chiefly genre paintings, include, in oil: *His Pipe and His Paper* (1879); *Village Oracle* (1880); *Preparing Dinner* (1881); *Is this Life Worth Living?* (1882); *T. B. Clarke, New York: an Interior* (1883); *Voodoo; Rain;* in water-color: *Closing Hymn; My Aunt Sapphira* (1884). He died in Yonkers, N. Y., June 17, 1894.

KARGÉ, Joseph, soldier, was born in Posen, Germany, July 4, 1823. His father was a colonel of cavalry under Napoleon. Joseph was educated at the University of Breslau and afterward at the Collège de France. He continued his studies at the University of Berlin, joined the German army, and when in 1849 the movement was set afoot for the independence of Poland he joined the conspirators and took an active part in the rebellion. He was captured with many other Poles and imprisoned, awaiting execution, but dug his way out of the fortress and escaped to Germany, where he was arrested as a deserter and treated with repeated indignities. After being released he sought refuge in France, then in England, and finally in the United States. He went to New York city in 1851, where he supported himself by teaching and soon became the head of a prominent classical school there. At the first call for troops in 1861 he offered his services, and in August, 1862, he was made acting colonel, without commission, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in February, 1862, and took part in nearly all the battles in Virginia. He was wounded at Rappahannock Bridge, but joined his regiment again in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In 1863 he organized the 2d New Jersey cavalry and was assigned to the army of the Tennessee. His command was constantly in service until the close of the war and he gained distinction as a commander. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, April 9, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in November, 1865. He accepted a commission in the regular army, spent three years on the frontier, resigned his commission in 1870 to accept the professorship of Continental languages and literature at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and held the chair until his death, which occurred in New York city, Dec. 27, 1892.

KARSTEN, Gustaf Friedrich, educator, was born at Petershagenfeld bei Tiegenhof, West Prussia, Germany, May 2, 1859; son of Michael and Henrietta (Glodde) Karsten. He received his early education at Tiegenhof high school and at the Marienburg gymnasium and subsequently pursued courses at the universities of Leipzig, Königsberg, Heidelberg, Geneva, Freiburg and Tübingen. He was privat-docent of Germanic and Romance philology at Geneva university, Switzerland, 1885–86, and in the latter year became professor of Romance philology and in 1889 professor of Germanic languages at the University of Indiana. He was elected secretary of the phonetic section of the Modern Language Association of America in 1887. In 1896 he founded and became editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Germanic Philology*. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Freiburg university, Germany, in 1883. He is the author of many lectures and contributions to the leading American and European periodicals.

KASSON, John Adam, diplomatist, was born at Charlotte, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822; son of John Steele and Nancy (Blackman) Kasson; grandson of Adam and Honor (Steele) Kasson, and a descendant of Adam and Jane (Hall) Kasson, who sailed from Belfast, Ireland, in 1722, landing in Boston, Mass., with seven sons and two daughters. He prepared for college in the public schools and a country academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842. He then entered as a student the law office of his brother, tutored for some months in 1843 in Virginia, and on his return renewed the study of law in the office of Judge Emery Washburn, at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1844. He practised at New Bedford, Mass., 1844–49; removed to St. Louis, Mo., and there practised law successfully for six years, and in 1857 settled in practice at Des Moines, Iowa. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1858–60, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860, where he was a member of the committee and sub-committee on resolutions. He was first assistant postmaster-general of the United States by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–62; revised and codified the postal law of the United States, and prepared the scheme and invitation to foreign governments to participate in the "International Postal Conference" at Paris, which was initiated by the U.S. post office department, and which laid the foundation of the present "Postal Union" embracing the civilized world. In 1863 he was the U.S. special commissioner to that conference, which gave him a vote of thanks, and in 1867 he was again sent to Europe to make postal treaties with various countries. He was a Republican representative from the fifth Iowa district in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67, the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77, and the 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–84, serving on the ways and means committee, as chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and on the committee of foreign affairs. He secured the passage of the laws reported by his committee establishing the metric decimal system in the United States. He was a member of the Iowa state legislature for three terms, 1868–73, elected especially to secure the erection of the state capitol building at Des Moines; was U.S. minister to Austria, 1877–81, and left his seat in congress in 1884 to accept the office of U.S. minister to Germany, serving 1884–85; and was special envoy to the Congo international conference at Berlin, 1885; but on the accession of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, he resigned his diplomatic post, though Prince Bismarck had privately requested his retention by the new administration. He was president of the interstate constitutional centennial commission at Philadelphia, 1887; and was commissioned as U.S. special envoy to the Samoa international conference at Berlin, 1889, where he secured an

John A. Kasson

honorable settlement. He had an unusually extended experience in diplomatic affairs, having negotiated conventions with many European governments, and having been a member of three international conferences, and encountered many leading diplomatists. He was appointed U.S. special commissioner plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties in 1897, and was also a member of the American-Canadian joint high commission in 1898. In 1899 and 1900 he negotiated reciprocity conventions with France, Italy, Portugal, Nicaragua, the Argentine Republic and the various colonies of the British West Indies. Some of these conventions were pending in the U.S. senate in 1901. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1890. He delivered a course of historical diplomatic lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and at Johns Hopkins university. He contributed occasional articles to reviews; is the author of a *History of the Formation of the Constitution* (1889), and in 1901 was reported to be writing a history of the development of European and American diplomacy.

KATTE, Walter, civil engineer, was born in London, England, Nov. 14, 1830; son of Edwin and Isabella (James) Katte. He acquired his early education at King's College school, London, and in 1846 entered a civil engineer's office in London, where he remained until 1849. He then came to the United States and was employed upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Belvidere Delaware railroad and the Pennsylvania Central railroad. He was resident engineer of the main line of the state canals of Pennsylvania, 1857–58; resident engineer of the western division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, 1858–59, and chief assistant engineer of the Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad, 1859–61. He was connected with the U.S. military engineering and railroad service in the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland, 1861–62; was chief engineer of the Lewiston branch of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1863, and resident engineer, and engineer of bridges and buildings on the Northern Central railroad, 1863–65. He was engineer, secretary and general western agent for the Keystone bridge company of Pittsburg, 1865–75; had charge of the erection of the "Eads" steel arch bridge at St. Louis, Mo., 1870–74; was city engineer of St. Louis, 1875–76, and treasurer of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad, 1876–77. He was chief engineer of the New York Elevated railroad, 1877–80; chief engineer of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, and New York, Ontario and Western railroads, 1880–86, and chief engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Harlem, and West Shore railroads, 1886–98. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London; of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Western Society of Engineers, and in 1901 had retired from active duty—excepting in a consulting capacity—and resided in New York city.

KATZER, Frederick Xavier, R.C. archbishop, was born at Ebensee, diocese of Linz, Austria, Feb. 7, 1844; son of Charles and Barbara Katzer. He removed in infancy with his parents to Gmunden, on Lake Traun, was educated in the Catholic public schools of Gmunden, and after a preparatory course in Latin at home he studied in the Jesuit college at Linz, Austria, 1857–64. He came to the United States in that year and was graduated in theology from St. Francis de Sales seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., in 1866; was ordained priest there by Bishop Henni, Dec. 21, 1866, and was professor of German, mathematics, philosophy and theology in the seminary until 1875. He was secretary to Bishop Krautbauer of the diocese of Green Bay, and pastor of the cathedral, 1875–85, and in 1879 was appointed vicar-general of that diocese, and attended the third plenary council of Baltimore as theologian. He was appointed administrator of the diocese, Dec. 17, 1885; nominated bishop, May 30, 1886, and consecrated bishop of Green Bay, Wis., in that city, Sept. 21, 1886, by Archbishop Heiss, assisted by Bishop Vertin and Ireland. He was promoted archbishop and transferred to the diocese of Milwaukee, Dec. 20, 1890, and received the pallium from the hands of the Cardinal, Aug. 20, 1891. He took an important stand against state interference in the parochial schools, in the Bennet Law fight in 1890, believing that it was contrary to law to oppose the liberty of religious education.

Frederick Xav Katzer

KAUFFMANN, Samuel Hay, journalist, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 30, 1829; son of Rudolph and Jane (Hay) Kauffman. He spent his early days on a farm; received a common-school education, and later learned the printing trade. He afterward obtained employment as a telegraph operator, and at the end of three years returned to the printing business, as editor and publisher in Zanesville, Ohio. He was married, Oct. 12, 1852, to Sarah Clark, daughter of John Tileston Fracker, of Zanesville. He held a position in the office of the U.S. treasury, under Secretary Chase, 1861–65; became one of the proprietors of the Washington *Evening Star* in 1867, was elected president of the incorporated company publishing that paper in 1868, and was still its president in 1901. He was elected a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., in 1881, president of the institution in 1894; president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association in February, 1899, and a member of the Philosophical society, the Anthropological society, the Columbia Historical society, the Literary society, the National Geographic society, the Cosmos club and the Chevy Chase country club, of Washington; and the American Geographic society, the Shakespeare society, the National Arts club, the National Sculpture society and the Grolier club, of New York. He visited all the European countries, also Asia, Africa, China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. His writings are mainly of an editorial character, and in the form of foreign correspondence, while travelling. He was engaged in 1901 in preparing an illustrated volume on the *Equestrian Statuary of the World.*

S. H. Kauffmann

KAUFMAN, David Spangler, representative, was born in Boiling Springs, Pa., Dec. 18, 1813. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1833, studied law in Natchez, Miss., and practised in Natchitoches, La., removing to Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1837. He was a representative in the Texas congress, 1839–43; a Texas senator, 1843–44, during which time he submitted a bill favoring annexation to the United States and was active in having the bill adopted. He was Texan chargé d'affaires in the United States in 1845, and when Texas was admitted to the union, Dec. 29, 1845, he was a resident of Lowe's Ferry and was elected one of the first two representatives from the state in the 29th congress. He was elected from Sabinetown to the 30th congress, and from Brazoria to the 31st congress, serving 1846–51. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1851.

Albert Kautz

KAUTZ, Albert, naval officer, was born at Georgetown, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1839; son of George and Dorothe Kautz. His parents were natives of Ispringen, Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1828, locating in Brown county, Ohio, in 1832. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1858, and was appointed midshipman, June 11, 1859. He was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861; master, Feb. 23, 1861; lieutenant, April 23, 1861; was given command of the prize brig *Hannah Balch*, captured off Charleston, S.C., and ordered to Philadelphia. He was captured off Cape Hatteras by the privateer *Winslow* and held as a prisoner of war in North Carolina and Richmond, Va., from June to October, 1861. His skill as a diplomatist was shown at this time by his bringing from the Confederate government a proposition for a general exchange of prisoners, a policy which had been opposed by the Federal government. President Lincoln accepted the terms proposed by Lieutenant Kautz and the first general exchange was effected by which Lieutenants Kautz, John L. Worden and George L. Selden, and three hundred fifty other prisoners of war captured in North Carolina were released. He served as Farragut's flag lieutenant on board the *Hartford* at the capture of New Orleans, April, 1862, and personally hauled down the Lone Star flag from the city hall, which Mayor Munroe refused to strike, and hoisted the U.S. flag on the custom house. He served on the *Hartford* during the engagements with the Vicksburg batteries, June and July, 1862, and later on various stations and duties. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, May 31, 1865, served on the *Winooski*, 1866, and as executive of the flagship *Pensacola* on the Pacific station, 1867–68. He served on the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfock, Va., 1868–69; at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., 1869–71; and as lighthouse inspector, Key West district, 1872–73. He was promoted commander, Sept. 3, 1872; commanded the *Monocacy* on the China station, 1873–75; was lighthouse inspector, Cincinnati district, 1876–80; commanded the U.S.S. *Michigan* on the Great Lakes, 1880–83; served in the bureau of equipment, 1884, and as equipment officer at the Boston navy yard, 1884–87. He was promoted captain, June 5, 1885; travelled in Europe, 1887–88; served at Portsmouth, N.H., 1889; commanded the U.S.S. *Pensacola* from June, 1890, to May, 1892; was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1892–94; and commanded the receiving ship *Wabash* at Charlestown, Mass., 1894–97. He was promoted commodore, April 6, 1897; was president of the naval examining and retiring board, 1897; commander of the Newport, R.I., naval station, 1898, and commander of the Pacific station on the flagship *Philadelphia* from Oct. 15, 1898. He was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 24, 1898, and in the Samoan trouble in 1899 he represented the U.S. government in settling what threatened to be an international complication satisfactorily to the governments concerned. He was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station with the *Iowa* as flagship, 1900–01, and on Jan. 29, 1901, was retired by reason of age limit.

KAUTZ, August Valentine, soldier, was born in Ispringen, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828; son of George and Dorothe Kautz. He attended the public school and afterward engaged in farming. He enlisted in the 1st Ohio volunteers for service in the Mexican war and returning home in 1848, he was appointed to the U.S. Military academy, where he was graduated in 1852. He was assigned to the 4th infantry as 2d lieutenant, served in the northwest and was wounded during the Rogue river hostilities of 1853–55 and again on Puget sound in 1856. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1855, captain in the 6th U.S. cavalry in 1861, and colonel of the 2d Ohio volunteer cavalry in 1862. He led a cavalry brigade into Kentucky and participated in the capture of Monticello in 1863; and in thwarting Morgan's raid and affecting his capture in July, 1863. He served with the Army of the Ohio as chief of cavalry of the 23d corps and was transferred to the east, where he was given command of the cavalry division organized by General Grant during the last days of April, 1864, and made up of the brigades of Colonels Mix and Spear of the Army of the James. He operated against the Danville Railroad, May 12, 1864; against the intrenched Confederate army at Petersburg (in conjunction with the infantry under General Gillmore) June 10, 1864; and took part in the four days' battles, June 12–16, 1864, in which his efforts were seconded by the colored troops under General Hinks. On June 22 he met the enemy on the railroad south of Richmond and Petersburg; on June 26 at Burkeville, and on October 13 at Frayser's Farm. As commander of the 1st division, 25th army corps, he took part in the movement leading to the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox and led his division of colored troops into the city of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He received the brevets of major in 1863, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in 1864. He was also brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallant and meritorious services at Darbytown road, Va., and brigadier-general and major-general in March, 1865, for gallant field services. In 1865 he served on the military commission to try the conspirators involved in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was assigned to the 34th infantry and transferred to the 15th infantry which he commanded during the Mescalero Apache campaign and succeeded in establishing the Indians in their reservations. In June, 1874, he was promoted colonel and assigned to the 8th infantry. He was commander of the Department of Arizona in 1875–77; was stationed at Angel Island, Cal., 1878–86, and then at Niobrara, Neb., 1886–90. He was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, April 20, 1891, and was retired, Jan. 5, 1892. His published works include: *The Company Clerk* (1863); *Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers* (1864); *Customs of Service for Officers* (1866); *Operations South of the James River* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. IV., p. 533). He died at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4, 1895.

HOUSE IN WHICH KAUTZ WENT TO SCHOOL, GEORGETOWN, O.

KAVANAGH, Edward, statesman, was born in Newcastle, Maine, April 27, 1795; son of James Kavanagh, who emigrated from Wexford, Ireland, in 1780, and settled at Damariscotta Mills, Maine, where he established a lumber business and engaged in ship building. Edward acquired his early education in Georgetown, D.C., and was graduated at the Montreal seminary in 1820. He was later admitted to the bar and practised in Damariscotta. He was a representative in the Maine legislature, 1826–28; secretary of the state senate, 1830; state senator and president of the senate, 1842–43; representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35, and chargé d'affaires in Portugal, 1835–42. He was a member of the commission to settle the northeastern boundary of Maine, and acting governor of Maine, 1842–43, Fairfield having been elected U.S. senator. He died in Newcastle, Maine, Jan. 21, 1795.

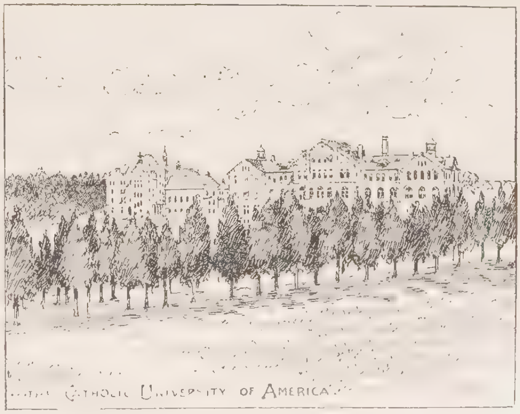
KAVANAGH, Hubbard Hinde, M.E. bishop, was born in Clark county, Ky., Jan. 14, 1802; son of the Rev. William Kavanagh, one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was educated in the private schools of Kentucky, and in 1815 was employed in a printing office at Paris, Ky. He was received in the Methodist church in 1817; became an exhorter in 1822; was assigned to the Little Sandy circuit in 1823; was subsequently pastor of several churches in the state; was superintendent of public instruction in 1839, and a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, 1854–84. He died in Columbus, Miss., March 19, 1884.

KAYE, John William, clergyman and author, was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 9, 1846; son of Thomas and Lucy (Cully) Kaye. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He entered the Pennsylvania militia as a private at the age of seventeen and served through the emergency call of June and July, 1863. He also served as a private in the 3d Pennsylvania volunteers, heavy artillery, 1864–65; rose to the rank of 2d lieutenant in June, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the service, Nov. 9, 1865. He was a student in the University of Pennsylvania, 1870–72; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1874, and at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1876 and priest in 1877, and was rector of St. Timothy's church, Philadelphia, 1883–88; of All Saints' church at Norristown, Pa., 1890–94, and assistant to Dr. F. A. D. Launt, rector of St. David's church, Philadelphia, 1894–1900. He is the author of: *Luray Cave* (1882); *Flight, Capture and Imprisonment of Jefferson Davis* (1883); *Night Ascent of Vesuvius* (1887); *The Royal Tomb at Charlottenburg* (1888).

KEAN, John, patriot, was born in South Carolina about 1766. He served in the Continental army, was taken prisoner at the capture of Charleston by General Clinton in 1780, and was confined in the prison ship in Charleston harbor in 1780–81. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from South Carolina, 1785–87, and voted against the extension of slavery to the northwestern territory. He was employed as cashier of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and was a member of the commission appointed to settle accounts between the United States and the individual states. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1795.

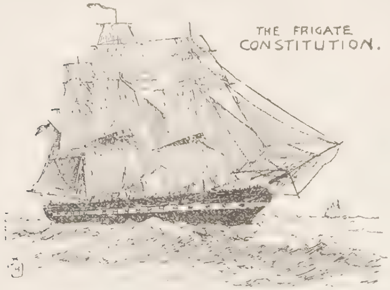
KEAN, John, senator, was born at Ursino, near Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 4, 1852. He was prepared for college at private schools; entered Yale in 1872, but left college to devote himself to law, and was graduated from Columbia, LL.B., in 1875. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1877, and settled in practice at Elizabeth, N. J. He was Republican representative from the eighth New Jersey district in the 48th and 50th congresses, 1883–85 and 1887–89. He was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1891–92, and defeated candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1892. He was a member of the commission appointed in 1894 to revise the state judiciary and practice, and was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1896. He was elected, in 1899, U.S. senator from New Jersey for the term expiring March 3, 1905, succeeding James Smith, Democrat. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale university in 1890.

KEANE, John Joseph, R.C. archbishop, was born at Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1839. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1846; was graduated from St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., in 1862; took a course in theology at St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university, Baltimore, and was ordained a priest, July 2, 1866, by Archbishop Spalding. He was assistant to the permanent rector of St. Patrick's church, Washington, D.C., 1866–78; was elected bishop of Richmond, Va., before he had been pastor of a church, and was consecrated at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 25, 1878, by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Kain of Wheeling and Foley of Chicago. He was also administrator of the vicarate-apostolic of North Carolina until relieved by Bishop Northrop, Jan. 8, 1882. He resigned his office in August, 1888, received the titular see of Ajasso, and on Sept. 7, 1888, was made rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D.C. As rector he held the chair of homiletics. He resigned as rector and professor of homilectics in the Catholic university, Sept. 29, 1896, in conformity with a rule observed in other Catholic universities, but continued his office as a trustee. He was summoned to Rome and was made titular archbishop of Damascus, Jan. 9, 1897; an assistant at the Pontifical throne; canon of the Lateran and consultor to the Propaganda, with residence at the Canadian college, Rome, Italy. In 1898 he was commissioned by the pope to visit the sees in the United States and make personal appeals in behalf of the Catholic University of America, and in 1900 he had suc-


THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

ceeded in raising over half a million dollars. In July, 1900, he was elevated to the Metropolitan of Dubuque as successor to Archbishop Hennessy, deceased, and was invested with the pallium in St. Raphail's Cathedral, April 17, 1901, by the Cardinal, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Ryan, V.G., and the Rev. Clement Johannes, Archbishop Ireland delivering the sermon.

KEARNY, Lawrence, naval officer, was born in Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 30, 1789; son of Michael Kearny; grandson of Philip and Isabella (Hooper) Kearny, and of John Lawrence; the father of Capt. James Lawrence of the *Chesapeake;* great-grandson of Ravaud and Anne (Hude) Kearny; great^2-grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny, and of the Hon. James and Mary (Johnson) Hude; and great^3-grandson of Michael Kearny and his first wife, a daughter of Elizabeth Brittain. They came to America from Ireland, resided in Monmouth county, N.J., and Mrs. Kearny died in Philadelphia. In 1716 Michael Kearny married Sarah, daugher of Governor Lewis Morris, and purchased land in Perth Amboy, N.J., to which place they removed. Lawrence Kearny was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1807, served on the gunboat flotilla under Com. John Rodgers, subsequently on the *Constitution,* and *President,* and in 1810 on the *Enterprise*. He was promoted lieutenant, on March 6, 1813, in recognition of services in the war of 1812, and in 1814-15 was engaged in suppressing piracy in the West Indies and Gulf. He commanded the *Warren* in operations against the Greek pirates in the Levant in 1826, and succeeded in breaking up their hiding-places and capturing a large number of prisoners. He was promoted to the rank of captain, Dec. 20, 1832, was on shore duty, and in command of the *Potomac*, 1832–41, and was ordered to the command of the East India squadron in 1841. With the *Constitution* as flagship he sailed by the way of Rio de Janeiro, and when he reached that harbor he hoisted his flag on the *Constitution*, the first time an American man-of-war had displayed a commodore's broad pennant at a foreign station. He helped to suppress opium smuggling in the east and secured from China the promise of extending to American merchants the terms of trade to be granted to Europeans, and his communication to the U.S. government on this subject led to the treaty, negotiated by Caleb Cushing, ratified, July, 1845. He returned to the United States by way of the Hawaiian Islands, and while there prevented the consummation of a treaty that looked to the transfer of the islands to the government of Great Britain. He commanded the Brooklyn navy yard; was on the lighthouse board; was president of the naval board of inquiry; and was commissioned commodore in April, 1867, and placed on the retired list. He subsequently served as a member of the New Jersey board of pilot commissioners. He died in Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 29, 1868.


THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

KEARNY, Philip, soldier, was born in New York city, June 1, 1814; son of Philip and Susan (Watts) Kearny, of New York city; grandson of Philip Kearny, who died in Newark, N.J., July 25, 1775; and of John, Jr., and Jane (de Lancey) Watts of New York city; great grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny of Perth Amboy, N.J., and subsequently of Newark, N.J.; of Peter and Elizabeth (Colden) de Lancey; of John and Anne (de Lancey) Watts; great^2-grandson of Michael Kearny, who with his first wife, a daughter of Elizabeth Brittain, came from Ireland to Monmouth county, N.J., lived in Philadelphia Pa., removed to Perth Amboy, N.J., as early as 1716, where he was secretary of the province, surrogate, clerk of the assembly, and clerk of the court of common pleas, secondly married Sarah, daughter of Gov. Lewis Morris, and was yet living in July, 1738. Philip Kearny was prepared for college at Ufford's school, New York; at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., and at Philipstown school, Cold Spring, N.Y., and was graduated at Columbia college in 1833. He accompanied his cousin and future biographer, J. Watts de Peyster, to Europe in 1834, and while there was especially impressed by the manœuvring of the armies. On his return he entered the law office of Peter Augustus Jay, but left on the death of his grandfather, John Watts, Sept. 3, 1836, from whom he inherited property valued at the time at one million dollars, and he accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Col. Stephen Watts Kearny, March 8, 1837. He served at Jefferson Barracks,

P. Kearny

Mo., on frontier duty, 1837–39; serving part of the time on the staff of Gen. Henry Atkinson. Under orders from Secretary Joel Roberts Poinsett, he was selected with William Eustis and Henry S. Turney, both 1st lieutenants, U.S.A., to study cavalry tactics at the Royal Cavalry school, Saumur, France, and they sailed from New York in August, 1839. Kearny was made an honorary aide-de-camp on the staff of the Duke of Orleans under Marshal Vallée in Algiers, and was present in several notable exploits while attached to the first Chasseurs d'Afrique in the campaign against Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief. On returning to the United States in the fall of 1840 he was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the U.S. army, and to his successor, Gen. Winfield Scott, 1840–44. He was at Fort Leavenworth and accompanied the expedition through South Pass, 1844–46; and resigned his commission, April 2, 1846. On the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was reinstated, April 15, recruited his company up to the war footing at Springfield, Ill., where he was assisted by Abraham Lincoln; and purchased iron-gray horses in Illinois which he equipped at his own expense. He transported his men and horses by way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans, but he was not despatched to Mexico until October, 1846. On reaching the Rio Grande he joined General Taylor after the capture of Monterey and was commissioned captain in December, 1846. When General Scott landed at Vera Cruz, Captain Kearny's troop, with a large part of Taylor's army, was ordered by Scott to join the army of invasion, and on arriving took up the march to the Mexican capital, his company of cavalry serving as a bodyguard to the commanding general. He distinguished himself at Contreras and at Churubusco and at the latter place received a wound that cost him his left arm. After the charge of the dragoons he dismounted and was the first American officer to reach the gate of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847, but could not gain an entrance in the city, and as he fell back his left arm was shattered by a grape or canister shot. One of his comrades, Major Mills, was killed, and Capt. A. F. McReynolds and Lieut. John L. Graham were wounded. He was brevetted major for his gallantry in this charge, and on his return from Mexico, the Union club of New York city presented him with a splendid sword. On recovering from his injury he was stationed in New York on recruiting service, 1848–50; and in 1851 engaged in the campaign against the Rogue River Indians in California, commanding two companies of U.S. dragoons under Captains Stewart and Walker, which resulted in securing peace in the territory of Oregon. He resigned from the army in October, 1851, in order to carry out a long-cherished plan of making a tour of the world. He sailed on the U.S.S. *Vincennes* by way of the Sandwich Islands to China, and thence to the East Indies, Egypt and the Mediterranean. On his return to the United States he settled on and beautified his estate "Belle Grove," near Newark. He attended the coronation of Emperor Alexander at Moscow in 1856; and resided in France, 1859–60, where he greatly aided the Federal government by opposing the cause of secession. In 1859 he rejoined his comrades of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique at Alexandria, and was attached to the cavalry of the guard, under Napoleon III. in the war in Italy, being present on the field of Solferino where his services were rewarded by the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor for the second time, he being the first American thus honored for military service. In 1861 he retired to the United States and proceeded to Washington, where he offered his services to the government of the United States and subsequently to the government of his native state, but no command was conceded for him. He then entered the volunteer service as commander of the 1st New Jersey brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments, which brigade had reported to General Scott, June 29, 1861, and was joined by the 4th New Jersey regiment, August 21, just after Kearny had assumed command. He was commissioned by President Lincoln, Aug. 7, 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. He encamped his brigade around the Episcopal seminary a few miles west from Alexandria, Va., and on the very outskirts of the Federal front, and there began a course of discipline that resulted in the "best brigade in the whole army," and the first to occupy Manassas, Va., on March 11, 1862, as a result of his brilliant advance on Fairfax Court House, March 7, and Burke's Station, March 9, which as a military movement led to the hasty evacuation of Manassas Junction and Centerville by General Johnston. McClellan tendered him the command of Sumner's division, but he declined the promotion unless his own brigade should be made part of his command. This was not deemed expedient by General Franklin and he remained with his brigade, much to their joy. On May 2, 1862, he accepted the command of the 3d division of the 3d corps. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, after 2.30 P.M., when he reinforced Hooker's division, already exhausted in a stubborn fight all the morning, and he recovered the ground lost, and made Williamsburg a victory for the Federal army. His force at this time included only five regiments, from which many men had straggled, and comprised not more than 1900 effective men, and his loss was 419, including 9 officers out of the 19 on the field of whom two were staff officers. On May 31, 1862, he lost, at the battle of Fair Oaks, 9 officers killed, 57 wounded, and of enlisted men, 184 killed, 759 wounded, an aggregate loss of 1090, and in the seven days' battle following, 8 officers killed, 24 wounded and of enlisted men, 96 killed, 573 wounded and 535 missing, a total aggregate loss of 1238, and in the engagements of June 30-July 1, 1862, closing the disastrous peninsula campaign, 7 officers were killed, 19 wounded, and of enlisted men, 71 killed, 470 wounded and 384 missing. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers at Harrison's Landing to date from July 4, 1862. About the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, General Kearny directed the officers of the 3d division to wear a "red patch" on their caps that their division could be readily known in battle, and this led to the entire division using a red diamond-shaped badge as a distinguishing mark, Hooker at the same time adopting a white badge for the 2d division. In January, 1863, when Butterfield became chief-of-staff of the Army of the Potomac the division and corps badges were adopted by General Hooker. On Aug. 1, 1862, Kearny's division became the 1st division in Heintzelman's 3d corps and with the remainder of the Army of the Potomac joined General Pope's Army of Virginia under the orders of General Halleck, Aug. 3, 1862, and arrived at Warrenton Junction in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run, August 26-30, where he opposed the flank movement of Jackson's corps, occupied the extreme right of the Federal line and on August 29, forced the position of Jackson behind the railroad embankment, but on August 30 was obliged to fall back in order to cover the retreat of the left wing and centre of the army, and in a desperate effort to stem the tide of the victorious Confederate troops he gained a partial victory which afforded a rest for both armies on August 31. The fight was renewed, September 1, and late in the afternoon during a severe rain and thunder storm, while General Kearny was reconnoitring with General Birney in order to send reinforcement to a gap in the Federal line, his horse shied, and becoming separated from Birney, General Kearny inadvertently rode within the enemy's line. Turning about, on seeing his mistake, he prostrated his body on his horse's side and neck and tried to escape, but received a shot in the spine which killed him instantly. His division fell to the command of General Birney, who ordered a charge and recovered the field of battle. During the night he buried the dead and removed the wounded, and under a flag of truce General Lee restored to the defeated foe the body of General Kearny with his horse and arms and equipments, after Generals Jackson, Ewell and other general officers of the Confederate army had reverently escorted the body, preceded by a regimental band, to General Lee's headquarters. After his death the citizens of New Jersey erected a statue to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny in the City Park, Newark. His cousin, Gen. John Watts de Peyster (q.v.), prepared an exhaustive biography entitled: *Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny, Major-General, United States Volunteers* (1869). General Kearny died on the battle-field of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

KEARNY, Stephen Watts, soldier, was born in Newark, N.J., Aug. 30, 1794; son of Philip Kearny, who was born probably in Philadelphia, removed with his father to Perth Amboy, N.J., and thence to Newark N.J.; grandson of Philip and Lady Barney Dexter (Ravaud) Kearny, and great-grandson of Michael Kearny, a native of Ireland, who removed to Monmouth county previous to 1716. He entered Columbia college in the class of 1812, but left to accept a commission as 1st lieutenant in the 13th U.S. infantry, March 12, 1812. He was present at the assault on Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812, when Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, commanding the regiment, was wounded, and that officer presented to Kearny his sword for the cool and determined manner in which he executed his orders. He was made prisoner and carried to Quebec, where he was held for several months. He was promoted captain in April, 1813; brevetted major, April, 1823, and commissioned major, May, 1829. He helped to organize the 1st U.S. dragoons, Col. Henry Dodge, and on March 4, 1833, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Jefferson Davis being commissioned 1st lieutenant in the same regiment on the same date. Kearny was promoted colonel, July 4, 1836, and stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He was given command of the Army of the West on June 30, 1846, with the rank of brigadier-general, was the conqueror of the province of New Mexico, and for his action at the battle of San Pascula, Cal., Dec. 6, 1846, in which he was twice wounded, was brevetted major-general. He commanded the combined force of dragoons, sailors and marines in the battle of San Gabriel and Plains of Mesa, Jan. 8-9, 1847, and proclaimed himself governor of California, March 1, 1847, serving as chief executive of the territory until June, 1847, when he was ordered to Mexico, where he was made military and civil governor of Vera Cruz in March, 1848, and of the City of Mexico in May, 1848. He contracted a fever in Mexico which resulted in his death. He was married in St. Louis to Miss Radford, who came to Missouri from Virginia with her parents about 1815. They had several children, of whom Henry S. became a business man in New York city, Charles resided in St. Joseph, Mo., and a daughter married Western Bascome of St. Louis. Mrs. Kearny died in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1889, aged eighty-eight years. General Kearny is the author of: *Manual of the Exercise and Maneuvering of U.S. Dragoons* (1837); *Laws for the Government of the Territory of New Mexico* (1846). He died at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1848.

KEASBEY, Anthony Quinton, U.S. district attorney, was born in Salem, N.J., March 1, 1824; son of Dr. Edward and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey; grandson of Anthony and Hannah (Brick) Keasbey, and of Guilliam and Esther (Parry) Aertsen; great-grandson of Edward and Prudence (Quinton) Keasbey; great^2-grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Bradway) Keasbey; great^3-grandson of Edward Keasbey, who came from England in 1694, settled in Salem, N.J., and married Elizabeth Stuart in 1701. His grandfather, Anthony Keasbey, was for many years clerk of Salem county, N.J.; and his great-grandfather, Edward Keasbey, was a representative in the general assembly of New Jersey, 1763–69, a member of the council of safety, and a deputy from Salem to the provincial congress at Trenton, 1775, and New Brunswick, 1776, at which latter convention a state constitution was adopted. Anthony Quinton Keasbey was graduated from Yale in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1846. He practised in Salem until 1853, when he removed to Newark, N.J., and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Cortlandt Parker, which continued, 1855–76. He held the office of U.S. district attorney for New Jersey, 1861–86, having been appointed by five successive Presidents. He was married Oct. 18, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Welsh Miller (q.v.) and after her death to her sister, Edwina Louisa. In 1876 he admitted into partnership with him his two sons, Edward Quinton and George Macculloch, under the firm name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. Yale conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1863. He died in Rome, Italy, April 4, 1895.

KEASBEY, Lindley Miller, educator, was born in Newark, N.J., Feb. 24, 1867; son of Anthony Quinton (q.v.) and Edwina Louisa (Miller) Keasbey, and grandson of Jacob Welsh Miller (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1888; from Columbia, A.M., 1889, and Ph.D., 1890, and from Kaiser Wilhelm university, Strasburg, Germany, R.P.D., 1892, and on his return to America, accepted the chair of political science at the State University of Colorado. He was associate professor of political science at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1894–1900, and in the latter year was advanced to the full chair. His published writings include: *The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine* (1896); *The Institution of Society* (1900), and contributions on political and economic subjects to periodicals.

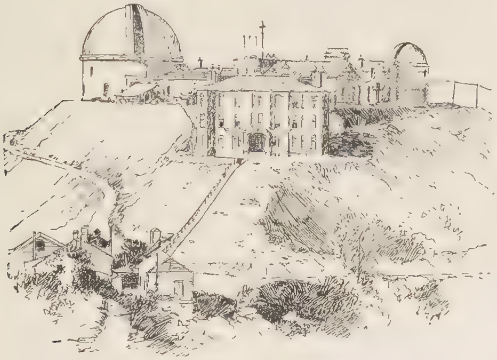
KEATING, John McLeod, journalist, was born in Ireland, in 1830. He learned the trade of printer, and after the failure of the revolution of 1848, in which he participated, he sought refuge in the United States and located in New York city, where he conducted an Irish-American newspaper until his removal to New Orleans on account of ill health. He was state printer at Baton Rouge for two years, conducted the printing plant of the Methodist publishing house at Nashville, and in 1858 became the managing editor of the Nashville *News*. In 1859 he became the commercial and city editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*. He joined the Confederate army, acting for a time as private secretary to Gen. Leonidas Polk. In 1865 he established the Memphis *Daily Commercial* and later secured a half interest in the *Appeal*, of which he was managing editor for twenty-one years. During this time Memphis passed through three notable epidemics of yellow fever, during which every issue of the *Appeal* regularly appeared, even when the force was reduced to the managing editor and one boy. He also assisted in the philanthropic work made necessary by the plague, and was a leader in the subsequent sanitary work that, it was believed, secured Memphis against a recurrence of yellow fever in epidemic form. In 1889 he became editor at the *Commercial*. Besides contributing many articles to magazine literature upon Southern problems, notably upon the condition and education of the negro, Southern sanitation, organized labor and woman suffrage, he is the author of: *The Southern Question; Dirt, Disease and Degradation: A History of the Yellow Fever; History of the City of Memphis;* a portion of *The Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate,* besides other valuable works of a public character along lines of history, social science and sanitation. He was for many years a contributing member of the American Public Health association and was elected an honorary member of the Historical Society of Tennessee and of the Memphis Typographical Union.

KEATING, William Hypolitus, educator, was born in Wilmington, Del., Aug. 11, 1799; son of Baron John and Eulalia (Deschapelles) Keating. His father, a colonel in the French army, resigned his commission at the outbreak of the Revolution and settled in Delaware, later removing to Philadelphia, Pa. His ancestors, who were Irish, emigrated to France, and were raised to the nobility by Louis XVI. William H. Keating was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and studied at polytechnic and mining schools in France and Switzerland. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, Pa. He was professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, 1822–28, and in 1823 accompanied the Stephen H. Long expedition as scientist. In 1824 he was influential in establishing the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., in which he was professor of chemistry. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Eric Bollmann. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1822. He is the author of: *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River* (2 vols., 1824). He died in London, England, May 17, 1840.

KEDNEY, John Steinfort, educator, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., Feb. 12, 1819; son of Henry S. and Maria R. (Algood) Kedney. His great^2-grandfather, John Kedney, emigrated from the Island of Barbadoes about 1650, and settled in Albany, N.Y. His great-grandfather, John Kedney, moved to New Jersey and settled at Bloomfield. His grandfather, John Kedney, was a partisan captain during the Revolution. His father removed to New York city and engaged in the mercantile business. John S. Kedney was prepared for college at the Mount Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, N.Y. In 1835 he entered the law office of James W. Gerard, New York city, but after a year and a half went to Union college, where he was graduated in 1838; then entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, in New York city, where he was graduated in 1841. He was ordained deacon in September, 1841, by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, of New York, and priest by the Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, in Lincolnton, N.C., July, 1843, and held various pastorates in North Carolina, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina, until 1871, when he accepted the professorship of divinity in the Seabury Divinity school, Faribault, Minn. Union and Trinity conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1841 and 1856 respectively, and Hobart and Racine that of D.D. in 1872. Dr. Kedney was a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1874, 1889 and 1892, and a member of the special commission appointed by the convention of 1892 to revise and publish the standard edition of the Book of Common Prayer. He is the author of: *Catawba River and other Poems* (1855); *The Beautiful and the Sublime* (1880); *Hegel's Æsthetics*, a critical exposition (1885); *Christian Doctrine Harmonized* (1889); *Mens Christi* (1891); *Problems in Ethics* (1900).

KEDZIE, Robert Clark, chemist, was born in Delhi, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1823. He was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1864, and from the medical department of the University of Michigan, M.D., 1851. He practised medicine, 1851–62, and served as surgeon in the 12th Michigan volunteer infantry from January 18 to Oct. 8, 1862. He was elected professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural college in 1863; a representative in the state legislature, 1867 and 1874; was president of the State Medical college, and was for many years a member of the state board of health. He was instrumental in procuring for the state the effective control of the manufacture and sale of illuminating oils, and his chemical investigation of arsenical wallpapers led to the enactment of measures for the removal of that danger to public health. He published directions enabling farmers to manufacture lightning-rods for themselves, and exposed many frauds in the business of manufacturing and selling fertilizers. Upon the organization of the state experimental station in 1888, he was made chemist. He founded the widely extended system of farmers' institutes. He was married in 1850 to Harriet Eliza Fairchild, and of their sons: William K. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1870, M.S., 1873), was assistant chemist at the Michigan Agricultural college, 1870–73, professor of chemistry at the Kansas Agricultural college, 1873–74, and at Oberlin college, 1878–80, and died April 14, 1880; Robert F. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1871, M.S., 1874), was assistant in chemistry at Michigan Agricultural college, 1873–80, professor of chemistry, 1880–82, and died Feb. 13, 1882; George E. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1873, M.S., 1876), was elected state geologist at Ouray, Col.; Donald H. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1876), was editor of the *Western Liberal*, Lordsburg, N.M.; Frank S. (Michigan Agricultural college, A.B., 1877, M.S., 1882), was made adjunct professor of chemistry there; and Willard S. (Michigan Agricultural college, B.S., 1883), became an assayer at Ouray, Col., and was elected a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881. Prof. Robert Clark Kedzie contributed numerous elaborate reports on the ventilation of school buildings, water supply, green manuring, and healthful homes for farmers, to the publications of the Michigan boards of health and agriculture.

KEELER, James Edward, astronomer, was born at La Salle, Ill., Sept. 10, 1857; son of William F. and Anna E. (Dutton) Keeler; grandson of Roswell and Mary E. (Plant) Keeler, and of Henry and Elizabeth E. (Joy) Dutton, and a descendant of Ralph Keeler, an early settler of Hartford, Conn., 1635, who was born in England about 1613. His father was a paymaster in the U.S. navy, and served on the *Monitor* in the fight with the *Merrimac*. His paternal grandfather, Henry Dutton (q. v.), was dean of the Yale Law school. James E. Keeler was graduated from Johns Hopkins university in 1881, and in the same year accompanied the Mt. Whitney California expedition for the study of solar physics. He was an assistant at Allegheny observatory, 1882–86; studied in Heidelberg and Berlin, and was astronomical assistant to the Lick trustees, 1886–88; astronomer at the Lick observatory, 1888–91; director of Allegheny observatory, Pennsylvania, 1891–98, and professor of astrophysics in Western University of Pennsylvania. He became director of the Lick observatory at Mt. Hamilton, Cal., in June, 1898. Among his notable discoveries was his proof of the meteoric constitution of Saturn's rings. He received the degree of Sc.D. from the University of California in 1893, and was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a fellow and foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical society of London. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1900.



THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

KEELY, Patrick C., architect, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 9, 1816. He received a good education, served an apprenticeship as an architect under his father, and assisted him in designing and building several churches in Ireland. He immigrated to the United States in 1841, and settled as an architect in Brooklyn, N.Y. He designed and built the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, Ill., Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Providence, R.I., Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Mass., and St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, and every Roman Catholic cathedral in the state of New York, with the exception of St. Patrick's. He built most of the Roman Catholic cathedrals in New England, several in Canada, and several Protestant Episcopal churches, including the Church of the Redeemer and the Church of St. John the Baptist, with the seminary and college buildings attached, in Brooklyn, N.Y. St. Francis Xavier's church, 16th street, New York city, which he designed, is reputed to be the purest type of Roman ecclesiastical architecture in the United States. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1896.

KEEN, Gregory Bernard, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1844; son of Joseph Swift and Lucy Ann (Hutton) Keen; grandson of John and Mildred (Cooke) Keen and of John and Anna Maria (Melin) Hutton, and a half brother of Morris Longstreth Keen. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and from the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia in 1866. He was ordained a deacon and served in that church until 1868, when he became a Roman Catholic. He travelled and studied in Europe, 1869–70, and was a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1870–71. He was professor of mathematics at the Theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook, Pa., 1871–72; a student of Greek literature, 1873–76; corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1880–98, meanwhile editing the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* to which he contributed numerous original articles and Dutch and Swedish translations, 1883–84; was librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, 1887–97; and in 1898 became librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the Columbian Catholic congress in 1893. He was elected a member of the American Catholic Historical society, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the General Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the American Philosophical society. He is the author of: *Catalogue of the Chess Collection of the late George Allen, Esq., LL.D.* (1878); *The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, the Founder of Upland* (1878–83); and also wrote the chapters on *New Sweden* and *New Albion* in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (1884).

KEEN, Morris Longstreth, inventor, was born in West Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1820; son of Joseph Swift and Ann (Longstreth) Keen; a grandson of John and Mildred (Cooke) Keen, and of Benjamin and Sarah (Fussell) Longstreth; great-grandson of Matthias Keen, and a descendant of Jöran Kyn, who came from Sweden in 1642. Morris was educated at private schools and learned the machinist's trade. In company with his brother Joseph, he went into the manufacturing business in his native place, making flat-irons after his own invention. This was followed in 1854 by his discovery of a process whereby wood could be utilized in making paper, which greatly reduced its cost. He engaged in manufacturing wood pulp paper at Rogers Ford, Pa., and formed a company protecting the rights of this process in the United States and abroad, in 1863, under the name of the American Wood-Paper company. He made numerous inventions in machinery, including a self-feeding boiler, afterward reinvented and patented in France. He died at "Highland Grove," near Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1883.

W. W. Keen

KEEN, William Williams, surgeon, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1837; son of William W. and Susan (Budd) Keen; grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Williams) Keen and a descendant of Jöran Kyn, who came from Sweden with Governor Printz in 1642. Jöran Kyn was the founder of the town of Chester, Pa., then called Upland. The name was changed to Kien by the Dutch in order to preserve the proper pronunciation, and later by the English to Keen. He was graduated from Brown university in 1859 and from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862. He was assistant surgeon in the 5th Massachusetts regiment, 1861; acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, and an assistant at Eckington hospital, Washington, D.C., and various other army hospitals, 1862–64; a student in Europe, 1864–66, and in the latter year established himself as a surgeon in Philadelphia. He conducted the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, 1866–75; lectured on pathological anatomy at Jefferson Medical college, 1866–77; was professor of artistic anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1876–90; professor of surgery at Woman's Medical college, 1884–89; professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical college after 1889. He introduced many new ideas in operative surgery, paid special attention to the surgery of the nervous system and was one of the pioneers in cerebral surgery. He was made foreign corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris, and of the Société Belge de Chirurgie in 1894. He declined in 1898 the appointment on the President's board of inquiry of the war department in the Spanish-American war. He was elected president of the Philadelphia County Medical society, president of the American Surgical association, president of the American Medical association, president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and consulting surgeon to various hospitals. He was elected a trustee of Brown university in 1873; of Shaw university; of Crozer Theological seminary; and of Pennsylvania Dental college. Brown conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1892. He edited *Gray's Anatomy* (1887) and other medical text books, and is the author of : *Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves* (1864); *Reflex Paralysis* (1864); *Clinical Charts of the Human Body* (1872); *Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever* (1898); *Early History of Practical Anatomy* (1875); *American Text Book of Surgery* (1890), and scientific articles contributed to many medical periodicals.

KEENE, Laura, actress, was born in Chelsea, London, England, in 1820. She was known in private life as Mary Moss. She made her first appearance as an actress on the stage of the Lyceum theatre, London, in 1845, while it was under the management of Madam Vestris. She appeared as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons" in 1851 and in 1852 came to the United States, making her first appearance at Wallack's theatre, New York city. She became favorably known throughout the United States as a light comedy actress, and in 1854, having played in the principal eastern cities, made a tour to California and from there went to Australia with Edwin Booth and other famous players. She was manager of the Varieties theatre in New York city in 1855, and leased the Olympic theatre, 1855–63, which was known for a time as Laura Keene's theatre. She brought out many new plays there, among which was "Our American Cousin" in 1858, with Joseph Jefferson and Edward A. Sothern in the cast, and in 1860 "The Seven Sisters," which ran 169 nights. During the presentation of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated while seated in a private box witnessing the play, and Miss Keene was the first to reach the box and give assistance to the dying President. In 1868 she visited England. She appeared in the principal cities of the United States on her return from England in 1868 and in 1871 she retired from the stage. She published a weekly art journal in New York for one year and arranged several plays. She was married in 1847 to Henry Wellington Taylor and in 1857 to John Lutz. She died at Montclair, N.J., Nov. 4, 1873.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Thomas W. Keene

KEENE, Thomas Wallace, actor, was born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1840; son of Charles and Agnes (Gamble) Eagleson. His father was employed on the staff of the *Courier and Enquirer* and died when his son, Thomas R. Eagleson, was a child. To aid in the support of the family Thomas secured an engagement as a supernumerary at the Old Bowery theatre, N.Y. He made his first appearance on the stage as an actor in 1863–64, at Albany, N.Y., with James H. Hackett in King Henry IV., assuming the stage name Thomas Wallace Keene. He was married, Sept. 29, 1861, to Margaret A., daughter of James and Ann Creighton of New York city. He served as a volunteer in the civil war, 1861–65, and after its close joined a stock company in Newark, N.J. He played juvenile parts with leading stars at Wood's theatre, New York city, in 1867. He joined the stock company of the National theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, and travelled through the west taking the parts of Macbeth, Hamlet and Richard III., 1869. He played burlesque and melodramatic parts at Wood's Museum, New York city, 1870–74. Between engagements at Wood's Museum in 1870 he made his début in London, England, in the leading rôle of "Across the Continent," and after a tour of the provinces he returned to Wood's Museum and appeared as Joe Morgan in "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." He supported E. L. Davenport, Charlotte Cushman and Clara Morris, and in 1875 was leading man to John McCullough in California. In 1876 when Edwin Booth played an engagement there Keene alternated the rôles of Iago and Othello with Booth, and Cassius, Brutus and Mark Antony with Booth and McCullough, and played Iago to McCullough's Othello and Macduff to his Macbeth. He was sent east with a part of the California stock company to play "Microscope" in Jules Verne's "A Trip to the Moon" in 1877 and in 1878 went to Ford's theatre, Baltimore, Md., and starred through the south in Shaksperean plays. He was engaged by Eugene Tompkins of the Boston theatre, Boston, Mass., 1879, and made a sensation by his acting of Couplan the drunkard in Zola's "Drink" and also played the leading rôles in a number of Shaksperean plays. He starred under the management of William R. Hayden for eight successive seasons (1880–88) in a repertory of Shakspere's plays. In style he was essentially melodramatic. A paralytic shock rendered him speechless in 1886, but electrical treatment enabled him to resume his profession. His last appearance was in the character of Richelieu at Hamilton, Ontario, May 23, 1898. He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., June 1, 1898.

J. C. Keener

KEENER, John Christian, M.E. bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1819; son of Christian and Mary Clare (Brice) Keener; grandson of Christian and Susanna (Swope) Keener and of John and Sarah (Lane) Brice, and a descendant of Melchor Keener, from Switzerland, a merchant and shipper in Baltimore, and of Benedict Schwope, minister of the United Brethren in Christ. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Connecticut, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1839, and engaged in the drug business in Baltimore, Md., 1835–41. He married Mary Anna, daughter of Richard and Anna (Baker) Spencer. He joined the Alabama conference of the M.E. church in 1842, and was stationed at Mobile, 1842; Demopolis, 1843–44; Tuscaloosa, 1845–46; Montgomery, 1847, and at New Orleans, La., 1848–52. He was presiding elder of the New Orleans district, 1853–57; pastor of the Felicity Street M.E. church, New Orleans, 1858–59; presiding elder of New Orleans district, 1860; superintendent of chaplains of the Confederate army west of the Mississippi river, 1861–64; editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* and presiding elder of the New Orleans district, 1865–70. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1870, and founded a mission in Mexico in 1873. He retired from the office of bishop in 1898 on account of age. He received from La Grange college, Ala., the degree of D.D. in 1854, and from Southwestern university, Greensboro, Ala., that of LL.D. in 1880. He edited sermons and lectures of the Rev. William Elbert Munsey, D.D., and is the author of: *The Post Oak Circuit* (1857); *Studies of Bible Truths* (1899), and contributions to church periodicals.

KEENER, John Ormond, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 17, 1854; son of Bishop John Christian and Mary Anna (Spencer) Keener, and grandson of Christian and Mary Clare (Brice) Keener and of Richard and Anna (Baker)

Spencer. He attended the public schools of New Orleans, and was graduated from Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., A.B., 1874. He was a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, having joined the Alabama conference in 1874. He was pastor at Cahaba, 1874-77, Wetumpka, 1877-79, and Glennville, Ala., 1879-80; Milton, Fla., 1880-83; presiding elder of Mobile district, 1883-86; of Selma district, 1886-90; of Montgomery district, 1890-92; was stationed at Mobile in 1892 and at Greensboro, 1893-94. He was married, in 1879, to Phala, daughter of the Rev. John and Mary (Menefee) Mathews. In 1894, while serving as pastor of Greensboro Station, he was called to the presidency of Southern university, where he remained until his death. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Southern university in 1893. He represented his conference in the general conferences of 1894 and 1898, and in the Ecumenical conference. He died at Greensboro, Ala., Dec. 31, 1898.

KEENER, William Albert, educator, was born at Augusta, Ga., March 10, 1856. He was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, and began the study of law in the office of J. C. C. Black, at Augusta, Ga. He was graduated from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1877, subsequently taking a post-graduate course there. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1879, and formed a law co-partnership under the firm name of Ashley & Keener. In 1883 he became assistant professor of law at Harvard college, and he held the Story professorship, 1888-90. He returned to New York, having been elected to the chair of private law in Columbia college in 1890. He became dean of the law school and professor of law in 1891, and Kent professor of law in 1892. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1895. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Quasi-Contracts*, and edited *Cases on Contracts; Cases on Equity Jurisdiction; Cases of Quasi-Contracts; Cases on Corporations*, and contributed to various law journals.

KEEP, John, clergyman, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., April 20, 1781. He was graduated from Yale in 1802, studied theology with the Rev. Asahel Hooke of Goshen, Conn., and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1805. He was married in that year to Lydia Hale, of Goshen. He was pastor at Blanford, Mass., 1805-21; and Homer, N.Y., 1821-33. He then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became pastor of a newly organized Presbyterian church and where he remained until 1836. He was elected trustee of Oberlin college in 1834, and in 1837 was appointed agent to raise funds for the college, heading the list with his private subscription of $10,000. He cast the deciding vote, Feb. 9, 1835, which admitted colored students into the college; and raised funds in England in 1838-39 to carry the college through a crisis. He was pastor respectively at Wooster, Ohio, Lockport and Albion, N.Y., Mansfield and Hartford, Ohio, Arcade, N.Y., and Litchfield, Ohio, 1840-50, and then made his home in Oberlin, Ohio. He was financial agent and a trustee of Oberlin college, 1850-70; a trustee of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1827-34; and of Auburn Theological seminary, Auburn, N.Y., 1832-34; and was one of the founders of the A.B.C.F.M. He died at Oberlin, Ohio, Feb. 11 or 12, 1870.

KEEP, Robert Porter, educator, was born at Farmington, Conn., April 26, 1844; son of the Rev. John R. and Rebecca (Porter) Keep; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, and a descendant of John Keep, of Springfield (Longmeadow), Mass., 1660, and of Robert Porter, one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn., 1640. He was graduated from Yale in 1865 and was a tutor there, 1867-69. He was U.S. consul at Piræus, Greece, 1869-71; taught Greek at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1876-85; and became principal of the Free academy at Norwich, Conn., in 1885. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1869. He is the author of: *Autenreith's Homeric Dictionary* (translated, 1876); *Stories from Herodotus, Book VII. of the History* (1879); *Essential Uses of the Moods in Greek and Latin* (1882); Homer's *Iliad* (Books I.-III., 1879; I.-VI., 1883); *Greek Lessons* (1885), and other text-books.

KEESE, John, bookseller, was born in New York city, Nov. 24, 1805; son of William and Rebecca (Linn) Keese, and grandson of John Keese, assistant deputy quartermaster-general on Washington's staff, and of the Rev. William Linn. It was decided to educate him for the ministry, but at his father's death it became necessary for him to engage in business. In 1823 he became a clerk in the book-store of Collins & Hannay in New York city, and in 1836 was admitted to a partnership, the firm changing its name to Collins, Keese & Co., which firm dissolved in 1842. He went into the book auction business in 1842 under the firm name of Cooley, Keese & Hill, which, through the retirement of Mr. Hill, became Cooley & Keese. The firm was dissolved in 1854 and Mr. Keese obtained the appointment of appraiser of books in the New York custom-house, which position be filled until 1856, meantime employing his evenings as a book-auctioneer. People flocked to his sales, declaring his flow of wit as entertaining as a play. He was a man of great versatility and had a remarkable talent for improvisation, it being not unusual for him to take up a newspaper or magazine and pretend to read from it a column or page so perfect in composition, that every one would be deceived as to its authenticity. He was married in 1832 to Elizabeth, daughter of Zebulon S. Willets. Nine children were born to them. He was a member of the "Column," a literary association of New York city, and was for a time the speaker of the club. He edited: *The Poets of America* (2 vols., 1850); *The Poetical Remains of Lucy Hooper, with a Memoir* (1842); *Poems by Elizabeth Oakes Smith* (1843); *The Mourner's Chaplet* (1844); *The Wintergreen*, an annual (1844); *The Opal, a Pure Gift for the Holidays*, an annual (1846–47); *The Forest Legendary* (1848); *The Floral Keepsake* (1850), and also furnished some of the text for the quarto *North American Scenery from Drawings by Whitefield* (1845). He was the author of much anonymous verse published in magazines and newspapers. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 30, 1856.

KEESE, William Linn, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1835; son of John and Elizabeth (Willets) Keese. He attended private schools in Brooklyn and New York and pursued a mercantile career. He also gave much attention to literature, contributing prose and verse to newspapers and periodicals, and articles to *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (5 vols., 1886). He was elected a member of the Authors club, and the Players club, New York city, and the Midwood club of Brooklyn, and an associate hereditary member of the New York State society of the Cincinnati. He is the author of: *John Keese, Wit and Littérateur* (1884); *William E. Burton, Actor, Author and Manager* (1885).

J. Warren Keifer

KEIFER, Joseph Warren, representative, was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836; son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Keifer; grandson of George and Margret (Schisler) Keifer, and of Dr. Peter and Catherine (Stout) Smith, and a descendant of Richard and Penelope (Van Princess) Stout of New Amsterdam (now New York city). He worked on his father's farm in boyhood, and attended the public schools in his native place, and Antioch college, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Springfield in 1858. He was commissioned major of the 3d Ohio volunteers, April 27, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 12, 1862, and colonel of the 110th Ohio volunteers, Sept. 30, 1862. He served throughout the civil war, was four times wounded, and was brevetted brigadier-general, Oct. 19, 1864, and major-general, April 9, 1865, and was mustered out June 27, 1865. He returned to his law practice at Springfield, and declined a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the 26th U.S. infantry in November, 1866. He became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; served in the state senate, 1868–69; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, 1876; a Republican representative from the eighth Ohio district in the 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1877–85; and was speaker of the house in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in the Spanish-American war, June 9, 1898, and served in the 7th corps in Florida, Georgia and Cuba. On July 7, 1898, he assumed command of the 1st division 7th corps, later commanding all the United States forces at Savannah, Ga., from which place he shipped for Cuba, Dec. 26, 1898. In Cuba he commanded the 1st division, 7th corps (sometimes the corps) encamped near Havana, and was mustered out of military service, May 12, 1899. He was orator at the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington, May, 1887, and president of the Lagonda national bank at Springfield, Ohio, from 1873. He was married, March 22, 1860, to Eliza, daughter of Charles Stout. She died at Springfield, Ohio, March 12, 1899, during the absence in Cuba of her husband and their son, Capt. Horace C. Keifer, a member of his staff. General Keifer is the author of: *Slavery and Four Years of War* (2 vols., 1900).

KEIM, George May, representative, was born in Reading, Pa., April 23, 1805. He received a liberal education, studied law, became a banker, and gave his leisure time to the investigation of the science of mineralogy. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1837–38 and in February, 1838, was elected a representative in the 25th congress as successor to Henry A. Muhlenberg, who resigned to accept the mission to Austria then first created. He was re-elected to the 26th and 27th congresses, serving until March 3, 1843. He was major-general of his militia district, and U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1841–49. He died at Reading, Pa., in 1862.

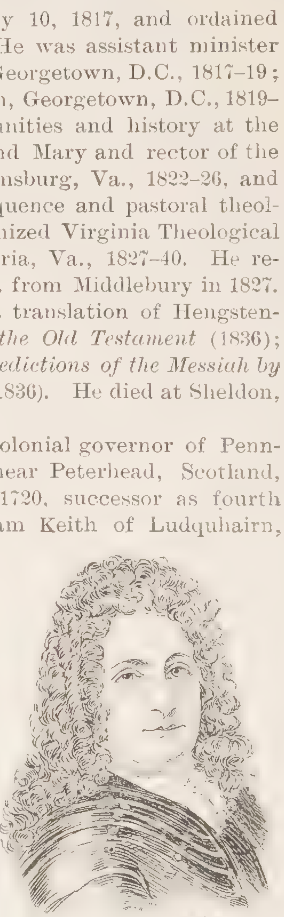
KEIM, William High, soldier, was born near Reading, Pa., June 25, 1813. He attended the Mt. Airy Military school, and attained the rank of major-general in the state militia. He was mayor of Reading, Pa., in 1848; and was elected Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 35th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, appointed

U.S. minister to Austria, serving from Dec. 6, 1858, to March 3, 1859. He was surveyor-general of the state of Pennsylvania, 1860–62, and at the outbreak of the civil war commanded the Pennsylvania militia, being second in command to General Patterson, and with that general marched the militia into Virginia in 1861, where they served for three months. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and served as commander of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps in the advance upon Richmond under McClellan. He contracted typhoid fever on the peninsula and died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 18, 1862.

KEIMER, Samuel, printer, was born in England and learned the printer's trade in London. He came to America with his sister in 1722, where as members of a sect known as the "French Prophets" they undertook to propagate their faith. For this purpose he brought with him a printing press and a worn out font of type. He established himself in the printing business in Philadelphia in opposition to Andrew Bradford, and his first order was from the Friends for an edition of "Sewel's History of the People Called Quakers," to which they procured 500 advance subscribers, and in order to finish the edition in a reasonable time he employed Meredith & Franklin to print a part of the edition in 1728, they having just set up a press. Franklin, on his return from England in 1828, announced his intention to publish a newspaper, and Keimer commenced the speedy issue of the *Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*, the first number of which appeared, Dec. 23, 1728. He could not make the venture pay and after nine months sold the paper to Franklin & Meredith. He removed to the Barbados Island and settled at Bridgetown, where in 1731 he established the *Barbados Gazette*, the first bi-weekly paper published for any length of time in any part of America and the first paper issued in the Caribbean islands. He is the author of: *A Brand Plucked from the Burning, Exemplified in the Unparalleled Case of Samuel Keimer* (1818), and selections from his paper, published under the title: *Caribbeana, a Collection of Essays* (2 vols., 1841). He died on Barbados Island, W.I., after 1738.

KEITH, Charles Penrose, author and lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1854; son of Washington and Anne Mathews (Penrose) Keith. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873 and taught school, 1875–76, after which he was librarian *pro tempore* of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised in Philadelphia. He was title clerk in the Real Estate Title Insurance Trust company of Philadelphia, 1879–89, and chief clerk in the U.S. appraiser's office, 1889–93. He is the author of: *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, between 1733 and 1776, and Their Descendants* (1883); *The Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison and Notes on Families Related* (1893), and historical and genealogical contributions to periodicals.

KEITH, Reuel, educator, was born in Pittsford, Vt., June 26, 1792. He received a common school training, was clerk in a mercantile house, prepared himself for college, and was graduated from Middlebury in 1814. He studied at the Andover Theological seminary, Mass., in 1815, and was a tutor at Middlebury college, Vt., 1816–17. He was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, May 10, 1817, and ordained priest, May 24, 1818. He was assistant minister of St. John's church, Georgetown, D.C., 1817–19; rector of Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., 1819–22; professor of humanities and history at the College of William and Mary and rector of the Bruton parish, Williamsburg, Va., 1822–26, and professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral theology at the newly organized Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., 1827–40. He received the degree D.D. from Middlebury in 1827. He is the author of: a translation of Hengstenberg's *Christology of the Old Testament* (1836); *Commentary on the Predictions of the Messiah by the Prophets* (3 vols., 1836). He died at Sheldon, Vt., Sept. 3, 1842.



KEITH, William, colonial governor of Pennsylvania, was born near Peterhead, Scotland, in 1680; son, and in 1720, successor as fourth baronet, of Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn, and great-grandson of Sir William Keith, of Ludquhairn, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1629. He was sent to France where he remained at the court of the exiled Stuart at St. Germain for several years with the hope that the Pretender would eventually take the throne of England, and appoint him under secretary for Scotland. Upon his return to Scotland about 1703, he was involved in the Queensberry plot organized by Samuel Fraser, Lord Lorat, and was arrested and imprisoned, but was subsequently released without trial. In 1714, when the Jacobites came into power, he obtained the appointment of surveyor-general of customs for the southern district of North America, and accordingly settled in Virginia. After the accession of George I. to the throne of England, Keith lost his position, and returned to England, where he received from the Penns, with the king's confirmation, the position of lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and as such he arrived in Philadelphia in 1717. His predecessor, Governor Gookin, had been unpopular, and the contrast between the administration of the two governors soon made Governor Keith a popular favorite. The governors of the colonies were paid by the people, and Sir William received a considerable salary and a fine mansion in Philadelphia. He also kept a country house in Horsham, Pa. He issued the first paper money made for the colony and established and was president of the court of chancery, which was abolished in 1735. He was successful in his dealings with the Indians and for awhile his administration was most successful. Upon the death of his father, practically bankrupt, he was incumbered with a large debt. In order to re-establish himself financially he resorted to questionable means and after the death of William Penn in 1718, he proved unfaithful to the proprietary interest. Patrick Gordon was appointed in his stead in 1726. He obtained a seat in the assembly as a representative from Philadelphia county in the autumn of that year and again in 1727, and used all his influence "to divide the province, embarrass the governor, and distress the proprietaries." In 1728 he was compelled to flee to England to escape his creditors. He addressed to the king a paper entitled "A short discourse on the present state of the colonies in North America, with respect to the interest of Great Britain," proposing a certain policy as to the produce, commerce and consumption of the colonies and the establishment of a secretaryship of state for the colonies. Subsequently he proposed other measures, including the taxation of the colonies by stamp duties, as to which his advice was followed after his death. At one time he projected writing colonial histories. He was married to Ann, widow of Robert Diggs. He is the author of: *A History of the Colony of Virginia* (1738), and a volume of essays (1740). He died in great poverty in the Old Bailey, London, England, Nov. 18, 1749.

KEITT, Laurence Massillon, representative, was born in Orangeburg, S.C., Oct. 4, 1824. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1848 and representative from the seventh South Carolina district in the 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th congresses, 1853–60. He resigned in December, 1860; was a delegate to the South Carolina convention that adopted the ordinance of secession, and was one of the deputies who met in convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, and organized the Confederate States government and its provisional congress. He was commissioned colonel of the 20th South Carolina volunteers in 1862, and participated in the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, the defence of the forts in Charleston harbor, S.C., and the battles of the Wilderness, receiving a mortal wound at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. He was sent home to Richmond, Va., where he died, June 4, 1864.

Jn McIntosh Kell

KELL, John McIntosh, naval officer, was born in Darien, Ga., Jan. 26, 1823; son of John and Margery (Baillie) Kell, and grandson of John Kell, a resident of Old Sunbury, Ga., before the Revolution. His mother was a great-granddaughter of J. M. McIntosh, who came to Georgia with General Oglethorpe, and settled at New Inverness, afterward Darien. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Georgia in 1841, and in 1846 was on the Pacific squadron under Commodore Sloat, being present at Montery, Cal., when that port was occupied by the U.S. naval force, and at Mount Airy when the U.S. flag was hoisted over the territory. He accompanied Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853; in 1854 he was master on board the U.S. frigate *Mississippi* sailing around the world, and in 1855 joined as a volunteer officer in the naval expedition sent to obtain redress against Lopez, the president of Paraguay, and served on the *Preble*. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1856, and in 1860 was stationed at the U.S. navy yard at Pensacola. Georgia seceded and he tendered his resignation to the U.S. government, Jan. 23, 1861, and accepted a commission from Governor Brown to command a steamer for the defence of the coast of the state. When Admiral Semmes had fitted out the *Sumter* for service, the first cruiser employed in the Confederate States navy, he accepted the position of executive officer, joined Semmes at New Orleans, La., and made an eventful cruise of six months from July, 1861, to January, 1862, in which that vessel captured seventeen U.S. merchantmen. With Semmes he was transferred to the *Alabama* commissioned Aug. 24, 1862, which vessel in twenty-two months' service was credited with capturing over sixty merchantmen, besides defeating the *Hatteras* off Galveston, Jan. 11, 1863, in a thirteen minutes' fight, after which the boats of the *Alabama* rescued the drowning crew of the *Hatteras*. In the fight with the *Kearsarge*, Captain Winslow, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, the conflict was kept up one and one-quarter hours, the *Alabama* sunk and the crew, surviving, were rescued mostly by the English yacht *Deerhound* and French pilot-boats, witnesses of the fight. His conduct in this engagement won for Lieutenant Kell the rank of captain, C.S.A., and he was given command of the *Richmond*, an iron-clad on the James river. He was at home on sick-leave when the army surrendered, and in 1887 he was made adjutant-general of Georgia by Governor Gordon, serving up to the time of his death. Lieutenant Kell was married in 1856 to Blanche Munroe of Macon, Ga., and they made their home at Sunnyside, near Griffin, Ga. He is the author of: *Cruise and Combats of the* "*Alabama*" in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. IV., p. 600 et seq.). He died at Sunnyside, Ga., Oct. 5, 1900.

KELLAR, Ezra, educator, was born in Middleton Valley, Md., June 12, 1812. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1835, and became a minister of the Lutheran church in 1837. He was sent as a missionary to the western states, and was pastor of the Lutheran churches in Hagerstown, Md., and vicinity. He settled in Springfield, Ohio, in 1844, and aided in founding and developing Wittenberg college, an institution planned to supply the religious and educational want of the Lutheran church in the west. He was president of the institution from its opening as a seat of learning in 1845, and witnessed three years of steady progress in the affairs of the college. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1845. He died at Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1848.

KELLER, Joseph Edward, educator, was born at Kandel, Bavaria, in 1827. He was brought to America by his parents who settled in St. Louis, Mo., and he acquired his education at St. Louis university. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1844, and was subsequently ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He was professor in St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Stanislaus's seminary, Florisant, Mo.; St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., and St. Louis university. He represented the Society of Jesus at the convention held in Rome, Italy, in 1868, and was provincial of the province of Baltimore, 1869–77. He was made provincial of St. Louis university in 1877, and was later president of the Woodstock college of Baltimore county, Md., known as the College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He represented the Society of Jesus in America at Rome, Italy, in 1883, and remained there until his death as assistant to the Jesuit general of the English-speaking peoples of the world. He founded the post-graduate and philosophical departments of St. Louis university. He was an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Life and Acts of Leo XIII.* (1885). He died in Rome, Italy, Feb. 4, 1886.

KELLERMAN, William Ashbrook, educator, was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, May 1, 1850; son of Daniel K. and Ivy (Ashbrook) Kellerman; grandson of John Kellerman, and a descendant of Frederick Kellerman, of Holland, who came to America about 1776. He was graduated from Cornell university in 1874; taught natural science at the State normal school, Oshkosh, Wis., 1874–79; studied at Göttingen, Germany, 1879–80, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Zürich in 1881. He was professor of botany and horticulture at the State College of Kentucky, 1881–82; professor of botany and zoölogy at the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1883–88, and professor of botany, 1888–91. He was botanist to the Kansas state board of agriculture and to the Kansas experiment station, 1885–91; botanist of the Ohio geological survey, 1892–93, and became professor of botany at the Ohio State university in 1897. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893. He lectured extensively, and in 1885 founded the *Journal of Mycology*, which he edited with J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. He is the author of: *Elements of Botany* (1883); *Plant Analysis* (1883); *Kansas Forest Trees* (1887); *Analytical Flora of Kansas* (1888); *Spring Flora of Ohio* (1882); *Botany and Spring Flora* (1897), and numerous botanical bulletins.

KELLEY, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, was born in New Hampton, N.H., April 10, 1807. He settled in Wheeling, Va., in 1826, engaged as merchant's clerk, and was freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1851–61. He was commanding officer of a local military organization, and on the call for volunteers in 1861 he raised the 1st Virginia regiment for the Federal army, and was active in saving western Virginia for the Union. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st West Virginia volunteers, May 25, 1861. He left Wheeling with his regiment for Grafton, May 27, which was then in possession of the Confederates under Col. G.A. Porterfield, who, on Kelley's approach, retreated to Philippi. He attacked them June 3, 1861, and after a short engagement won one of the first battles of the war. He was severely wounded in the battle, but after two months he assumed command of a railroad division to which he was assigned by General McClellan, having been promoted brigadier-general. He fought a successful battle at

Romney, Oct. 22, 1861, and was appointed to the command of the department of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, but on account of his wounds was relieved at his own request in January, 1862. In July, 1863, he returned to his command and was given charge of the department of West Virginia. He pursued General Lee after his passage of the Potomac, and dispersed the Confederate camp under General Imboden near Moorfield, Va., in November, 1863. He won the battles at Cumberland, Md., and at New Creek and Moorfield, Va., in 1864, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 1st division of West Virginia in 1866, and was appointed by President Hayes superintendent of the Hot Springs, Ark., reservation, 1876. He was made examiner of pensions in 1883 by President Arthur. He died in Oakland, Md., July 16, 1891.

KELLEY, David Campbell, clergyman, was born at Leeville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1833; son of John and Margaret Lavinia (Campbell) Kelley; grandson of Dennis and Elizabeth (Thompson) Kelley, and of Col. David and Jane (Montgomery) Campbell. Dennis Kelley served in the war of the Revolution, and Col. David Campbell established the fort called Campbell's Station in East Tennessee in 1786. David Campbell Kelley was graduated from Cumberland university, Tenn., in 1851; was licensed to preach in 1850; and joined the Tennessee conference of the M.E. church, south, at Pulaski, in 1851. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1852, and was a missionary in China, 1852–56. He enlisted as a private in the cavalry service of the Confederate army and was successively major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and acting brigadier-general of cavalry under Gen. N. B. Forrest, 1861–65, being second in command under that officer, sharing in most of his campaigns and being present with that leader in many of his general engagements. He conducted seven successful independent campaigns in command of a brigade. He was pastor of Lebanon station, 1867–68; presiding elder of Lebanon district, 1869; pastor of Tulip Street station, 1870; McKendree station, 1871–73; presiding elder of the Nashville district, 1874–75; and again pastor at McKendree, 1876–79. He was associate secretary of the board of missions, 1874–76, during which time he organized the Woman's Foreign Missionary society; was treasurer of the board, 1882–88; and pastor of Gallatin station, Tenn., 1889–90. He was candidate for governor of Tennessee on the Prohibition ticket in 1890, his canvass of the state giving the ticket double its usual vote. After this he filled a number of pastoral charges, was delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church, south, in 1878, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1894 and 1898 and was projector of the movement which resulted in Vanderbilt university. He was trustee of Vanderbilt university, 1873–88, and first secretary of the board. He secured the funds for the erection of Nashville College for Young Ladies, to be connected with Vanderbilt university. He commanded Forrest's Veteran Corps of Cavalry with the rank of major-general, 1897. He was presiding elder of the Nashville district, 1898–1900. He received the degree of D.D. from Cumberland university in 1868 and that of LL.D. from Nashville university in 1896; was elected president of the Tennessee Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1888; and a member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy and of the American Institute of Civics. He is the author of: *A Short Method with Modern Doubt*, and contributions to religious periodicals.

KELLEY, Edgar Stillman, composer, was born at Sparta, Wis., April 14, 1857; son of Hiram Edgar and Mary Clarinda (Bingham) Kelley; grandson of Norman and Maria (Jencks) Kelley and of Luther Stillman and Fidelia Pearce (Rockwell) Bingham, and a descendant of William Kelley; born in Rhode Island in 1720, a soldier in the American Revolution; of Joseph Jencks of Massachusetts Bay colony, 1640, who made the dies for the Pine Tree shilling; of Thomas Bingham, emigrated, 1640, from Sheffield, England; and of Deacon William Rockwell, Dorchester, Mass., 1630. His collegiate education was abandoned on account of ill health, but he pursued the study of music in Chicago under N. Ledochowski and Clarence Eddy, 1874–76; attended the Conservatory of music, Stuttgart, Germany, 1876–80, where he took a course in composition under Max Seifriz, the royal court conductor, and studied piano with Wilhelm Speidel, and organ with Friedrich Fink. On his return in 1880 he took up his residence in San Francisco, where he wrote his first important work, the overture and incidental music to Macbeth. He settled in New York city in 1886 as a composer and lecturer on musical topics, and was a special lecturer on music in the extension department of the University of the State of New York from 1896. His principal works include: music to *Macbeth*, produced with the play (1885 and 1887); *The Phases of Love*, a series of songs (1886); *Puritania* (opera, 1892); orchestral suite, *Aladdin* (1894); music to *Promotheus Bound* (1897); musical settings to poems of Edgar Allan Poe,—*Eldorado* and *Israfel*, for voice and orchestra; music for the drama *Ben Hur* (1899), besides various songs and piano pieces.

KELLEY, Hall Jackson, pioneer, was born in Northwood, N.H., Feb. 28, 1790. He was graduated from Middlebury college, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1820, and settled in Boston, Mass., as master of a grammar school. He was employed by a railroad company in Maine as a surveyor, and also planned a canal to be built from Boston to the Connecticut river and a railroad from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz. He projected a settlement west of the Rocky Mountains in 1817, and in 1829 procured from the Massachusetts legislature an act of incorporation of the "American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of Oregon Territory." He organized several parties for the settlement of this territory in 1831, one of which, a party of Americans from Monterey, Mexico, succeeded in reaching Oregon, where they were promptly expelled by the Hudson Bay company, and Mr. Kelley returned to Boston and abandoned all further colonization projects. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1820. He is the author of: *Geographical Memoir of Oregon*, the first map of that territory and a manual for the guidance of emigrants (1830); *A History of the Settlement of Oregon and of the Interior of Upper California and of Persecutions and Afflictions of Forty Years' Continuance, endured by the Author* (1868). He died in Palmer, Mass., Jan. 17, 1874.

KELLEY, James Douglas Jerrold, naval officer, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1847. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy by President Lincoln, Oct. 5, 1864, and was graduated in 1868. He was promoted ensign, April 19, 1869; master, July 12, 1870; lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1872; lieutenant-commander, June 27, 1893; and commander in 1899. He was prize essayist, and was awarded a gold medal at the U.S. Naval institute in 1881; was judge advocate of the *Kearsarge* court of inquiry, 1897; a member and chairman of the board of auxiliary vessels, 1898; was appointed inspector of merchant vessels, New York city, May 13, 1897; and senior aide to Rear-Admiral Philip, commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, in 1898. He was elected an associate member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He is the author of: *The Question of Ships* (1884); *American Yachts* (1884); *A Desperate Chance* (1886); *Our Navy, its Growth and Achievements* (1894); *The Ship's Company, and Other Sea People* (1896); *The Navy of the United States, 1875–1899* (1899); editor of *Modern Ships of War* (1888); co-author with Stanley Lane Poole of *The Story of the Barbary Corsairs* (1890); and a contributor of important professional articles to various periodicals.

KELLEY, William Darrah, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1814; son of David and Hannah (Darrah) Kelley, and grandson of John Kelley, of Salem, N.J., an officer in the army of General Washington. His ancestors were Irish and French Huguenots on his father's side and English on his mother's side. His father died when he was a mere lad, and he was at school until 1825; an errand boy and copyreader in the *Inquirer* printing office, 1825–28; a jeweller's apprentice in Philadelphia, 1828–35, and worked at that trade in Boston, Mass., 1835–40. While in Boston he was a diligent student of politics. He was a democrat, free-trader and abolitionist by inheritance, and wrote on the subjects for the public press. He returned to Philadelphia in 1840, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He was deputy-prosecutor for the city and county of Philadelphia, 1845–46, and judge of the court of common pleas, 1846–56. He then left the bench and the Democratic party, helped to organize the Republican party in Pennsylvania and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 35th congress in 1856. He resumed the practice of law; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860; was elected a representative from the fourth district of Pennsylvania in the 37th–51st congresses, inclusive, 1861–90, his continuous service making him the "Father of the House" for several sessions. He was a radical protectionist, and his anxiety for the protection of the iron interests of his native state gave him the familiar name, "Pig-Iron Kelley." During the civil war the administration received his unqualified support. He held important committee positions in the house and was a master of the protectionist's arguments in general debate. In 1843 he was married to Harriet Tennent, of Baltimore, who died in 1850. He was married in 1854 to Caroline Bartram, daughter of Henry L. Bonsall and a great²-granddaughter of John and Ann (Mendenhall) Bartram, of Kingsessing, Pa. He is the author of: *Addresses to the Colored Department of the House of Refuge* (1850); *Reasons for Abandoning the Theory of Free Trade and Adopting the Principle of Protection to American Industry* (1872); *Letters from Europe* (1880); *The New South* (1887), and numerous speeches and addresses. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1880.

Wm D Kelley

KELLEY, William Valentine, clergyman, was born at Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 13, 1843; son of the Rev. Benjamin and Eliza Kelley, and descended from English Puritans, who landed at Newburyport, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1635. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1865; was a teacher of mathematics, natural science and German in the Seminary and Female college, Pennington, N.J., 1865–66; joined the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was stationed at Burlington, N.J., as a pastor in 1867, and at Centenary church in Camden, 1868. He travelled in Europe with the Rev. Charles Henry Payne in 1869; was stationed at St. James's church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1870–72; travelled in Egypt and the Holy Land with Mr. Payne and the Rev. Henry White Warren in 1873; stationed at Asbury church, Buffalo, N.Y., 1873; at Spring Garden Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1874–76; at Fletcher church, West Philadelphia, 1877; at Central church, Newark, N.J., 1878–80; at St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1881–89, and at New Haven, Conn., 1892. He became manager of the American Bible society and Methodist Episcopal missionary board, and editor of the *Methodist Review* in 1893. He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1883, and that of L.H.D. from Dickinson college in 1898. He was elected a trustee of Wesleyan university in 1893, of Drew Theological seminary in 1897, and of Pekin university, China, in 1896. He contributed to reviews and periodicals, and was a preacher and lecturer at various colleges and theological schools. He was married, July 27, 1867, to Eliza W. McVeigh, daughter of John Whiteman, of Philadelphia, Pa.

KELLICOTT, David Simons, entomologist, was born in Hastings Center, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1842. He was drafted in the Federal army serving nineteen days in August, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He entered Genesee college in 1865, and was graduated B.S., in 1869. He taught natural science and mathematics in the academy at Mexico, N.Y., 1869–70. He was married, July 26, 1870, to Valeria E. Stowell of Corunna, Mich. He was teacher of mathematics in Keystone State normal school, Kutztown, Pa., 1870–71; was professor of natural science in State normal school, Buffalo, N.Y., 1871–78; professor of botany in College of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo, 1886–88, and professor of zoölogy and entomology in Ohio State university, 1888–98. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Royal Microscopical society of London, England, and was secretary of the American Society of Microscopists. He was editor of the *Bulletins* of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science and of the Buffalo Field Naturalists' club. He is the author of valuable contributions to society bulletins and scientific journals which, at the time of his death, numbered: ten subjects in the *Canadian Entomologist;* six in the *American Monthly Microscopic Journal;* two in the *Bulletin* of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science; one in *Entomoligica Americana;* twelve in *Proceedings* of American Society of Microscopists; one in *The Microscope;* one in *Papilio;* one in the *Journal* of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. He died in Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1898.

KELLOGG, Albert, botanist, was born in New Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6, 1813. He was a brother of George, and uncle of Clara Louise Kellogg. He attended Wilbraham academy, Mass., removed to Kentucky and was graduated from the Transylvania university, M.D., in 1834. He travelled in the western states, and made the earliest scientific description of the big trees of California, which appeared in 1845 in John C. Frémont's "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and North California in the years 1843–44." Mr. Kellogg explored the republic of Texas with John J. Audubon, at the time of its annexation to the United States, and later made botanical explorations along the western coast of America from Terra del Fuego, to Alaska. In 1867 he visited Alaska in the capacity of botanist of the special expedition under Prof. George Davidson, of the U.S. coast survey, and made large collections of the plants of the coast region, of which he furnished complete collections to the Smithsonian Institution, the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and the California Academy of Sciences, of which last he was a founder. He contributed largely to scientific journals and to state and national reports. His more important work consists of beautifully drawn figures of the *West American Oaks* (1889), and at the time of his death he had in preparation a similar series, of the *West American Pines.* He died in Alameda, Cal., March 31, 1887.

KELLOGG, Amos Markham, editor, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 5, 1832; son of Henry and Serena (Beach) Kellogg; grandson of Amos and Rachel (Porter) Kellogg, and a descendant of the Kelloggs of Hartford, Conn. He received his early education mainly at Clinton academy, N.Y.; was graduated from the State normal school at Albany, N.Y., in 1851, and was an instructor at Union school, Palmyra, N.Y., the same year. He was an instructor at the Albany State normal school, 1852–56; principal of the New Jersey preparatory normal school, 1856–57; conducted teachers' institutes in Michigan, 1858–60; and was principal of the Union school, Monroe, Mich., 1861–63; and of Bergen institute, 1866–75. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton in 1857, and that of Ph.D. from Alabama Polytechnic college in 1899. He became editor of the *School Journal* in 1874, and also edited the *Teachers' Institute* (1878); *Educational Founda-*

tion (1879); *Primary School* (1891). He contributed to educational periodicals papers chiefly on the subjects of kindergarten and manual training and is also the author of *School Management* (1876); *How to Teach Botany* (1896), and many similar volumes.

KELLOGG, Charles, representative, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1773; son of Asa (born 1745) and Lucy (Powell) Kellogg; grandson of Silas (born 1714) and Ruth (Root) Kellogg; great-grandson of Stephen (born 1668), and great^2-grandson of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, (born in England about 1644) who was the first of the family in America. He removed to the wilderness of central New York in 1798, and with Nathaniel Fillmore, the father of President Fillmore, was a founder of Kelloggsville, Cayuga county, N.Y. He was a farmer and lawyer; was elected county judge, and in 1824 a representative in the 10th congress, serving 1825–27. He was married to Mary Ann, daughter of David and Mary (Day) Otis, of Galway, N.Y., a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of the *Mayflower.* Their son, Day Otis, became a member of the New York state assembly in 1838, mayor of Troy, N.Y., in 1850; was appointed in the same year by President Fillmore U.S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland, was also paymaster-general of the New York state militia upon the staff of Governor William H. Seward; was married, Oct. 27, 1825, to Ann Eliza, daughter of David and Ann (Dikeman) Smith, of Lansingburgh, N.Y., and their son Charles Day Kellogg (born June 4, 1828) was secretary and executive officer of the Charity Organization society of New York city from its foundation in 1882 to 1896; and during his incumbency John S. Kennedy caused the United Charities building to be erected at Fourth avenue and Twenty-Second street, New York city, at a cost of $750,000, in 1893. Day Otis Kellogg died in Fairfield, Conn., where he was spending the summer, Aug. 9, 1874. The Hon. Charles Kellogg died at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 11, 1842.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise, vocalist, was born in Sumter, S.C., July 12, 1842; daughter of George (q.v.) and Jane Elizabeth (Crosby) Kellogg. She attended Ashland seminary, New York, and received her musical education under French and Italian masters in New York city and later in Europe under Meizer and Arditi. She made her first appearance in Italian opera in Boston, Mass., in "Linda di Chamouni" and "La Sonnambula." She then assumed the part of Gilda in "Rigoletta" at the Academy of Music, New York city, in 1861, but made her greatest success in 1864 or 1865 as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," a part never before played in the United States. After a successful tour of the United States she appeared in Her Majesty's theatre, London, in 1867, making her début in "Faust," followed by "Traviata," "Linda" and other operas, and won immediate recognition. In the same year she sang at the Händel Festival at the Crystal Palace. She returned to the United States in 1868 and made concert tours under the management of Max Strakosch until 1872, when she returned to England and sang at the Drury Lane theatre, London, with Christine Nilsson. She next appeared in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, New York city, and in 1874 she organized an English opera company and in 1876 an Italian opera company, appearing in "Aïda" and "Carmen." Soon after she retired from the operatic stage, but appeared in concerts in all parts of the United States. She sang in Italian opera in Austria, 1879–80, and in St. Petersburg in 1883, and again made a tour of the United States with her company. She was married to her manager, Max Strakosch, in 1887, retiring from professional life, having been the first American singer to win approbation in Europe.

Clara L. Kellogg

KELLOGG, Daniel, jurist, was born in Amherst, Mass., Feb. 10, 1791. He was graduated at Williams college in 1810; studied law with George Martin Field, of Newfane, Vt., and practised at Rockingham, Vt., 1814–45. He was judge of probate, 1819–20; secretary to the governor and his council, 1823–28; state attorney and a member of the council of censors, 1827; U.S. attorney for the district of Vermont, 1829–41; president of the state constitutional convention of 1843 and presidential elector, 1864. He declined the position of judge of the state supreme court in 1843, but accepted it when elected in 1845, serving, 1846–52. He was married first to Jane McAffee, of Rockingham, Vt.; secondly, to Merab Ann, daughter of William C. Bradley; thirdly, to Miranda M., daughter of Asa Aldis. He had four sons: Henry, George Bradley and Daniel, and one daughter, Sarah Bradley. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont, 1853. In 1854 he removed to Brattleboro, Vt., and died there, May 10, 1875.

KELLOGG, Edgar Romeyn, soldier, was born in Tompkins county, N.Y., March 25, 1842; son of Moses Curtis and Elizabeth (Swartwout) Kellogg; grandson of Robert and Sarah (Richards) Swartwout and of Solomon and Martha (Mack)

Kellogg and a descendant of Bernardus Swartwout, an ensign in the American army in the war of the Revolution; of Samuel Kellogg, the first ancestor of that name in America, born before 1642, died, 1711, at Hatfield, Mass.; and of Roeloff Swartwout, born in Holland, 1634, who came to New Netherlands (New York) about 1655. He enlisted in the Federal army and served as sergeant, sergeant-major and lieutenant in the 24th Ohio volunteer infantry in 1861. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1861, to enlist as a private in the 16th U.S. infantry. He was promoted successively, sergeant-major, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant in 1862; was brevetted captain, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., major, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; and was promoted captain, Feb. 16, 1865. He was transferred to the 25th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; to the 18th infantry, April 26, 1869; promoted major and transferred to the 8th infantry, Dec. 26, 1888; lieutenant-colonel of the 10th infantry, Sept. 16, 1892, and colonel of the 6th infantry, June 30, 1898. He commanded the 10th U.S. infantry at the battle of San Juan Hill, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Oct. 1, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Feb. 24, 1899. He was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, Dec. 5, 1899, and was retired from active duty, Dec. 16, 1899, because of disability incurred in the war with Spain.

E R Kellogg

KELLOGG, Edward, economist, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 18, 1790. He received a meagre education and on reaching his majority established a business of his own in Norwalk, and the firm of Edward Kellogg & Co., in New York city in 1820. During the business crisis of 1837 he became interested in the study of finance. He maintained that money should be issued by the government through a national safety fund, which should issue notes bearing interest at the rate of two per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold or silver, and thus save the extra interest demanded and the loss of money incurred in exchange with foreign countries. He withdrew from business life and became a close student of finance and economics. He first published his financial ideas in the newspapers in 1843, and then in pamphlet form, under the titles: *Currency, the Evil and the Remedy, by Godek Gardwell* (1844); *Labor and Other Capital* (1849). He died in New York city, April 29, 1858.

KELLOGG, Edward Brinley, physician, was born in Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 21, 1850; son of Eliot Eaton and Hannah B. (Foster) Kellogg; grandson of Alpheus and Augusta (Dix) Kellogg of Jamaica, Vt., and of John Standish and Theoda Williams (Bartlett) Foster of Boston, Mass. His first ancestor in America, Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, from whom he was eleventh in descent, settled in Boston in 1659, and commanded the troops from Hadley in the Great Falls fight in King Philip's war, 1675. He was also eighth in descent from Capt. Myles Standish. He attended the district school in Vermont and grammar school in Boston, and was graduated from Nunda academy, N.Y., in 1868. He was an editor and proprietor of the Jacksonville, Fla., *Union*, 1868–75, and one of the three partners who established the first daily paper published in the state. While in Florida he was correspondent for New York and Boston newspapers. He removed to the north in 1878, took up the study of medicine, was graduated from the medical school of Bowdoin college in 1882, and practised in Boston, Mass. He was married Jan. 17, 1879, to Minnie W., daughter of Isaac W. Bradbury of Hollis, Maine. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical society and of the American Medical association, and became connected as medical examiner with several large life insurance companies.

E B Kellogg

KELLOGG, Elijah, author, was born at Portland, Maine, May 20, 1813; son of Elijah Kellogg of South Hadley, a drummer in a company of minute-men in 1775, who enlisted Jan. 1, 1777, for three years, serving at Ticonderoga, and afterward received a pension as a drum-major. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1840, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1843; was ordained, June 18, 1844, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Harpswell, Maine, 1844–54. He was chaplain of the Boston, Mass., Seamen's Friend society, 1855–65, and afterward devoted his time to writing books for young people, and to lecturing. He is the author of: *The Elm Island Series* (1868–70); *Pleasant Cove Series* (1870–74); *Whispering Pine Series* (1871–73); *Good Old Times Series* (1877–82); *The Forest Glen Series* (1878), and others. On May 20, 1900, he celebrated his eighty-seventh anniversary at his home in Harpswell, Maine.

KELLOGG, Francis William, representative, was born in Worthington, Mass., May 30, 1810; son of Giles and Eunice (Cottrell) Kellogg; grandson of Nicholas Cottrell, and a descendant of Lieut. John Kellogg, born about 1627. He received a meagre schooling in his native place, and was early obliged to earn his own livelihood. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the business of lumbering at Kellogville, Kent county. He was a successful temperance lecturer, ranking with John B. Gough. He made a tour of England in 1852, lecturing in one place thirty successive nights, and receiving several hundred dollars for each lecture. He was a representative from the second district of Kent county in the Michigan legislature, 1857–58, and a Republican representative from the Grand Rapids district in the 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1859–65. He was active in raising troops for the Federal army during the civil war, and was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the southern district of Alabama in 1865, and resided in Mobile. He was a Republican representative from the first Alabama district in the 40th congress under the reconstruction act, and served from July 22, 1868, until March 3, 1869. He removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he died in November, 1878.

KELLOGG, George, inventor, was born in New Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1812. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1837, and was married, Aug. 25, 1837, to Jane Elizabeth Crosby of Middletown. He was principal of Sumter academy, S.C., 1838–42; was a manufacturer of pins in Birmingham, Conn., 1842–44, and in that year invented the jack-chain machine, applied to the manufacture of well-chains. He went to England with the jack-chain, hook and eye, and pin machines in 1844 and established a manufactory of hooks and eyes with American machinery in Redditch, England. He engaged in the manufacture of surgical instruments at Birmingham, Conn., 1846–55, and in the latter year, in order to give his daughter, Clara Louise (q. v.), the advantages of superior musical instruction, removed to New York city, where he was a manufacturer of dental supplies, 1856–62. He was the defendant's expert in the suit of the Singer vs. the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson companies in 1857. He was U.S. revenue officer in New York, 1863–60, and was employed as plaintiff's expert in the phonographic copyright suit of Graham vs. Pitman in 1864. He accompanied his daughter to Europe in 1867 and in 1868 established in London a manufactory of hats. On his return he took up his residence in Cold Springs, N.Y. Among his inventions are a dovetailing machine (1849), a type-distributing machine (1852), adjustable obstetrical forceps (1853), and adding apparatus (1869).

KELLOGG, George Ward, journalist, was born in Worthington, Mass., March 28, 1822; son of Giles and Eunice (Cottrell) Kellogg and grandson of Nicholas Cottrell, who was with Arnold in the attack on Quebec in 1775. His parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was a boy, and in 1841 he returned to Massachusetts and was graduated at Marlboro academy. In 1849 he went to California and in 1853, returning east, settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he established the lumber firm of Kellogg, White & Co., in connection with his brother, Francis W. Kellogg, who had a lumbering plant at Kelloggville, Mich. In 1861 he visited Washington, where his brother was a representative in congress, and he was employed in the pension department thirty-eight years, residing in Laurel, Md., and becoming a member of the board of review. He was a Washington correspondent for Michigan newspapers and for the New York *Tribune.* He was also a talented artist, caricaturist, humorist and poet. He was married to Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Douglass, of Saratoga Springs, and their son, Thomas M. Kellogg, became a well-known architect in Philadelphia. He died in Laurel, Md., Dec. 31, 1899.

KELLOGG, John Harvey, physician, was born at Tyrone, Mich., Feb. 26, 1852; son of John P. and Ann J. (Stanley) Kellogg; grandson of Josiah and Hannah (Smith) Kellogg and of Josephuse and Anna (Keith) Stanley, and a descendant of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, Old Hadley, Mass., 1652. He attended the Michigan State normal school and was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, in 1875, establishing himself in practice at Battle Creek, Mich., in that year. He studied in Europe in 1883, and again in 1889. He became president of the James White Memorial Home for Aged People and of the Haskell's Orphans' Home in 1891; superintendent of the Chicago Medical Mission in 1893, also president of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent association, the American Medical Missionary college and the International Health association, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Microscopical society, the Americal Medical association, the Société Française d'Hygiène, and various other scientific bodies. He contributed many technical papers and articles to and became editor of, *Good Health* in 1873, *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review* in 1892, and the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly* in 1895. He is the author of: *Text-book and Charts on Physiology for Use of Schools; Home Handbook of Hygiene and Rational Medicine* (1880); *Man the Masterpiece; Art of Massage; Rational Hydrotherapy; The Stomach;* and contributions to scientific journals.

KELLOGG, Martin, educator, was born in Vernon, Conn., March 15, 1828; son of Allyn and Eliza (White) Kellogg; grandson of Ebenezer and Abigail (Olmsted) Kellogg, and of Daniel and Eunice (Stanley) White, and a lineal descendant from Elder John White, who came from Essex county, England, in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay colony, on the site of "Gore Hall," the library building of Harvard university. Martin Kellogg prepared for college at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated from Yale A.B. in 1850, as the valedictorian of his class, and from Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1854. He removed to California about 1855 and was installed pastor over a church in Grass Valley, Nevada county. From there he was called to the College of California as professor of Latin and mathematics, which post he filled, 1860–69. When the college merged into the university he was appointed professor of Latin and Greek, and served, 1869–76. He was professor of Latin language and literature, 1876–94; was made chairman of the academic council of the university in 1888, and was acting president of the university, 1890–93, when he was formally inducted into the office of president and served, 1893-99. He was married, on Sept. 3, 1863, to Louisa Wells, daughter of the Hon. John Hall Brockway of Ellington, Conn. In September, 1899, he resigned the presidency of the University of California and started on a tour round the world, this being his third trip of foreign travel, the first made in the earlier years of university life, the second 1888–90, when he spent two years in study, one in Berlin, the other in Bonn. He was succeeded in the office of president by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the former head of the department of Greek in Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1893.

KELLOGG, Olin Clay, author, was born in Spafford, N.Y., April 21, 1870; son of William Silas and Olive Clorinda (Churchill) Kellogg, and grandson of Frederick Kellogg and of Chauncey Churchill. He was graduated at Syracuse university, A.B., 1892, A.M., 1893, Ph.D., 1894 (English literature). He was instructor in elocution, English criticism and rhetoric in Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., 1892–96, after which he travelled for three years as a reader and impersonator and also gave private instruction in literature and expression. In 1899 he became instructor in the English language at Northwestern university. He was married, July 25, 1894, to Effie A., daughter of Albert N. Wheelock, of New Woodstock, N.Y. He is the author of: *English Literature from Its Origin to the Close of the Elizabethan Age* (1893); *English and American Novelists* (1894); *American Literature* (1894); and contributions to educational journals.

KELLOGG, Samuel Henry, missionary, was born in Westhampton, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 6, 1839; son of the Rev. Samuel and Mary P. (Henry) Kellogg; grandson of Seth Shore and Matilda (Lockwood) Kellogg, and a descendant of Daniel Kellogg of Norwalk, Conn., 1660. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1861, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1864, and was tutor in mathematics at the College of New Jersey, 1863–64. He was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Hudson, April 20, 1864, and received an appointment as missionary from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He was a missionary in India at Futtehgurh, 1865–71, visiting the United States in behalf of the missionary cause, and in 1872 returned to India, and took up his residence in Allahabad, the capital of the northwestern provinces, in order to assume the work assigned to him by the synod of India as instructor in the theological training school. He resigned missionary work in 1876, returned to the United States and was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1876–77. He was professor of didactic and polemic theology and lecturer on comparative religions in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1878–86; stated supply at East Liberty church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1881–82, and at the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1884–86; and pastor of St. James Square church, Toronto, Canada, 1886–92. He resumed his missionary work at Landour, North India, in 1893, and engaged with two other eminent scholars in translating the Scripture into the Hindi language. He was married, May 3, 1864, to Antoinette Whiting, daughter of Philander R. Hartwell of Minisink, Orange county, N.Y. She died in India, in March, 1876; and in 1879 he was married to Sara C., daughter of James M. Macrum of Pittsburg, Pa. He was corresponding member of the American Oriental society, 1872–99, and an associate of the Philosophical society, Great Britain, 1885–99. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1877 and that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1892.

He is the author of: *Hindi Grammar* (1875); *The Jews, or Prediction and Fulfillment* (1883); *The Light of Asia and the Light of the World* (1885); *From Death of Resurrection* (1885); *Are Premillennialists Right?* (1885); *An Exposition of the Book of Leviticus* (1891); *The Genesis and Growth of Religion* (1892); *Handbook of Comparative Religions* (1899). He fell over a precipice while cycling in the Himalayas, the accident resulting in his death near Landour, India, May 3, 1899.

KELLOGG, Stephen Wright, representative, was born in Shelburne, Mass., April 5, 1822; son of Jacob Poole and Lucy (Wright) Kellogg; grandson of Julius and Mary (Poole) Kellogg and of Stephen and Sarah (Prescott) Wright, and a descendant of Jacob Poole, a lieutenant in the war of the American Revolution. He was graduated from Yale in 1846, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Waterbury, Conn. He was judge of the New Haven county court in 1854; judge of the probate court, 1854–60; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1868 and 1876; a Republican representative in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869–75, and a defeated candidate for the 44th and 45th congresses, 1874 and 1876. He was a Republican presidential elector-at-large in 1901.

KELLOGG, Vernon Lyman, educator, was born at Emporia, Kan., Dec. 1, 1867; son of Lyman Beecher and Abigail (Homer) Kellogg. He was graduated from the University of Kansas in 1889, and was a graduate student at Cornell university, N.Y., in 1891, and at Leipzig, Germany, in 1893 and 1897. He was assistant professor of entomology at the University of Kansas, 1890–93, associate professor of the same, 1893–94, and became professor of entomology at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, California, in 1894. He is the author of the following books: *Common Injurious Insects of Kansas; Elements of Insect Anatomy* (with Prof. J. H. Comstock); *Lessons in Nature Study* (with Prof. O. P. Jenkins); *Animal Life* (with Pres. D. S. Jordan); *Elementary Zoölogy; North American Mallophaga*, and many papers on entomological subjects.

KELLOGG, William, representative, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 8, 1814; son of Amos and Paulina (Dean) Kellogg, and grandson of Walter and Abigail (Adams) Dean. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Canton, Ill., in 1837, and was employed for several years in settling the disputes over the land titles there. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1849–50; judge of the circuit court of Illinois, 1852–55, and a Republican representative from Illinois in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1857–63. He was appointed U.S. minister to Guatemala, S.A., by President Lincoln, in 1864, which office he declined. He was appointed chief justice of Nebraska Territory, and served 1866–67. He died in Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20, 1872.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, governor of Louisiana, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831; son of the Rev. Sherman and Rebecca (Eaton) Kellogg; grandson of Saxton and Sallie (Fuller) Kellogg, and a descendant of Benjamin Franklin on his father's side. His grandmother on his mother's side, Harriet Charter, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a cadet of the class of 1847, Norwich university, but did not graduate; removed to Peoria, Ill., in 1850; read law with Judge E. G. Johnson; was admitted to the bar and practised in Fulton county until 1861. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1856 and 1860, and a Republican presidential elector for Illinois in 1860. President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Nebraska Territory in March, 1861, but he returned to Illinois in August of that year and raised the 7th Illinois cavalry, of which regiment he was commissioned colonel by Governor Yates. He was for several months in command of the military station at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; served under General Pope until the evacuation of Fort Thompson; commanded a cavalry brigade at Corinth, Farmington and Grand Junction, and leaving the army on account of ill-health in 1863, returned to the position of chief justice of Nebraska, resigning in January, 1863. He was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, April 14, 1865, and his commission was signed by President Lincoln the same day he was assassinated. He was married, June 6, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Andrew Wills, of Canton, Ill. He served as collector until July, 1868, when he was elected to the U.S. senate. In 1872 he was nominated for governor of Louisiana by the Republican party, and elected in November of that year. A bitter struggle ensued with the Democratic party, which claimed the election of John McEnery. Two legislatures convened and both candidates were inaugurated, Jan. 14, 1873, and a dual government instituted. The controversy was finally settled by the passage of a joint resolution of both houses of congress recognizing Mr. Kellogg

Wm P Kellogg

as the legal as well as the *de facto* governor. His term of office expired, Jan. 8, 1877, and Jan. 17, 1877, he was elected by his party to the U.S. senate for the term expiring March 3, 1883. He was also a representative from the third Louisiana district in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and was a delegate from Louisiana to every Republican national convention from 1868 to 1900, inclusive. He became connected with sugar-planting enterprises in Louisiana, and large real-estate interests in Washington, D.C., and divided his time and residence between the two places.

KELLUM, John, architect, was born in Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 27, 1809. He was a carpenter and builder at Hempstead and at Brooklyn, N.Y., where he studied architecture. He was employed as foreman in the workshop of Gamaliel King, in New York city, and in 1846 was taken into partnership with Mr. King. He designed the Herald building, A. T. Stewart's store on 10th street and Broadway; Mr. Stewart's residence on Fifth avenue; the Park Avenue hotel; the Stock Exchange building and the Mutual Life building on Broadway, and the Court House, all in New York city; and planned and superintended the construction of all the buildings erected by Alexander T. Stewart at Garden City, including the Cathedral of the Incarnation. He died in Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., July 25, 1871.

KELLY, James, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1762. He entered the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1779 and was graduated, A.B., 1782, A.M., 1789. He was a tutor in the university, 1782–83; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practised in that city, 1785–1819. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1793–94 and 1797–98, and a representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1819.

KELLY, James Edward, sculptor, was born in New York city, July 30, 1855; son of Patrick Paul and Julia Frances (Golden) Kelly. His father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and his mother of Jamestown, Ireland. He was educated in the public schools, studied art at the National Academy of Design, acquired a knowledge of wood engraving under Meeder & Chubb, and with Carl Harshburg and Theodore Robinson founded the Art Student's league. He was first employed in the art department of Harper & Brothers in 1873; opened a studio with Edwin A. Abbey in New York city in 1875, and made illustrations for the leading magazines and for Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States." He instructed engravers in the method of reproducing the effects of brush work in wood-cuts and developed the new school of wood engravers. He made his first piece of sculpture, "Sheridan's Ride," from sittings and details furnished by the general in 1878, and it was exhibited at the National Academy in 1879. His later words include: heads of Edison (1878), and Paul Revere (1883); the five bas-reliefs surrounding the base of the Monmouth battle monument (1883-85), the subjects being the "Council of War at Hopewell", "Washington Rallying his Troops," "Ramsay of Maryland Defending his Guns," "Wayne's Charge" and "Molly Pitcher"; two Saratoga panels (1886): "Schuyler Giving his Plans to General Gates" and "Arnold Wounded"; "Call to Arms" for the Troy, N.Y., monument; statue of Buford and monument to the 6th N.Y. cavalry for the Gettysburg cemetery; heads from sittings given by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and the principal corps commanders of the civil war and of Admiral Worden, U.S.N. Of the heroes of the Spanish America war of 1898 he executed from life, heads of Wheeler, Wood, Dewey and his captains, Sampson and his captains, and numerous others. He also designed the panel for Columbia university of "Colonel Knowlton and Major Leitch" to commemorate the battle of Harlem Heights, erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

KELLY, James Kerr, senator, was born in Centre county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1819. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1842. He went to California in 1849, and from there in 1851 to Portland, Oregon Territory, where, in 1852, he became one of a committee of three to draw up a set of laws for that territory. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st mounted volunteer regiment of Oregon and served against the Yakima Indians, 1855–56. He was a member of the legislative council, 1853-57; a framer of the Oregon constitution in 1857; was a member of the state senate, 1860–64, and was elected to the U.S. senate from Oregon as a Democrat to succeed G. H. Williams, Republican, serving, 1871–77.

KELLY, John, representative, was born in New York city, April 21, 1821. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, and in 1833 gave his time to learn the mason's trade. In 1845 he established a business of his own, in which he was successful. He was elected alderman in 1854; was a Democratic representative from New York in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59; sheriff of the city and county of New York, 1859–62, and again 1865–67, and during his term in this office is said to have made $800,000. He was nominated by the Democratic Union as a candidate for mayor of New York city in 1868, and was defeated by Abraham Oakey Hall. His health failing, he travelled abroad, 1868–71. On his return he was called to re-organize Tammany Hall, and with Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and others succeeded in breaking the Tweed ring, and he became a power in the organization. He succeeded Andrew H. Green as city comptroller, being appointed to the office by Mayor Wickham in 1876. He supported Samuel J. Tilden as governor, but before the Democratic national committee of 1876, opposed his nomination for the Presidency and placed in nomination Gen. W. S. Hancock. He was removed as comptroller of New York city by Mayor Cooper in 1879. He opposed the administration of Governor Robinson, and caused the delegates from New York city to withdraw from the state convention of 1878, and was nominated by the bolters as an independent candidate for governor, receiving 77,566 votes, thus defeating Robinson and causing the election of Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican candidate. He was responsible for the nomination of William R. Grace as mayor of New York in 1880 and of Franklin Edson for that office in 1882. He tried to prevent the nomination of Governor Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1882, and in 1884 prevented the board of aldermen who had voted to grant the Broadway Railway franchise from being re-elected. He was chairman of the Tammany Hall general committee in 1885 and 1886. He died in New York city, June 1, 1886.

Patk Kelly

KELLY, Patrick, R.C. bishop, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, April 16, 1779; son of Mathew and Anastatia (Nolan) Kelly. He studied the classics in the Old Mandlin Street academy, Kilkenny, and in 1797, went to St. Patrick's college, Lisbon, Portugal, where at the end of the course in theology, he was made professor of philosophy. He took his minor orders, June 6, 12 and 20, and was ordained priest, July 18, 1802, by the Most Eminent and Rev. Lord Don Francis Antonio, Bishop of Maranhao, Brazil, who was visiting Lisbon. He returned to his birthplace in 1804, and was curate of Johnstown and the Rower, diocese of Ossary, until 1811, professor of theology at the Mandlin Street college, Kilkenny, 1811–14; and at St. John's college, Birchfield, Kilkenny, 1814–16, and president of the college, 1816–20. When the diocese of Richmond, Va., was established in 1820, he received the appointment as bishop, July 11, 1820. He was consecrated at the parish chapel of St. Mary, at Kilkenny, Aug. 24, 1820, by Dr. Troy of Dublin, assisted by Bishop Murray, coadjutor to Dr. Troy and Bishop Marum of Ossary. He left Kilkenny, Oct. 9, 1820, and arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19, 1821, which city he made his residence. His efforts to obtain resident priests for the parishes of Martinsburg, Winchester, Bath and Shepardstown, Va., and to open a parochial school at Norfolk, which he himself conducted, were successful, but his failing health incapacitated him for the duties of administering the affairs of the diocese and he was translated to Waterford and Lismore, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1822, arriving in Ireland, July 15, 1822. He died at Waterford, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1829.

KELLY, Robert, educationist, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1808; son of Robert Kelly, an Irish patriot, who settled in New York city in 1796, became a successful merchant, and died in 1825. Robert was graduated from Columbia college at the head of the class of 1826, when he engaged in the dry goods commission business with his brothers, they having inherited the business of their father. He retired from business in 1837 with a fortune and devoted himself to study and to educational interests. He was conspicuous in establishing the Free academy of New York city in 1848, which name was changed in 1866 to the College of the City of New York. He was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1839–50; founder and president of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, N.Y., 1850–56, chairman of the committee which organized the course of study there, and a trustee of Madison, afterward Colgate, university. These institutions are all indebted to his generosity and labors. He was president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge, New York city, and was interested in the Institution for the Benefit of Merchants' clerks. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1856, and was chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Society library at the time of his death. He was elected city chamberlain of New York in 1856. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1852. He died in New York city, April 27, 1856.

KELLY, William, senator, was born in Tennessee in 1770. He was educated for the law and settled in practice at Huntsville, and later at Elyton, Jefferson county, Ala. He was the representative from Alabama in the 17th congress, serving from Dec. 3, 1821, to Jan. 21, 1823, when he was elected U.S. senator as a Jackson Democrat to take the place of John W. Walker, resigned. He was succeeded in the house by Gabriel P. Moore, of Huntsville, and served as U.S. senator from Jan. 21, 1823, to March 3, 1825. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1831, and died there in 1832.

KELLY, William, agriculturist, was born in New York city, Feb. 4, 1807; son of Robert Kelly, merchant. He received a good education, and on the death of his father in 1825, with his brother John assumed charge of the business, and was joined by his brother Robert in 1826, the three becoming known as the "boy merchants." John, the eldest, died in 1836, and in 1837 William and Robert retired, each with an ample fortune, and devoted the remainder of their lives to charitable and educational work. William purchased the "Ellerslie" estate on the Hudson river near Rhinebeck, N.Y., in 1842, which he made his permanent residence, investing it with every attraction, and there engaged in farming and breeding blooded stock. He was a member of the New York senate, 1855–56; and was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1860. He was president of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, N.Y., 1856–72, succeeding his brother Robert. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., from the inception of the institution in 1861; and a charter member of the board of trustees of Cornell university, 1865–70. The mathematical department of the university bears his name. He gave liberally to the University of Rochester, making a final subscription of $20,000 shortly before his death. He was president of the State Agricultural society in 1854, a founder of the State Agricultural college and president of its board of trustees. He died in Torquay, England, while on a visit, Jan. 14, 1872.

KELLY, William, inventor, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 22, 1811. He attended the public school, and at an early age turned his attention to invention and mechanical work, constructing a tin steam engine and boiler, a propelling water-wheel and a revolving steam engine, before he reached his majority. He engaged in the forwarding and commission business in Pittsburgh, Pa., owning considerable interest in steamboats. His property was destroyed by fire in 1845, and he removed to Lyon county, Ky., and in 1846, with his brother, John J. Kelly, became owner of the Eddyville Iron Works, the Suwanee furnace, and the Union forge on the Cumberland river. He manufactured for the sugar-planters of Louisiana and Cuba, large kettles made on cast-iron elastic moulds of his own invention and charcoal blowers for the rolling mills in Cincinnati, Ohio. Owing to the cost of fuel, he began experiments in 1847, and succeeded in decarbonizing iron by means of a current of air, and by the aid of a converter transformed iron into steel, which, in 1851, reached a point of perfection. It was this process, known as Kelly's boiling process, that Sir Henry Bessemer patented in England in 1856 or 1857, and claimed as his own, while Mr. Kelly asserted that Bessemer obtained his knowledge of the process from the English workmen employed by him in America. Bessemer procured a patent in England, but was refused one in America, the commissioner of patents acknowledging Mr. Kelly as the original inventor by issuing the patent to him. A syndicate of iron-masters was formed in 1863, to protect Mr. Kelly's patents, and they erected foundries at Wyandotte, Mich., where steel was first made under his patents. The interests of several patentees were consolidated under the title of the Pneumatic Steel association in 1866, and in 1871, when applications were made at the patent office for a renewal of the Bessemer, Mushet and Kelly patents, Mr. Kelly's was the only one renewed. In 1854 he introduced twelve Chinamen to work in his foundries to take the place of slave labor, said to be the first Chinese employed in the United States. He died in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1888.

KELSEY, Francis Willey, educator, was born in Ogden, N.Y., May 23, 1858; son of Henry and Olive (Trowbridge) Kelsey, and a nephew of John Townsend Trowbridge. Francis attended the Union school at Lockport, N.Y., and was graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1880. He was professor of Latin at Lake Forest college, 1880–89, and became professor of Latin at the University of Michigan in 1889. He studied in Europe, 1883, 1884–85 and 1892–93. He was married, Dec. 22, 1886, to Mary Isabelle Badger. He became joint editor with Prof. Percy Gardner, of the University of Oxford, of the *Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities.* He prepared and published an edition of *Cæsar's Gallic War* (1886), and several other text books; and also prepared the English edition of August Mau's *Pompeii: Its Life and Art* (1899).

KELTON, John Cunningham, soldier, was born in Delaware county, Pa., June 24, 1828. He was a great-grandson of James Kelton, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Chester county, Pa., about 1735. John C. Kelton was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1851; assigned to the 6th infantry and stationed at Fort Snelling, 1851–53; at Fort Ridley, 1853–54; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1854–55; Fort Leavenworth, 1855; Fort Laramie, 1855–57; assistant instructor at West Point, 1857–59; on leave of absence in Europe, 1859–60, and instructor at West Point, 1860–61. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1851; 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1855; brevetted captain of the staff and assistant adjutant-general, May 11, 1861, and was purchasing commissary in the Departments of the Missouri and the West. He was promoted captain of the staff, Aug. 3, 1861; colonel of the 9th Missouri volunteers, Sept. 19, 1861; and commanded a brigade, October and November, 1861.

He was assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the Missouri early in 1862, receiving promotion to the rank of colonel of the staff and aide-de-camp, Jan. 4, 1862. He resigned from the volunteer service, March 12, 1862; was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi and was in the field during the siege of Corinth and its occupation, 1862. He then joined the staff of Gen. H. W. Halleck with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, July 17, 1862, remaining in Halleck's military family until July 1, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, and brigadier-general "for most valuable and arduous services both in the field and at headquarters," on the same date. He served in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., 1865–70; on special duty in Europe, 1870; in the Division of the Pacific, 1870–85, and at Washington, D.C., 1885–89. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff, March 23, 1866; colonel, June 15, 1880, and brigadier-general, June 7, 1889, on which date he was made full adjutant-general. He was retired, June 24, 1890, having reached the age limit, and was governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1890–93. He is the author of: *Manual of the Bayonet* (1861); *Fencing with Foils* (1882); *Pigeons as Carriers* (1882); *Information for Riflemen* (1884); *Select Songs for Special Occasions* (1884), and edited John Grace's *System of Horse Training* (1884). He died near Washington, D.C., July 15, 1893.

KEM, Omer Madison, representative, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Nov. 13, 1855; son of Madison and Malinda (Bulla) Kem; grandson of Joseph Kem, and of Uria Bulla, and a descendant of the St. Julians of France on his mother's side, and of the Kems of England on his father's side. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools of Wayne county. He removed to Nebraska in March, 1882, and settled in Custer county, where he entered land under the homestead act. He removed to Broken Bow in 1890; was deputy treasurer of Custer county, 1890–91; and was a Populist Independent representative from the sixth district of Nebraska in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. He removed to Colorado and settled in Montrose.

KEMBLE, Edward Windsor, illustrator, was born at Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 18, 1861; son of Edward Cleveland and Cecilia (Windsor) Kemble; grandson of John Cleveland and Mary (Whipple) Kemble, and a descendant of John Cleveland Kemble. His father removed to California from New York city in 1846, and founded the *Alta California*, the first newspaper on the Pacific coast. The son was educated in the public schools of New York, and was connected with various periodicals as an illustrator from 1881. He made the negro a special study, and became well known by his drawings of negro characters. He also illustrated numerous books, including, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Huckleberry Finn," "Pudd'n Head Wilson," "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." He also published: *Kemble's Coons; A Coon Alphabet; Kemble's Sketch Book.*

KEMBLE, Gouverneur, representative, was born in New York city, Jan. 25, 1786; son of Peter Kemble, of Essex county, N.J. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1803, and became a merchant in New York city. During the war with the piratical governments of northern Africa, 1814–16, he visited the Mediterranean ports with ordnance supplies for the U.S. squadron. On his return to the United States he established at Cold Spring, N.Y., the first foundry in the country where cannon were successfully cast. He was appointed U.S. consul at Cadiz by President Monroe; was a Democratic representative from New York in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41, and a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1846. He was a promoter of the building of the Hudson River railroad and of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. He was a man of superior literary attainments, a patron and collector of works of art, and a friend and companion of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, J. C. Brevoort and other noted authors and artists of his day. He died in Cold Spring, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1875.

KEMEYS, Edward, sculptor, was born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31, 1843; son of William and Abby B. (Greene) Kemeys; grandson of Judge Edward Kemeys, and a descendant of Capt. William Kemeys, of Scarboro, England, who was descended from Sir Nicholas Kemeys, of Chapston Castle, Glamorganshire, Wales. He was educated in the schools of New York until 1860, and in 1861 joined the Federal army and served as captain in the artillery throughout the civil war. He farmed in Illinois for a short time as a recreation and to bring him in contact with nature, and became a member of the corps of civil engineers of Central Park, New York, in 1868. He took up sculpture, and went abroad in 1877, studying in Paris, though under no master: he was entirely self-taught. He was an exhibitor in London and at the Paris Salon. He was especially successful in depicting the North American Indians and the wild animals of the American continent. Among his more important works are: *Fight Between Buffalo and Wolves*, exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1878; *Panther and Deer; Coyote and Raven.*

KEMP, James, second bishop of Maryland, and 15th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Kieth Hall, parish Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 20, 1764; son of Donald and Isabel

Kemp. He attended the grammar school at Aberdeen, and was graduated from Marischal college in 1786, remaining in the college for one year after his graduation. He immigrated to the United States in April, 1787, where he was employed as a private tutor in Dorchester county, Md., 1787–89, at the same time studying theology under the Rev. John Bowie, D.D., rector of Great Choptank parish. Although brought up a Presbyterian, he received deacon's orders in Christ church, Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1789, and he was ordained a priest, Dec. 27, 1789, by Bishop White. He succeeded Dr. Bowie in the rectorship of Great Choptank parish in August, 1790, and succeeded Dr. Bend as associate rector with the Rev. Dr. Beasley of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., about 1810. He was elected in 1814 by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of Maryland to act as suffragan to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Claggett, first bishop of Maryland, and was consecrated in Christ church, New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 1, 1814, by Bishops White, Hobart and Richard Channing Moore. He had charge of the churches on the eastern shore, afterward the diocese of Easton, and comprising about one-third of all the parishes in the diocese, 1814–16. He was the only suffragan bishop elected in the American episcopate. He served as provost of the University of Maryland, 1815–27, and upon the death of Bishop Claggett, Aug. 2, 1816, he succeeded him, being elected the second bishop of Maryland. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1802. Among his prominent works are: *Sermon on the Death of Washington* (1800); *Sermon before the Convention of the Church in Maryland* (1803); *Sermon before the Free Masons* (1806); *Sermon before the General Convention* (1807); *Letters in Vindication of Episcopacy* (1808); *Sermon on Deathbed Repentance* (1816); *Sermon on the Death of Bishop Claggett* (1816); *An Address before the Students of the General Theological Seminary* (1825). He was severely injured by the overthrow of a stage in which he was returning from the consecration of Bishop Henry U. Onderdonk at Philadelphia, Pa., and died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1827.

Jas. Kemp

KEMP, James Furman, geologist, was born in New York city, Aug. 14, 1859; son of James Alexander and Caroline (Furman) Kemp; grandson of Joseph Alexander and Emma (Biddulph) Kemp and of John and Freelove (Hulse) Furman, and great-grandson of Joseph Alexander Kemp, who immigrated to America from Perth, Scotland, landed in New York city, 1797, and removed to Albany, N.Y. The Furmans were early settlers of Brooklyn, N.Y. James was graduated at the Adelphi academy in 1876, from Amherst college in 1881, and from the School of Mines, Columbia college, in 1884. He studied at the universities of Munich and Leipzig: engaged in practical engineering; was instructor in geology at Cornell university, 1886–88, and assistant professor there, 1888–91. He was married in 1889 to Kate Taylor. He was elected adjunct professor of geology in Columbia university in 1891, and was advanced to the full chair in 1894. He became vice-president of the School of Mines Alumni association; scientific director and member of the board of managers of the New York Botanical Garden; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1886 and manager of that body; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888, and in 1900 was a vice-president and chairman of the section of geology and geography in that body; a fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1889; a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1891, and its secretary and vice-president; a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1899, and of other scientific societies. He is the author of: *Ore Deposits of the United States and Canada* (1894, 3d ed., 1900); *Handbook of Rocks* (1897), and many scientific papers relating to economic and inorganic geology and subjects connected with mining.

KEMP, John, educator, was born in eastern Scotland, April 10, 1763. He was graduated from Aberdeen university in 1781, and was admitted to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783. He immigrated to Virginia in 1783, and in 1785 removed to New York city, where he was tutor at Columbia college, 1785–86; professor of mathematics, 1786–99; professor of geography, 1795–99, and professor of mathematics and natural history, 1799–1812. He is said to have influenced the views of De Witt Clinton on the subject of internal improvement and the national policy. In 1810 he inspected the proposed canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river and pronounced the proposed route feasible before a survey had been made. He received the degree of LL.D. He died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1812.

KEMPER, Jackson, first missionary bishop of the American church and 31st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1789; son of Col. Daniel and Elizabeth (Marius) Kemper, and a descendant of Jacob

Kemper. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1809, studied theology under Bishop Hobart, and was made deacon, March 10, 1811, and ordained priest, Jan. 23, 1814, in Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., by Bishop White. He was assistant to Bishop White, who held the rectorship of the united parishes of Christ church, St. James's, and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Pa., 1811–31; diocesan secretary, 1811–18, and in 1819–20 was engaged in securing funds for the General Theological seminary. He became rector of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, Conn., in 1831, and four years later was elected missionary bishop for Missouri and Indiana. He was consecrated in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1835, by Bishops White, Moore, Chase, Henry U. Onderdonk, Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Smith and Doane. In addition to his own extensive diocese his care of the churches extended over the Northwestern territory, afterward embraced by Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, which was fast becoming inhabited. His visitations were made under great difficulties and only the most primitive means of travel were at his command. He also made extensive apostolic visitations in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, 1837–38. He declined the bishopric of Maryland in 1838, and of Wisconsin on the erection of that diocese in 1847. In 1854 he was unanimously elected bishop of Wisconsin and accepted on condition that he should still remain missionary bishop of Missouri and Indiana, but in 1859, on account of his increasing years and infirmities, the missionary duties were surrendered. He was active in establishing Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis. a theological seminary which passed under the control of the bishops of Milwaukee, Missouri, Quincy, Springfield and Salt Lake. Bishop Kemper was never out of his own country. The statement that he attended the Lambeth conference in London in 1868 is contradicted by his grandson, the Rev. William Poyntell Kemper, of Lakeview, Wash., who cites as authority "An Apostle of the Western Church," by Greenough White, M.A., p. 213. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1829, and from Oxford, England, in 1868, and LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1868. He died at Delafield, Wis., May 24, 1870.

Jackson Kemper

KEMPER, James Lawson, governor of Virginia, was born in Madison county, Va., June 11, 1823; son of William and ——— (Allison) Kemper; and a descendant of John Kemper, who arrived in Virginia in 1714, and was a member of one of the twelve families from Oldenburg who received grants from Gov. Alexander Spotswood to lands at Germania, Va.; and of John Jasper Stadler, a colonel of engineers on General Washington's staff. He was educated in his native county and was graduated from Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1842, and then studied law under George W. Summers, of Charlestown, Va. He was commissioned captain in the volunteer army by President Polk in 1847, and served during the Mexican war. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature for ten years, was speaker of the house two years, and chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was married, July 4, 1853, to Miss C. Conway, daughter of Belfield and Crimora (Jones) Cave, of Virginia. He was appointed colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment in May, 1861; served at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and was commissioned brigadier-general at Fair Oaks. He fought in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 28, 1862; Frayser's Farm, June 30, 1862; Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, where he was wounded. On recovering from his injury he was detailed to command the troops in and about Richmond, Va., and was promoted major-general, March 1, 1864. On the evacuation of Richmond, April 2, 1865, he returned to the practice of law in Madison county, Va. He was presidential elector-at-large on the Liberal Republican ticket in 1872, and was elected governor of Virginia by the Democratic party, serving, 1874–78, and at the close of his term engaged in farming in Orange county, Va. He published a volume of messages to the legislature (1876). He died in Orange county, Va., April 7, 1895.

KEMPFF, Louis, naval officer, was born near Belleville, Ill., Oct. 11, 1841; son of Frederick and Henrietta Kempff, natives of Germany. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Illinois, Sept. 25, 1857, and was ordered into active service in April, 1861, serving on the *Vandalia*, which sailed from New York in June, 1861, to join in the blockade of Charleston, and there captured and took to New York the schooner *Henry Middleton*, of Charleston. He joined the *Vandalia* at Hampton Roads, and was appointed acting mas-

Louis Kempff

ter, October, 1861. He took part in the capture of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, and was ordered to the flagship *Wabash*, commanding a howitzer in the expedition against Port Royal Ferry, Jan. 11, 1862. He was in charge of a boat and howitzer in an expedition that resulted in the capture of Fernandina, St. Augustine, Nassau Inlet and Jacksonville, Fla., and St. Mary's, Ga., in February, 1862; was ordered to the *Susquehanna* in March, 1862, and took part in the bombardment of Sewells Point, Va., and the reoccupation of Norfolk, Va., May 10, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1862, and served as watch and navigation officer off Mobile, 1862–63; was detached, May 14, 1863, and assigned to the gunboat *Sonoma*, June 22, 1863; to the *Connecticut*, as executive officer, blockading Wilmington, N.C., July 9, 1863, to Oct. 8, 1864; as executive officer of the *Sewanee*, Nov. 15, 1864, and on the Pacific station to March 28, 1867. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 26, 1866; was executive officer of the *Portsmouth*, apprentice ship, Atlantic station, May 27, 1867, to Oct. 2, 1868; executive officer of the *Independence* at San Francisco, 1868–69; executive officer of the *Mohican* on the Siberian total eclipse expedition, June 15, 1869, to Sept. 22, 1869; on the *Independence* till October, 1870, when he was ordered to the Pacific squadron as executive officer of the *Mohican*, May 2, 1871, and detached, June, 1872. He was on the *Saranac* as executive officer, July to November, 1872; on the *California*, flagship, as executive officer, to April, 1873. He married in 1873 Cornelia Reese, daughter of Thomas H. Selby. He was on duty at the naval rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal., 1873–74; lighthouse inspector, 1874–76; was promoted commander, March 9, 1876; was on duty at Mare Island navy-yard, March 21, 1877, to Sept. 10, 1880; commanded the naval rendezvous, San Francisco, 1880–81, and commanded the *Alert* on the Asiatic station, July, 1881, to July, 1882. He was ordnance officer of the Mare Island navy-yard, San Francisco, Cal., 1883–85; commanded the *Adams* on the Pacific station from October, 1885, to May, 1888, and at Mare Island as captain of the yard, 1888–90. He was promoted captain, May 19, 1891, was ordered as general inspector of the new double-turreted monitor *Monterey*, June 3, 1892, and to the command of the vessel, Feb. 7, 1893. With this vessel he demonstrated the value of the class as sea-going warships. He commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1896–98, and in December, 1898, his name was suggested to Secretary Long as governor of Guam, but he was promoted rear-admiral, and was ordered to Mare Island navy-yard, Cal., where he was commandant, 1899–1900. In April, 1900, he was ordered to the Asiatic squadron as second in command, but after the trouble at Taku, Jan. 16, 1900, in which he had refused to take part with the other powers in bombarding the Taku forts, he was made senior commander of the Asiatic squadron. At this critical moment, in the absence of contrary instruction from the government, he assumed the position that the United States was not at war with China and that he had no right to fire upon the Chinese flag or forts, but only to direct his efforts against the Boxers as a mob of insurgents. He held to this position in the face of the unanimous action of the other powers, and it was afterward claimed that had the other nations held similar views the general uprising in China would not have taken place, the legations in Pekin would not have been attacked, and the Boxers would have been put down without great bloodshed. The result of the contrary policy called for an additional naval force for the United States, and Rear-Admiral Remey was ordered to the Asiatic station, and by virtue of seniority succeeded to the position of commander-in-chief. As Remey reached the station after the occupation of Pekin by the powers, which included the U.S. marines landed from the fleet by orders of Rear-Admiral Kempff, in July, 1900, the change in commanders had no effect on the action of the U.S. government and detracted nothing from the credit of the U.S. commander during the war against the Boxers. He was stationed at Manila, P.I., in January, 1901, as senior squadron commander on board the 2d flagship *Newark*. He was elected an associate member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

KEMPSTER, Walter, physician, was born in London, England, May 25, 1841; son of Christopher and Charlotte (Treble) Kempster; grandson of Thomas and Maria (Smith) Kempster, of Worcester, England, and of William and Anna (Bedford) Treble, of Bedfordshire, England. He was brought to Syracuse, N.Y., by his parents in infancy, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 12th New York volunteer infantry, and was present at first battle of Bull Run. In November, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the 10th N.Y. cavalry as hospital steward, and in April following was detailed for duty at the Patterson Park general hospital, Baltimore, Md., returning to field service at his own request in January, 1863. On June 9, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and was present at all the engagements of his corps, including the three days' battle of Gettysburg. In November, 1863, he resigned, owing to injuries received in service, completed his medical studies, and was graduated from the Long Island College hospital in June, 1864. He then re-entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and remained in service during the war. He later devoted himself to the study of nervous diseases and mental maladies and was assistant superintendent of the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, 1866–67; an assistant physician at the New York Hospital for the Insane at Utica, 1867–73; superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Oshkosh, Wis., 1873–84; and assistant editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, 1874–84. He is credited with being the first physician in the United States to make systematic microscopic examinations of the brains of the insane, and the first to photograph through the microscope the actual diseases, beginning this work in 1867. He served as a medical expert in the jurisprudence of insanity in many important cases, appearing for the United States at the trials of Guiteau, the assassin, and of Field, the embezzler. At a trial for murder in Wales, in 1891, his testimony caused the judge to conform, for the first time in English courts, to the usage of American courts in charging the jury. He was special commissioner for the U.S. government to visit the old world, 1891–93: first, to ascertain the reason for the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, his report on this subject being published by the U.S. government in two volumes in 1892; and secondly, to ascertain and report upon the best method to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, visiting for this purpose the far east, and tracing the route of cholera, his report being published in 1894. He was commissioner of health for the city of Milwaukee, Wis., 1894–98, and professor of mental diseases in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1895. He was married, Dec. 2, 1892, to Frances S. Fraser, of Milwaukee, Wis. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and local, state and national medical societies. He contributed frequently to medical journals and prepared articles in pamphlet form, including: *Reports of the Northern Hospital for the Insane* (1873–1884); *The Pathology of Insanity* (1875); *The Treatment of the Chronic Insane* (1875); *On the Jurisprudence of Insanity* (1878); *Mental Hygiene* (1879); *Why Brains Wear Out* (1880), and historical contributions relating to the civil war.

KENAN, Thomas, representative, was born in Duplin county, N.C., in 1771; son of James and Sally (Love) Kenan; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnston) Kenan, who were of Scotch extraction, and came from Ireland to Wilmington, N.C., about 1730, settling in Duplin county, where they owned large tracts of land and founded the town of Kenansville. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1799–1803; state senator, 1804; and representative in the 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1805–11. In 1833 he removed to his cotton plantation, Selma, Ala., where he died, Oct. 22, 1843.

Amos Kendall

KENDALL, Amos, cabinet officer, was born in Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1787; son of Zebedee, grandson of John, great-grandson of Jacob, great²-grandson of Jacob and great³-grandson of Francis Kendall, the progenitor of the family in America, who emigrated from England about 1640, and settled in Woburn, Mass. Amos spent his boyhood on his father's farm; attended the academy at New Ipswich, 1805–06; was a teacher in the public schools at Reading and Dunstable, Mass.; prepared for college at Groton academy, Mass., under Caleb Butler, and was graduated with honors from Dartmouth in 1811. He studied law in the office of William M. Richardson in Groton, Mass., 1811–14; removed to Washington, D.C., in 1814, and thence to Kentucky, where he was a tutor in the family of Henry Clay, 1814–15, and was admitted to the bar at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 17, 1814. He removed to Georgetown, Ky., in 1815, was appointed postmaster, and was editor of the Georgetown *Patriot*, 1815–16. He was part owner and co-editor of the *Argus of Western America*, at Frankfort, Ky., 1816–29. He supported the Democratic party and secured the passage by the legislature of an act to appropriate fines and forfeitures to the purpose of promoting education. He was twice married: first, in October, 1818, to Mary B. Woolfolk, of Jefferson county, Ky., who died Oct. 13, 1823; and secondly, Jan. 5, 1826, to Jane Kyle, of Georgetown, Ky. He was appointed fourth auditor of the U.S. treasury by President Jackson in March, 1829, and removed to Washington, D.C. He aided in forming the anti-bank policy; was appointed special treasury agent to negotiate the state bank, and was instrumental in having the *Globe* newspaper supersede the *Telegraph* as the official organ of the administration. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Jackson in June, 1835; was retained by President Van Buren, and resigned, May 9, 1840, on account of ill-health. During his term of office he introduced many reforms in the department, freed it from debt, and urged the passage of a law forbidding the passage through the mail of any matter touching the subject of slavery. In carrying out his plans of postoffice reform he incurred the enmity of certain powerful naval contractors, and for several years was embarrassed by a suit that was brought against him for alleged holding back of moneys belonging to them. This suit he defended at his own expense, and it was finally decided in his favor. He established *Kendall's Expositor* in 1841 and the *Union Democrat* in 1842, both of which were soon discontinued. He was offered a foreign mission by President Polk, but declined the appointment. He was associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in the ownership and management of the Morse telegraph patents, 1845–60, the success of which brought him a fortune. The remainder of his life he spent in Washington, D.C., and at his country home, "Kendall Green," near that city. He gave $100.000 toward the erection of the Calvary Baptist church at Washington, D.C., in 1864, and after its destruction by fire in 1867 contributed largely toward rebuilding it; was the founder and first president of the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and contributed $20,000 toward its support. He also gave $25,000 to two mission schools in Washington, D.C. He published in the Washington *Evening Star* a series of protests against the secession of the southern states in 1860, and April 17, 1861, placed his two houses and grounds at Washington at the disposal of the government for the quartering of troops in case they should be needed, retiring to Trenton, N.J., that the premises could be so occupied. He travelled in Europe, 1866–67. He was a trustee of the corporation of the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1865–69, and president of the board of trustees, 1867–69. He is the author of an incomplete *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1843), and a pamphlet entitled *Full Exposure of Dr. Charles T. Jackson's Pretensions to the Invention of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph* (1867). See his autobiography, edited by his son-in-law, William Stickney (1872). He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1869.

KENDALL, Edward Hale, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1842; son of Abel and Ann Mayo (Richards) Kendall, grandson of Abel Kendall, of Leominster, Mass., and a descendant of Francis Kendall, who came from England in 1640, settled in Woburn, Mass., and married Mary Tidd. He was educated at the Boston Latin school and studied architecture in Paris. He removed to New York city in 1865, where he practised his profession. He was the principal designer of the original Equitable building, and of the German Savings bank on Fourth avenue. He was architect of the Washington building on lower Broadway, the residences of Robert and Ogden Goelet, and the Methodist Book Concern building on Fifth avenue, New York city. In 1888 he was appointed by the Harlem bridge commissioners consulting architect of the Washington bridge, over the Harlem river; and in 1897 he was appointed by the department of docks consulting architect to design and superintend the first six recreation piers built by the city of New York in 1897–98. He was president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1887–92, and became president of the American Institute of Architects in 1892.

KENDALL, Ezra Otis, educator, was born in Wilmington, Mass., May 17, 1818. He attended an academy in Woburn, Mass., and in 1835 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he studied mathematics under his half-brother, Sears Cook Walker (q.v.). He became professor of theoretical mathematics and astronomy in Central high school, Philadelphia, Pa., upon its organization in 1838 and with Mr. Walker established a thoroughly equipped astronomical observatory in connection with the school. He was professor of mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1855–99; vice-provost of the university, 1883–94; Flower professor of astronomy there, 1892–94; sometime dean of the college faculty and honorary vice-provost; and honorary dean of the faculty, 1894–99. He made important contributions to the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* after 1851, giving especial attention to the planets Jupiter and Neptune. He was a member of the American Philosophical society from 1842 and sometime its vice-president; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1882, and of the American Mathematical society from April, 1891. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, in acknowledgment of his scientific attainments. He published a work on uranography; made observations for the U.S. coast survey, and contributed astronomical articles to scientific journals. He was married in 1844 to Emma Lavinia Dick, and their son, Otis Howard Kendall (University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1866, LL.B., 1868, A. M. 1869), was assistant professor of mathematics there, 1877–89; received the degree Ph. D. from Wittenberg, 1885, and became headmaster of the American faculty of actuaries, 1890. Ezra Otis Kendall died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1899.

KENDALL, George Wilkins, journalist, was born in Amherst, N.H., Aug. 22, 1809. He learned the trade of a printer in Burlington, Vt., and subsequently engaged as a journeyman printer in several states. He settled in New Orleans, La., in 1835, where, with Francis A. Lumson, he established the *Picayune*, the first cheap daily publication in that city. He joined the Santa Fé trading expedition in 1841; was taken prisoner, and carried to the city of Mexico, where he was confined for a period of seven months. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, he accompanied the U.S. forces under Generals Taylor and Scott, as a newspaper correspondent, using the pony express and steamers to carry the news to his papers. At the close of the war he went abroad and spent two years in Europe, and on his return to the United States he purchased a large farm in Comal county, Texas, and amassed a fortune by sheep-raising. He is the author of: *Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition* (1844); *The War between the United States and Mexico* (1851). He died at Oak Spring, Texas, Oct. 22, 1867.

KENDALL, Paul Raymond, educator, was born in Phillipston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1822; son of Paul Raymond and Jane (Nickerson) Kendall; grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Raymond) Kendall and of Capt. Nathan and Sarah (Nickerson) Nickerson; and a descendant of Francis Kendall, who came from England and settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1640; of Capt. William Raymond of Salem; of John Balch, one of the four "old planters" of Massachusetts Bay colony; of William Nickerson, who came from Norwich, England, to Boston in June, 1637; and of *Mayflower* pilgrims. He was educated at Phillipston and Athol, Mass., and at Norwich university, Vt., where he was graduated with honors in 1847. He taught at Swansea, N.H., before the completion of his college course, and afterward at Marietta, Ohio, and Galesburg, Ill., where, in 1852, he became the first president of Lombard university. He was regimental quartermaster in the civil war, also serving as 1st lieutenant in the 12th Missouri cavalry and on a military commission at Fort Leavenworth in 1866. He became principal of the Clinton Liberal institute, Clinton, N.Y., in 1868; and was instrumental in the removal of that institution to Fort Plain, N.Y., and the erection of new buildings. He was married in 1847 to Abbie Weaver, and their daughter became the wife of Frank N. Cleaveland of Canton, N.Y. His second wife was Caroline S. Woodbury, by whom he had three daughters. He died in Canton, N.Y., April 4, 1897.

KENDRICK, Adin Ariel, educator, was born in Ticonderoga, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1836; son of Dr. Albert Kendrick (M.D., Middlebury, 1833), and grandson of Dr. Adin Kendrick of Poultney, Vt. He was prepared for college at Granville academy, N.Y., attended Middlebury college, Vt., studied law and was admitted to the bar, practising in Jonesville, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo. Deciding to enter the ministry he was graduated at the Rochester Theological seminary in 1861, and served the North Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1861–65, the Second Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to Galusha Anderson, 1865–66; and as pastor of Beaumont Street church, 1866–72. He was elected president of Shurtleff college, Upper Alton, Ill., 1873; as successor to the Rev. Daniel Read who had resigned in 1870. President Kendrick was succeeded in 1894, by Austen K. de Blois, Ph.D., and he continued at the college as lecturer on Christian evidences, making his home in St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of D.D., and that of LL.D. from Shurtleff college.

KENDRICK, Asahel Clark, educator, was born in Poultney, Vt., Dec. 7, 1809; son of the Rev. Clark and Esther (Thomson) Kendrick. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1831, was tutor in the Literary and Theological institute at Hamilton (Colgate university), and was appointed professor of Greek and Latin languages in 1832. He held the chair of Greek until 1850, when he accepted the chair of Greek language and literature at the newly established University of Rochester, which he held until 1865. He spent the years 1852–54 in Europe, where he studied Greek at the University of Athens, and visited several Italian and German universities, investigating their educational methods. He was professor of Hebrew and New Testament in the Rochester Theological seminary, 1865–68; and was appointed a member of the committee on the New Testament revision, Oct. 4, 1872. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1848, and that of LL.D. from the University of Lewisburg in 1872. He refused professorships in Hamilton, Waterville and Brown, and the presidency of Brown. He is the author of: *A Child's Book in Greek*; *Introduction to the Greek Language*; *Greek Ollendorf* (1852); a revised edition of the English Translation of Olshausen's "Commentary on the New Testament" (6 vols., 1853–58); *Echoes* (1855); *Life of Linus W. Peck*; *Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson* (1860); a translation of the Epistle to the Hebrews (1865); *Our Poetical Favorites* (3 vols., 1870, 1875, 1880); an edition of Xenophon's Anabasis (1873); a revision of "Bullion's Greek Grammar"; a revision of Meyer's "Commentary on John" (1885); the greater part of the *Life of Rev. James S. Dickerson* (1879); *The Moral Conflict of Humanity* (1894); *Life of Martin B. Anderson* (1895), and many sermons and magazine articles. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1895.

KENDRICK, Clark, clergyman, was born in Hanover, N.H., Oct. 6, 1775. His parents were members of the Congregational church and among the first settlers of the town. He worked upon the farm, attended school and engaged in teaching school in Hanover. With his brother, Nathaniel, he was converted to the Baptist faith in 1798 and after his father's death he removed to Poultney, Vt., where he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, April 20, 1802, and entered on his duties at the Baptist church in that place. He also made preaching tours to different sections of the state, the northern part of New York and to Canada. He aided in organizing the Vermont Baptist Education society, was chosen president and appointed agent to collect funds. This organization finally united with a similar one in northern New York and they established a literary and theological school at Hamilton, N.Y., in 1820, originally designed for indigent students who desired to become Baptist preachers. He became agent of the school to which he devoted the remainder of his life. This school, known as Hamilton Literary and Theological institute, was incorporated as Madison university in 1846 and changed its name to Colgate university in 1890. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1819. He was married to Esther Thompson, and their sons, James Ryland and Asahel C. (q.v.), were educated at Hamilton seminary. He is the author of: *Plain Dealing with the Pedo-Baptists*, and of a number of published sermons. He died at Poultney, Vt., Feb. 29, 1824.

KENDRICK, Henry Lane, educator, was born in Lebanon, N.H., Jan. 20, 1811. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy in 1831, was brevetted 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 2d U.S. infantry, July 1, 1835. He served at the academy as assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1835–38, was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 1, 1836; transferred to the 2d artillery, June 16, 1836, and promoted 1st lieutenant, June 20, 1837. He was principal assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the academy, 1838–47; was promoted captain and returned to the 2d artillery, June 18, 1846, and served in the war with Mexico, 1847–48, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 10–29, 1847; the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17–18, 1847; the skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847; and at the defence of Puebla, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12, 1847, where he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served as acting ordnance officer, Dec. 10, 1847, to June 16, 1848; in garrison, New York harbor, 1848, and at Jefferson barracks, 1848–49; on frontier duty in command of an artillery battalion on the march from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Santa Fé, N.M., 1849; in the expeditions against the Navajo Indians, 1849 and 1851; at Santa Fé, N.M., 1849–51; as commanding escort of the topographical party from Zuni river, N.M., to San Diego, Cal., 1851–52, and between the Republican Fork and the Arkansas river, 1852, and in command of Fort Defiance, N.M., 1852–57, and professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point, 1857–80. He declined the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861. He was retired with the brevet rank of major and the pay of colonel, Dec. 13, 1880. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1844, and that of LL. D. from the University of Missouri, 1868, and from the University of Rochester in 1869. He was vice-president of the Union League club, 1889–90. His portrait was painted for the library of the U.S. Military academy. He died in New York city, May 24, 1891.

KENDRICK, James Ryland, educator, was born in Poultney, Vt., April 21, 1821; son of the Rev. Clark and Esther (Thompson) Kendrick. He studied at Hamilton Theological institute, N.Y., and was graduated from Brown with honors, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843. He taught school in Georgia, 1840–42; was licensed and ordained at Forsyth, Ga., in 1842; and was pastor of the Baptist church at Macon, Ga., 1843–47; of the First Baptist church at Charleston, S.C., 1847–53; founded the Citadel Square church at Charleston, and was its pastor, 1853–62, and was pastor of the Baptist church and principal of an academy in Madison, Ga., 1862–65. At the close of the civil war he removed to New York city, and was pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, 1865–72; of the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1873–80; and of Mt. Morris church, Harlem, New York city, 1882–85. He was a personal friend of Matthew Vassar, who was one of his parishioners and who induced him to become a trustee of Vassar college. After the resignation of President Caldwell in 1885, Dr. Kendrick was president of the college until the election of James Monroe Taylor in 1886. After his death, his wife, Georgia (Avery) Kendrick, became principal of Vassar college. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1866. He was associate editor of the *Southern Baptist*, at Charleston, S.C.; compiled the *Woman's College Hymnal* (1887); published many sermons and addresses, and contributed to periodical literature. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1889.

KENDRICK, John Mills, third missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona and 147th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Gambier, Ohio, May 14, 1836; son of John and Julia G. Kendrick and grandson of Stephen Kendrick, of Lebanon, N.H. He was educated at Marietta college, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1858. He served in the Federal army, 1861–63, as private, captain, and assistant adjutant-general. He studied for the ministry at the Divinity school at Gambier, Ohio; was made deacon, May 31, 1864, and ordained priest, June 28, 1865, by Bishop McIlvaine. He was a missionary at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, 1865–67; rector of St. Andrew's church at Fort Scott, Kan., 1867–69; of St. Paul's church, Leavenworth, Kan., 1869–75; of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Columbus, Ohio, 1875–78; superintendent of city missions in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878–83; and general missionary of the diocese of southern Ohio, 1883–89. He was consecrated missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, Jan. 18, 1889, by Bishops Tuttle, Dudley, Knickerbocker and Rulison. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Marietta college, Ohio, in 1880.

KENDRICK, Nathanael, educator, was born in Hanover, N.H., April 22, 1777. He worked on his father's farm until 1797, when he divided his time between teaching a school and attending an academy. He joined the Baptist church with his brother, Clark, in 1798, and after studying theology he was licensed to preach in 1803. He supplied the pulpit at Bellington, Mass., 1803–04, and was ordained at Lansingburg, N.Y., in August, 1805, where he served as pastor and teacher, 1805–10. He was pastor at Middlebury, Vt., and also preached at Monkton, Bridgeport and New Haven, Ct., 1810–17, when he was called to the churches at Eaton and Morrisville, N.Y., serving there until 1822. He lectured in the Hamilton Literary and Theological institution, 1820–21, and became the first president and professor of systematic and pastoral theology there in 1822, being elected president in 1836, and remaining as such up to the time of his death, although never formally accepting the office. He was an overseer of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1825–37; a member of the executive committee and corresponding secretary of the New York Baptist Educational society, 1834–48. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1813, and that of D.D. by Brown in 1823. A sketch of his life appears in "Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit" (jubilee volume, Madison university). See also *Nathanael Kendrick* (Am. Bap. Pub. Soc.). He died in Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1848.

KENLY, John Reese, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1822. His father was a prominent merchant of Baltimore. He was descended from an English Presbyterian family that immigrated to America during the latter half of the seventeenth century and settled in Harford county, Md. John was educated in the schools of Baltimore; studied law with John S. McCulloh; was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practised in Baltimore, Md., 1845–46. He was a member of the Eagle artillery of Baltimore, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain, and which was attached to Lieut.-Col. William H. Watson's battalion of Baltimore volunteers. This battalion was attached to General Taylor's army stationed near the mouth of the Rio Grande, on July 2, 1846. Captain Kenly participated in the three days' battle that resulted in the capture of Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846, and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, June 27, 1847, he returned to Baltimore, where he was commissioned major of a volunteer regiment and sailed for Vera Cruz. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, July 22, 1848. The general assembly of the state of Maryland voted him the thanks of the state, Jan. 29, 1850. He practised his profession until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was commissioned colonel of volunteers by President Lincoln, June 11, 1861. He was actively engaged in the western part of Maryland, and in the Virginia valley, 1861–62. He was severely wounded and captured at Front Royal, May 23, 1862, but was exchanged, Aug. 15, 1862. He was commissioned brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Front Royal, Aug. 22, 1862, and was given command of all the troops in Baltimore except those stationed in the forts. He joined McClellan after the battle of Antietam, and further distinguished himself at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry, leading the Maryland brigade at the recapture of Maryland Heights in 1863. He served in the 1st and 8th army corps until the surrender of Lee, when he was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." A vote of thanks was again extended to him by the state legislature under date of March 10, 1862, and on Dec. 31, 1865, a sword was presented him by the corporation of Baltimore as the ranking commanding officer from Maryland during the civil war. He is the author of: *Historical Record of the First Maryland Regiment* and *The Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer in the Mexican War* (1873). He refused to apply for a pension and lost his home in 1890 through inability to pay the taxes. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1891.

Jno E Kenna

KENNA, John Edward, senator, was born in Valcoulan, Va., April 10, 1848; son of Edward and Margery (Lewis) Kenna; grandson of John Lewis, of Virginia, and a descendant of Governor Andrew Lewis. In 1856, on the death of his father, who was a lawyer, he removed with his mother and sisters to Missouri, where he received a meagre education and was early obliged to aid in the support of the family. He entered the Confederate army from Missouri in 1864, being then sixteen years old. He was wounded in the service and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He returned to Virginia and worked as a clerk in a general merchandise store until, through the interest of Bishop Whelan, he was able to enter St. Vincent's college, Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained for two years and a half. He then studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar, June 20, 1870. He was prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county, W. Va., 1872–77, and in 1875 he was elected by the bar in the respective counties, under statutory provision, to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne. He was a Democratic representative from the third West Virginia district in the 45th, 46th, and 47th congresses, 1877–83. He was re-elected to the 48th congress in 1882, but was also elected to the U.S. senate and served, 1883–93. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1893.

KENNAN, George, author, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845; son of John and Mary Ann (Morse) Kennan; of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the public schools of his native town and at the age of twelve found employment in a telegraph office. He attended the high school at Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, and worked at night as a telegraph operator, becoming first assistant, then chief operator and manager of the telegraph office in Cincinnati, 1863–64. He went to northeast Siberia as an explorer and telegraph engineer in 1865, and was superintendent of the construction of the middle division of the Russian-American Telegraph company, 1866–68. He explored the mountains of the Eastern Caucasus and Daghestan, 1870–71, and on returning to the United States became a newspaper writer and lecturer, and was night manager of the Associated Press at Washington, 1877–85. In 1885–86, in company with George A. Frost, an artist, he made a journey of 15,000 miles through Russia and Siberia, visiting all the convict prisons and mines for the purpose of investigating the Russian exile system, and in 1889–90 embodied his observations and conclusions in a series of articles published in the *Century Magazine.* From 1886 his time was occupied in lecturing in the United States and Great Britain on his Siberian experiences. He went to Cuba in May, 1898, with the American National Red Cross society and was a special commissioner for the *Outlook* magazine. He is the author of: *Tent Life in Siberia* (1870); *Siberia and the Exile System* (2 vols., 1891); *Campaigning in Cuba* (1899), and contributions to the leading magazines.

George Kennan

KENNEDY, Alfred L., educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1818. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and became a chemist. He was assistant professor of chemistry in the Pennsylvania Medical college in 1839; lecturer on chemical physics in 1840; on general and medical botany, and medical jurisprudence and toxicology in 1842, and lecturer on medical chemistry in the Philadelphia School of Medicine in 1843. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and studied physiology and physiological chemistry in Paris and Leipzig, and geology and botany in Paris. He was lecturer on industrial botany in the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, 1849; professor of medical chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, 1849–52; lecturer on agricultural chemistry in the Franklin institute, 1852, and a practising physician in Philadelphia, 1853–65. In 1853 the Philadelphia School of Chemistry, which he had organized and of which he had been the head from 1842, became the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, and he was its president, 1853–95. He was a volunteer surgeon in the 2d army corps at the Gettysburg hospital, 1861–63, and colonel of volunteer engineers, 1863–65. He retired from practice in 1865. He was vice-president of the American Agricultural congress, and of the Pennsylvania Agricultural society in 1876. He is the author of: *Practical Chemistry a Branch of Medical Education* (1852). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1896.

KENNEDY, Andrew, representative, was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 24, 1810. His father removed to the wilderness of Indiana near where Lafayette now stands. Tiring of farm life Andrew went to Connersville, Ind., where he became a blacksmith, which trade he followed until he was nineteen, when an accident prevented further manual labor, and he first learned to read and write. He soon acquired a fair education through private study and the aid of a Mr. Parker, who gave him the use of his library. He was admitted to the bar and removed to Muncie, where he practised law. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate to fill a vacancy and he was re-elected for a full term. He was an elector on the Democratic ticket in 1840; a representative from Indiana in the 27th, 28th and 29th congresses, 1841-47, and a candidate for the U.S. senate in December, 1847. John Quincy Adams called him "the greatest natural orator in America." He died in Muncie, Ind., Dec. 31, 1847.

KENNEDY, Anthony, senator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1811. He removed with his parents to Charlestown, Va., in 1821; was a student at Jefferson academy, and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in the manufacture of cotton at New Orleans, La., and in planting in Virginia. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1839-43, and a Whig candidate for presidential elector and for representative in the 39th congress in 1848. He returned to Baltimore, Md., in 1850, and was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1856. He was elected to the U.S. senate, serving, 1857-63, and was a delegate to the Maryland state constitutional convention of 1867. He died in Annapolis, Md., July 31, 1892.

KENNEDY, Crammond, lawyer and author, was born at North Berwick, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1842; son of Alexander and Mary (Blair) Kennedy. He was educated in his native place and at Edinburgh and came to America with his mother, after his father's death, settling in New York city in 1856. He attended night school and delivered religious addresses, 1857-60, to large audiences, and was widely known as "the boy preacher." He studied at Madison university, New York, 1861-63; was chaplain of the 79th New York regiment (Highlanders), 1863-64, and was brevetted major for services in East Tennessee and in the Wilderness. He lectured in England and Scotland on the civil war, 1864-65; was connected with the Freedmen's Commission in the south, and was secretary of the New York branch of that society, 1865-67. He became owner and editor of the *Church Union* in 1869, and merged it in the *Christian Union* in connection with Henry Ward Beecher the same year, becoming its managing editor in 1870. He was graduated LL.B. from Columbia in 1878, and practised law in New York city, 1878-86, and in Washington, D.C., from 1886, representing Messrs. Coudert Bros., of New York. He is the author of: *James Stanley*, a prize Sunday-school story (1859); *Corn in the Blade*, verse (1860); *Close Communion or Open Communion* (1869); *The Liberty of the Press*, a prize essay (1873); *Some Phases of the Hawaiian Question* (1893), and various contributions to the press, mostly on questions of international law.

KENNEDY, James Ferguson, educator, was born at Greenwich, N.J., Sept. 27, 1824; son of Dr. Stewart and Ann (Ferguson) Kennedy; grandson of William and Sarah (Stewart) Kennedy and of James and Agnes (Darrah) Ferguson; and great^3-grandson of Robert Kennedy, who came from the north of Ireland with his brother William early in the eighteenth century and settled in Bucks county, Pa. James F. Kennedy was graduated at Lafayette in 1839, studied medicine, which he abandoned for the ministry, and was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary in 1847. He was ordained by the presbytery of Luzerne, Dec. 12, 1848; was pastor at Berwick, Pa., 1848-50; principal of Chambersburg academy, 1851-55; and pastor at Dickinson, Pa., 1855-59. He became entirely blind in 1856, and was teacher of languages at Chambersburg academy, 1859-67, at a private school, 1867-70; professor of ancient languages in Wilson college, 1870-76, and vice-president of the college, 1873-76. He gained recognition as a theologian and oriental scholar. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1872. He is the author of *Commentaries on Habakkuk and Zephaniah*, and translated a biblical geography from the German for the Sunday-school union (1847). In 1901 he resided in Chambersburg, Pa.

KENNEDY, John Pendleton, cabinet officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1795. He was graduated from Baltimore college (University of Maryland) in 1812, served in the army during the war of 1812 and participated in the actions at Bladensburg and North Point. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, and was a delegate to the state legislature, 1821-23. He wrote a review of Churchill C. Cambreleng's "Commerce and Navigation" (1830), which was widely circulated. In 1831 he was sent as a delegate from Maryland to the national convention of the friends of manufacturing industry, and drafted an address setting forth the protectionist view of the situation. He was a representative in the 25th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1837-39 and 1841-45, was chairman of the committee on commerce, and was a presidential elector in 1840. He was a member and speaker of the Maryland house of delegates in

1846, and in 1852 was appointed secretary of the navy by President Fillmore, in which capacity he fitted out Commodore Perry's Japan expedition and Dr. Kane's second arctic expedition. He was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1867 and was a patron of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, bequeathing his library and papers to that institution. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1863. He published in 1818–19, with Peter Hoffman Cruse, *The Red Book*, a satirical periodical. He is the author of: *Swallow Barn; or, A Sojourn in the Old Dominion* (2 vols., 1832); *Horse-Shoe Robinson; a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy* (2 vols., 1835); *Rob of the Bowl: a Legend of St. Inigoes* (2 vols., 1838); *Quodlibet* (1840); *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt* (2 vols., 1849); *The Blackwater Chronicle* (1853); *Narrative of an Expedition of Five Americans into a Land of Wild Animals* (1854); *Mr. Ambrose's Letters on the Rebellion* (1865); besides many lectures, essays and speeches. His entire works in a uniform edition were published (10 vols., 1870). He died in Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, 1870.

THE OLD NAVY DEP'T. BUILDING, WASHINGTON D.C

KENNEDY, John Stewart, philanthropist, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 4, 1830; son of John and Isabella (Stewart) Kennedy. In 1843 he entered a shipping office in Glasgow, and in 1847 became clerk for a coal and iron company. In 1850 he was sent to America in the interest of a firm engaged in the iron trade in London, and after visiting the principal trade centres of Canada and the United States, he returned to Scotland in 1852, and took charge of the business of the house in Glasgow, Scotland. In 1856 he settled in New York city and engaged in the iron trade with Morris K. Jesup. In July, 1867, he retired from the firms of M. K. Jesup & Co., New York city, and Jesup, Kennedy & Co., Chicago, Ill., which latter firm he had established in 1861; visited Europe, and returning to New York in 1868, established the firm of J. S. Kennedy & Co. This was dissolved Dec. 1, 1883, when he retired from active business, but continued as a director and officer in various banking and trust companies, public institutions, railroad enterprises, and as president of the Presbyterian hospital, of the Lenox library, of the United Charities, of the board of trustees of the American Bible house, and of Robert college at Constantinople; vice-president of the New York Historical society, and of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations; trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the Theological seminary, Princeton, N.J.; one of the managers of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and for six years president of the St. Andrew's society of the state of New York. He purchased from Dr. Emmet his entire library of books, manuscripts, etc., at a cost of fully $150,000, and presented it in 1896 to the New York Public library, and in 1897 he purchased for $16,100 the painting by Leutze, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He purchased the land and erected the United Charities building on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York city, at a cost of $600,000, and presented it to the United Charities association in 1893, and at various times made large gifts to the Presbyterian hospital, Robert college and various other charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

KENNEDY, Joseph Camp Griffith, statistician, was born in Meadville, Pa., April 1, 1813; son of Dr. Samuel Kennedy. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Ellicott (q.v.), surveyed and planned the national capital in 1791. His father was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, on the staff of General Washington. Joseph was educated at Allegheny college, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He established and was editor of the Crawford, Pa., *Messenger* and the Venango, Pa., *Intelligencer*. His public career began in 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor secretary of the U.S. census board. He drafted the bill that created the census bureau, and was its superintendent in 1850 and 1860. He visited Europe in 1851, with a view of securing a uniform cheap postage, and also on business connected with the census. He was active in organizing the first statistical congress, which met in Brussels in 1853; was secretary of the International exhibition at London in 1851: a member of the statistical congresses of 1855 and 1860; commissioner to the world's fair held at London in 1862, and examiner of national banks, 1865–66. During the latter part of his life he practised law and was a real estate agent in Washington, D.C. A gold medal was presented to him by King Christian IX. of Denmark in recognition of his valuable services as a statistician. Mr. Kennedy was a member of numerous

American, French, Belgian and German scientific societies. Allegheny college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1852 and that of LL.D. in 1867, and he endowed that institution with four perpetual scholarships for the benefit of disabled young soldiers and orphans of soldiers. He is the author of books and reports on national statistics and other subjects, published both by the government and privately. He died in Washington, D.C., July 13, 1887.

KENNEDY, Josiah Forrest, physician, was born at Landisburg, Pa., Jan. 31, 1834; son of William and Mary Ann (Mills) Kennedy, and grandson of Joseph Hayes and Rebecca (Reed) Kennedy. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1855; was principal of Berrysburg seminary, Pa., 1855–56; attended Jefferson Medical college, 1856–57; graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1858, and practised his profession at Tipton, Iowa, 1858–70, and Des Moines, Iowa, 1870–85. He served as an assistant surgeon in the regular army, 1861–62; was a member of the U.S. pension examining board of Tipton, Iowa, 1863–70, and later at Des Moines, and professor of obstetrics at the State University of Iowa, 1869–70. He was professor of obstetrics at the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines, 1882–85, when he resigned and became secretary of the state board of health and the state board of medical examiners. He was elected a member of the Iowa State Medical society, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Public Health association, and was a delegate from Iowa to the international health congress at London, England, in 1891. He contributed to different medical publications and became the editor of the *Iowa Health Bulletin*, as well as secretary of the Iowa state board of health and state board of medical examiners.

KENNEDY, Robert Patterson, representative, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1840; son of William G. and Mary E. (Patterson) Kennedy; grandson of James Kennedy and of Robert Patterson, and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. He attended the public schools of Bellefontaine and served in the civil war in the armies of West Virginia, the Potomac, the Cumberland and the Shenandoah, entering as a private and receiving promotion to the rank of colonel of volunteers. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865, he returned to his home, was admitted to the bar and established himself in the practice at Bellefontaine. He was collector of internal revenue, 1878–83, and lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1886–87, resigning in 1887, upon his election as Republican representative from the 8th Ohio district to the 50th congress. He was re-elected to the 51st congress, serving 1887–91, and was chairman of the committee on enrolled bills and a member of the committee on militia. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the insular commission, Feb. 23, 1899, and was made president of the commission.

KENNEDY, Thomas J., educator, was born in Beaver county, Pa., Feb. 1, 1832. He attended Hookstown academy; taught the district school and was graduated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in 1852. He was principal of Hookstown academy, 1852–54. He was graduated at the Theological seminary, Xenia, Ohio, in 1858, and on June 15 of that year was licensed to preach by the United Presbytery of Chartiers. He was pastor at Jamestown, Pa., 1858–66; Fredericksburg, Ohio, 1866–70; Steubenville, 1870–73; general agent of Westminster college, 1873–75; principal of Beaver Ladies' seminary, Pa., 1875–78; pastor at Des Moines, Iowa, 1878–83; president of Amity college, College Springs, Iowa, 1883–92, and again, 1894–96. He was married, May 21, 1837, to Martha, daughter of Judge Samuel and Rachel (Jackson) Kyle, of Cedarville, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Westminster college in 1877, and in 1888 was elected foundation fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, London, England. He was moderator of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church, 1891. He is the author of: *A Defence of Woman Suffrage.*

KENNER, Duncan Farrar, representative, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1813. He was graduated from Miami university in 1831; travelled through Europe, 1831–35, and on his return to New Orleans he studied law under Senator John Slidell, but abandoned it to become a planter. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1836–50; a Whig nominee for U.S. senator in 1849; a member of the Louisiana constitutional conventions of 1844 and 1852; a representative in the Confederate congress, 1861–65; a delegate from the Confederate States to the governments of Great Britain and France in 1864, and was appointed by President Arthur sole Democratic member of the U.S. tariff commission in 1883. He was president of the New Orleans gas company; of the Crescent cotton seed oil company; of the Louisiana sulphur company, and of the Louisiana sugar planters' association. He died at New Orleans, La., July, 1887.

KENNEY, Richard Rolland, senator, was born at Laurel, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 9, 1856; son of Samuel and Hettie (Short) Kenney; grandson of Samuel Kenny, Sr., and a descendant of Solomon Short. He was graduated from Laurel Classical institute, Del., in 1874; studied law under Willard Salisbury, of Dover, Del.; was admitted to the bar, Oct. 19, 1881, and settled in practice at Dover, Del. He was state librarian, 1879–86; adjutant-general of the state, 1887–91; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1896, and was elected U.S. senator, Jan. 19, 1897, for the remainder of the term from March 3, 1895, for which the legislature failed to elect a senator to succeed Senator Higgins. Senator Kenney took his seat, Feb. 3, 1897, his term expiring, March 3, 1901.

KENNY, Albert Sewall, naval officer, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1841; son of Sewall and Mary (Strong) Kenny; grandson of Sewall Kenny, and a descendant of "Deacon" John Strong. His parents having died, he was taken to Burlington, Vt., in 1844; was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1861, and was appointed to the U.S. navy from Vermont, entering the service as assistant paymaster, March 19, 1862. He served on the steamer *South Carolina*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862–64, and on the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–65, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was promoted paymaster, March 9, 1865; had charge of the stores at St. Paul de Loanda, 1866, and the pay office in San Francisco, Cal., 1868–71. He was attached to the steamer *Plymouth*, 1872–73, and to the iron-clad *Roanoke* on the North Atlantic station, 1873–74, and was on duty at the U.S. Naval academy, 1875–80. He was fleet paymaster, North Atlantic station, 1881–84, and promoted pay inspector, July 31, 1884. He was stationed at the U.S. navy-yard, Boston, Mass., 1885–87; served in the bureau of provisions and clothing, 1887–90, and was general store-keeper of the U.S. navy-yard in New York from October, 1890, to June, 1893. He was attached to the flag-ship *Chicago*, on the European station, in June, 1893, and served there until May, 1895. On Jan. 1, 1896, he was ordered to the purchasing pay office, New York, and June 1, 1896, he again became general store-keeper at the New York navy yard. He was promoted to the rank of captain and pay director, Sept. 26, 1897. He was made paymaster-general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, May 5, 1899, with the rank of rear-admiral.

A S Kenny

KENRICK, Francis Patrick, R.C. archbishop, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1796; son of Thomas and Jane Kenrick. He was prepared for his life work at the College of the Propaganda, 1815–21, and was ordained in the private chapel of Cardinal Vicar, Rome, Italy, by Mgr. Candidi Mariæ Frattini, archbishop of Philipen, April 7, 1821. He was sent to the United States to take charge of the theological seminary at Bardstown, Ky., established by Bishop Flaget. He attended the bishop in his visitations, and gave public conferences on religion which led to subsequent controversies, notably with Bishop Hopkins, of the Anglican church, which were a marked feature of his life-work. In 1829 he was theologian to Bishop Flaget at the council of Baltimore, and he was made assistant secretary of the council. On May 2, 1830, he received the bulls of appointment as coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia, and he was consecrated by Bishop Flaget, assisted by Bishop Conwell and coadjutor Bishop David at Bardstown, Ky., June 6, 1830. At the consecration services Bishop England preached, and Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, was present. His consecration made him titular bishop of Arath, coadjutor to Philadelphia, and administrator of the diocese. On July 22, 1842, he succeeded the Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell, deceased, to the diocese of Philadelphia. At the time the property of the diocese was held by the trustees of the several churches, and the trustees of St. Mary's church, which was the bishop's cathedral, refused to recognize him as pastor. He finally gained their acquiescence, and introduced the regulation that all church property should be vested in the bishop, and the last church to submit was St. Paul's, Pittsburg. He founded the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in 1838, and assisted the Augustinians to found the College of St. Thomas at Villanova in 1842. He opposed armed resistance during the anti-Catholic riots of 1844, and at once rebuilt the schools, asylums and churches destroyed by the mob. He was translated to the see of Baltimore as archbishop, Aug. 3, 1851, to succeed Archbishop Eccleston, who died, April 22, 1851. He was invested in the pallium, Nov. 16, 1851, at the hands of Bishop Timon, the sermon being preached by the Rev. E. J. Sourin, of Philadelphia. He

Francis Patrick Kenrick

caused St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia, to be incorporated, Jan. 29, 1852. In May, 1852, he was appointed apostolic delegate to preside at the first national council in Baltimore of all the archbishops and bishops of the United States, and subsequently during his administration the archbishops of Baltimore were honored by being invested with the primacy of honor in the college of American archbishops. In 1854 he again went to Rome, where he took part in the deliberations leading to the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. He was recognized as a profound Hebrew scholar and theologian. His published works include: *Letters of Omicron to Omega* (1828); *Sermons* (1829); *Theologia Dogmatica* (4 vols., 1839–40; 3 vols., new ed., 1857); *Theologia Moralis* (3 vols., 1841–43); *Letters on the Primacy of the Holy See* (1837); *The Catholic Doctrine of Justification* (1841); *Treatise on Baptism* (1843); *Vindication of the Catholic Church* (1855), and the following translations from the original Rhemish-Douay version of the Bible, edited by Dr. Challoner, with copious notes: *The New Testament* (1849–51); *Psalms, Book of Wisdom and Canticle of Canticles* (1857); *Job and the Prophets* (1859). He died suddenly in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1863.

Peter Richd Kenrick

KENRICK, Peter Richard, R.C. archbishop, was born at No. 16 Chancery Lane, Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806; son of Thomas and Jane Kenrick, and brother of Francis Patrick Kenrick (q.v.). He studied for the priesthood, and was ordained at Dublin by Archbishop Daniel Murray, March 6, 1832. He immigrated to the United States, where his brother, who had preceded him, was then bishop coadjutor of Philadelphia. He was made assistant pastor of St. Mary's, the cathedral church, serving 1833–35. He was also editor of the *Catholic Herald.* In 1835 he became pastor of St. Mary's parish, in 1838 president of the diocesan seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and professor of dogmatic theology, and subsequently vicar-general of the diocese. At the third provincial council of Baltimore, in 1837, he was theologian to Bishop Bruté. He was selected as coadjutor to Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, in 1841. He was consecrated at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1841, by Bishop Rosati, assisted by Coadjutor Bishop E. P. Kenrick and Bishop Lefevre. His title was Bishop of Drasa and Coadjutor to the Bishop of St. Louis. Bishop Rosati died at Rome, Italy, Sept. 25, 1843, and Bishop Kenrick succeeded to the see. He was promoted archbishop, July 20, 1847, on the creation of the archdiocese of St. Louis. His pallium was brought to the United States by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburg in August, 1848, and was conferred on him by the Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1848. On June 15, 1893, he was given a coadjutor in the person of Bishop John Joseph Kain, of Wheeling, W.Va., who was made administrator of the diocese, Dec. 14, 1893, created archbishop of St. Louis on the retirement of Archbishop Kenrick, May 21, 1895, and proclaimed in the cathedral, June 2, 1895. Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, on his retirement, was proclaimed titular archbishop of Marcianopolis. He died at the archiepiscopal residence, St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1896.

KENSETT, John Frederick, artist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1816. He served as an apprentice to his uncle, Alfred Daggett, an engraver of bank-note vignettes, and devoted his leisure time to painting. He studied art in England, 1840–45. His first picture, exhibited in the Royal academy, London, was a distant view of Windsor castle. He removed to Rome, where he painted several views of Italian scenery, 1845–47. Upon his return to New York, he was appointed a member of the National Art commission to direct the decoration of the capitol in Washington. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1848, and an academician in 1849. His works include: *Mount Washington from North Conway* (1849); *Sketch of Mount Washington* (1851); *Franconian Mountains* (1853); *High Bank on the Genesee River* (1857); *Sunset on the Coast* (1858); *Sunset on the Adirondacks* (1860); *Autumn Afternoon on Lake George* (1864); *Glimpse of the White Mountains* (1867); *Afternoon on the Connecticut Shore; Noon on the Seashore; Lake Cohesus; Coast of Massachusetts; New Hampshire Scenery; Lake George*, and *Narragansett.* Some of his paintings are in the Corcoran gallery, Washington, D.C.,; several were purchased by the Century association, thirty-eight of his works were presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city by his brother, Thomas Kensett, in 1873, and a large number were sold at auction in 1887. He died in New York city, Dec. 16, 1872.

KENT, Charles Foster, educator, was born at Palmyra, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1867; son of William H. and Helen (Foster) Kent; grandson of James and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Kent and of Joel and Nancy (Reeves) Foster, and a descendant of Elisha (?) Kent, who landed about 1640, and of Christopher Foster, who landed in 1635 and was made freeman in Boston, April 17, 1637. He was graduated from Yale in 1889, and studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1891–92; was an instructor at the University of Chicago, 1893–95, and in 1895 was made professor of Biblical literature and history at Brown university. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1891. He is the author of: *Outlines of Hebrew History* (1895); *The Wise Men of Ancient Israel and their Proverbs* (1895): *A History of the Hebrew People: the United Kingdom* (1896); *The Divided Kingdom* (1897); *The Messages of the Earlier Prophets* (1898); *A History of the Jewish People: the Babylonian, Persian and Greek Periods* (1899); *The Messages of the Later Prophets* (1899). He also edited two series of text-books: *The Historical Series for Bible Students* and *The Messages of the Bible.*

KENT, Charles William, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Sept. 27, 1860; son of Robert M. and Sally G. (Hunter) Kent; grandson of Abraham Kent and of John Hunter, and a descendant of James Kent, of Hanover, Va. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, M.A., in 1882, having won the debaters' medal of the Jefferson society. He helped to organize the University school at Charleston, S.C., and was headmaster there, 1882–84. He then studied the German and English languages and literatures at the universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Leipzig, receiving from the last named the degrees, of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1887, his thesis being "Teutonic Antiquities in Andreas and Elene." He returned to America in the fall of 1887 and was licentiate in modern languages in the University of Virginia, 1887, and lecturer on higher education and English literature in the chief cities of the south. He was professor of English and German languages in the University of Tennessee, 1888–93, and in 1893 was made professor of English literature, occupying the newly-founded Linden Kent Memorial chair, University of Virginia. He was elected vice-president of the Modern Language association, and of the American Dialect society; member of the American Philological association and of the executive line, Virginia Historical society; vice-president of the State Sunday-School association; president of the University of Virginia Philosophical society, and president of the Poe Memorial association. He edited Cynewulf's "Elene"; Selected Poems of Burns; Tennyson's "Princess," an edition of John R. Thompson's poems; a memorial volume to Edgar Allen Poe and a text book on poetics.

KENT, Edward, governor of Maine, was born in Concord, N.H., Jan. 8, 1802. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1821, was admitted to the bar and practised in Bangor, Maine, 1821–77. He was a representative in the Maine legislature; mayor of Bangor, 1836–37; governor of Maine, 1838–40, and a member of the Maine boundary commission in 1842. He was appointed U.S. consul at Rio de Janeiro by President Fillmore, serving 1849–53; and was associate justice of the supreme court of the state of Maine, 1859–73. He was a member of the board of trustees of Colby university, Waterville, Maine, 1838–47, and that institution conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1855. He died in Bangor, Maine, May 19, 1877.

KENT, Jacob Ford, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1835; son of Rodolphus and Sarah (Deily) Kent; grandson of Rodolphus and Mary (Tuthill) Kent, and a descendant of Col. Jacob Ford of Morristown, N.J., and the Kents of England. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Pennsylvania, July 1, 1856; was graduated in 1861, and was assigned to the 3d infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1861; brevetted major, May 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Marye's Heights, Va.; promoted captain, Jan. 8, 1864, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 12, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va. He was assigned to the volunteer army as assistant inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 1, 1863; brevetted colonel of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 31, 1865. He was promoted major and assigned to the 4th U.S. infantry, July 1, 1885; lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 18th infantry, Jan. 15, 1891, and colonel in command of the 24th colored infantry, April 25, 1895. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, upon the outbreak of the war with Spain, and he commanded the 1st division, 5th army corps, before Santiago de Cuba, took part in the capture of Fort San Juan and San Juan heights, July 1, 1898, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, Oct. 4, 1898, and on Oct. 15, 1898, was retired at his own request after forty years' service. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Nov. 30, 1898.

J Ford Kent

KENT, James, jurist, was born in Fredericksburg, Putnam county, N.Y., July 31, 1763; son of Moss and Hannah (Rogers) Kent; grandson of the Rev. Elisha and Abigail (Moss) Kent and of Dr. Uriah and Hannah (Lockwood) Rogers, of Norwalk, Conn.; and a descendant of Thomas Kent, who emigrated from England prior to 1643 and was one of a list of eighty-two original proprietors of land at Gloucester, Mass. James attended an English school at Norwalk, Conn., 1768–72; studied Latin under Mr. Kalna at Pawling, N.Y., 1772–73; attended a Latin school at Danbury, Conn., 1773–76, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1784. He studied law with Attorney-General Egbert Benson at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1785, and on April 12, 1785, he entered into partnership with Gilbert Livingston in Poughkeepsie. He was married in April, 1785, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Bailey. He undertook a course of daily study of the classics and modern languages, devoting his early morning hours to this purpose. He was a member of the New York state assembly from Dutchess county, 1790–92; was re-elected in 1792, but on account of the position which he took in regard to the contested returns, Governor Clinton was declared elected in his stead. He was candidate for representative in the 3d congress in 1792 as a Federalist, but was defeated by his brother-in-law, Theodorus Bailey, by a majority of 132 votes. He supported John Jay as candidate for governor the same year, and was bitter in his denunciation of the appointment of Aaron Burr to the supreme court bench. He removed to New York city, April 27, 1793, and shortly after his arrival an epidemic of smallpox ravaged the city, and his daughter died of the disease, May 26, 1793. He engaged in the practice of law in New York, and in December, 1793, was made professor of law at Columbia college, which post he filled until his resignation in 1798. He was an admirer of Alexander Hamilton, whose acquaintance he had made during the assembling of the convention, at Poughkeepsie, in 1788 to consider the ratification of the Federal constitution of the United States. He began a series of twenty-six lectures on civil law in November, 1794, and his introductory lecture was published by the trustees of Columbia college in 1794 for private distribution. This was followed by a pamphlet in 1795, composed of three lectures: the first on the "Duties of Civil Government," the second on the "History of the American Union" and the third on "The Law of Nations." This pamphlet was cited in Brown's "Treatise on Civil and Admiralty Law," published in England, and was the first reference ever made to an American law publication by a foreign writer. The lectures closed, March 1, 1795, and the following winter a second course was begun, but met with little encouragement and was discontinued. Professor Kent was appointed by Governor John Jay one of the two masters in chancery in February, 1796, and he was elected to the state assembly in May, 1796. He was appointed recorder of the city of New York in March, 1797, and his duties of recorder were occasionally varied by his presiding in the mayor's office during the temporary absence of the mayor. He was appointed by Governor Jay to the office of justice of the supreme court in February, 1798, and resigning all his offices in New York city, he removed to Poughkeepsie in April, 1798, and devoted his leisure time to study. In 1799, he removed to Albany, N.Y., where he resided until 1823. Although the youngest judge on the supreme bench, his decisions were said to have been learned and profound. He introduced a thorough examination of cases and written opinions and originated the custom of presenting in writing the argument upon all important cases. In the summer of 1802 he rode the "great western circuit," a journey of six or seven hundred miles. He was advanced to the position of chief justice in 1804 by Governor Morgan Lewis. In December, 1805, he formed a professional connection with William Johnson, with whose name his own became inseparably connected. He was transferred to the court of chancery, and appointed chancellor, Feb. 24, 1814. The court had never been properly conducted and Kent was given the liberty to assume such English chancery powers as were applicable under the U.S. constitution. He admitted eighty-five counsellors during the first year of his office, and in consequence the court soon became powerful. As the statute limit of the age of a chancellor was fixed at sixty years, Chancellor Kent was retired from office in 1823, and returned to his professorship at Columbia, which he held up to the time of his death. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1822; a trustee of Columbia college, 1823; president of the New York Historical society, 1828; member of the American Philosophical society from 1829; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1800–17, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1797, from Harvard in

1810, from Dartmouth in 1819, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. His appointment to the vacancy on the bench of the U.S. supreme court in 1823 was urged upon the President by William Wirt, attorney-general of the United States, but Monroe had already selected Smith Thompson for the office. His name was one of the eleven in "Class J, Judges and Lawyers" named as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and in October, 1900, received sixty-five votes, the only name in the class receiving a larger vote being John Marshall, with ninety-one, Story receiving sixty-four, and the three were given a place. He retired from the active duties of his law professorship in 1825, and devoted himself to chamber practice and to the preparation of his *Commentaries on American Law* (4 vols. 1826–30), (6th ed., 1846), (13th ed., 1884). He is also the author of a treatise *On the Charter of the City of New York, etc.*, (1836); *A Course of Reading* (1840). His great grandson, William Kent, published: *Memoirs and Letters of James Kent, LL.D.* (1898). Chancellor James Kent died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1847.

KENT, Joseph, governor of Maryland, was born in Calvert county, Md., Jan. 14, 1779. He received a good education; practised medicine and conducted a large farm, first in Calvert county and after 1806, near Bladensburg in Prince George's county. He was a representative from Maryland in the 12th and 13th congresses, 1811–15, and voted on June 18, 1812, in favor of declaring war against Great Britain. He was again a representative, in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819–26. He resigned, Jan. 6, 1826, to take his office as governor of Maryland, having been elected in 1825. He was governor of Maryland, 1826–29, and U.S. senator, 1833–37. He died at Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 24, 1837.

KENT, Moss, representative, was born in Rensselaer county, N.Y., April 3, 1766; son of Moss and Hannah (Rogers) Kent, and brother of James Kent, the jurist. His father was graduated from Yale in 1752, studied law and practised in Rensselaer county, N.Y., and received his A.M. degree from Yale in 1769. Moss Kent, Jr., was a lawyer in Leraysville, Jefferson county, N.Y., where he was the first judge of the county. He removed to Cooperstown, N.Y.; was a member of the state assembly in 1807 and 1810; a Federalist representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17, and register of the court of chancery. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1803. He died in Cooperstown, N.Y., in May, 1838.

KENT, William, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., in 1802; son of James and Elizabeth (Bailey) Kent. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823; studied law and practised in New York city. He was appointed justice of the supreme court of New York by Governor Seward and served until 1846, when he resigned to accept the Royall professorship of law in Harvard college. He resigned in 1847, and returned to New York city. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; and a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1839–52. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1843, and from Harvard in 1847. He was married to Helen Riggs, of New York city. He died at Fishkill Landing, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1861.

KENT, William, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1851; son of James and Janet (Scott) Kent; grandson of James and Janet (Steel) Kent, and of John and Marion (Weild) Scott. His father came from Bothwell, Scotland, in 1844, where for several generations the family had been landscape gardeners. His mother came from Annan, Scotland, in 1841, and they were married in 1848. William Kent was graduated from the Central High school, Philadelphia, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1873; studied nights at the Cooper Union, N.Y., 1870–72, graduating the latter year; and was graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology, M.E., 1876. He was book-keeper, assistant on survey, and student in chemistry at the Ringwood Iron works, Hewitt, N.J., 1872–74; student at the Stevens Institute of Technology, and assistant on the U.S. testing board, making research on alloys, 1875–77; a draftsman in Pittsburg, Pa., 1877; editor of the *American Manufacturer and Iron World*, Pittsburg, 1877–79; employed in iron and steel works as assistant and superintendent, 1879–82; and manager of sales, and engineer of tests of a steam-boiler company, 1882–85. In October, 1882, he founded the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, and was general manager of the Springer Torsion Balance company, Jersey City, N.J., 1885–89. He engaged thereafter as a consulting engineer. He obtained patents on numerous inventions, including torsion scales and weighing machines, steam-boilers, and smokeless furnaces. In 1895 he became associate editor of *Engineering News*, New York city; and he was a member of the New Jersey state commission on the pollution of streams, 1898–99. He was married, Feb. 25, 1879, to Marion Weild Smith. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1876; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1877; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1880, and its vice-president, 1887–89, and the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 1898. He is the author of: *Strength of Materials* (1878); *Strength of Wrought Iron and Chain Cables* (abridgement of Beardslee's Report, 1879): *The Mechanical Engineer's Pocket Book* (1895); *Steam Boiler Economy* (1901).

Simon Kenton.

KENTON, Simon, pioneer, was born in Farquier, Va., in March, 1755, of Scotch and Irish extraction. His parents were poor and he labored in the fields until he was sixteen years of age, when, in a quarrel arising from a love-affair, he severely wounded his rival, William Veach, April 6, 1771, and fled to the Allegheny mountains. He travelled to Ise's ford, on the Cheat river, where he changed his name temporarily to Simon Butler, and joined George Yeager and John Strader in a hunting expedition. At Fort Pitt the party was separated and the expedition abandoned, Kenton remaining at Fort Pitt as a hunter for the garrison. In the fall of 1771 they embarked on another expedition down the Ohio to explore the cane lands called by the Indians Kaintuckee. The party returned to their camp on the Big Cateawah, where they engaged in hunting and trapping until the spring of 1773, when the camp was attacked by a band of Indians who killed Yeager, and Strader and Kenton reached a point on the Ohio about six miles from the mouth of the Kanawha, where they met a party of trappers. The whole party ascended the mouth of the Little Kanawha, where Kenton found employment as a hunter to Dr. Briscoe, who was attempting to found a settlement there. While hunting, his party was attacked by Indians and retreated to the settlements on the Great Briar, thus performing the first overland journey from Kentucky to Virginia. In the spring of 1774 the Indians became more troublesome and the hunters and trappers retreated to Fort Pitt, where Kenton was employed as a spy by Lord Dunmore. In the spring of 1775, in company with Thomas Williams, he planted some corn at Camp Limestone, which was the first planted in Kentucky. In the autumn of 1775 he explored the interior of the country, and met Michael Stoner and Daniel Boone, who with a number of followers had settled in the cane lands the year before, and Kenton and Williams joined the party. The settlement was repeatedly harassed by Indians, and in one of these attacks Kenton saved the life of Daniel Boone. He prepared for another Indian expedition in September, 1778, and crossing the Ohio they proceeded to Chillicothe, where they were pursued by the Indians, who captured Kenton. After enduring many tortures he was sentenced to death. His old friend Samuel Girty saved his life, but he was subsequently condemned to the stake, notwithstanding Girty's influence, and was conveyed to Sandusky, where he met Chief Logan, who sent Peter Dreyer, a French-Canadian, to intercede in his behalf. Upon the payment of one hundred dollars in rum and tobacco, Kenton was taken to the fort at Lower Sandusky, where he was held as a prisoner of war by the British general. He was permitted the freedom of the town, where he remained, 1778–79. With the assistance of Mrs. Harvey, the wife of an Indian trader, he made his escape and reached the Falls of the Ohio in July, 1779. He travelled to Vincennes and joined Gen. George Rogers Clark, but subsequently returned to the Falls, and later to Harrod's Station. In 1780 the Indians again became troublesome and General Clark moved his force of eleven hundred men and one brass twelve-pounder to the Falls of the Ohio, and appointed Kenton captain of a company of volunteers from Harrod's Station. They pushed on to Pickaway town, where a battle was fought, the Indians defeated and several of their towns destroyed. The army returned to the Falls of the Ohio and there disbanded. In the fall of 1782, upon hearing from his parents that he had not killed Veach, Kenton resumed his proper name. The Kentuckians the next spring formed an army of about 1500 men and fell on the Indian town at Great Miami, burned it and put the inhabitants to flight. After the army disbanded Kenton visited his home in Virginia and induced his parents to accompany him to Kenyon's Station. In 1784 he founded a settlement near his old camp at Limestone, and in 1786 he gave Arthur Fox and William Wood one thousand acres of land, on which they laid out the city of Washington. An invasion into the Indian country was made by the Kentuckians in 1787, resulting in a total defeat of the Indians. In 1793 General Wayne came down the Ohio with the regular army, and camped at Hobson's Choice. A regiment was raised in Kentucky with Winfield Scott as colonel and Kenton as major. He served until the winter of 1793, when he was discharged. The Indian war terminated in 1794, and emigration to Kentucky pushed forward rapidly. Kenton, although then one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky, was soon through his ignorance of legal proceedings reduced to poverty. In 1802 he settled in Urbana, Ohio; was elected a brigadier-general of militia, and in 1813 joined the Kentucky troop under Governor Shelby. He crossed the lakes and accompanied General Harrison to Malden in Upper Canada and was present at the battle of Moravia Town. In 1820, he removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he died in April, 1836.

Geo. H. Kenyon

KENYON, George Henry, physician, was born in Providence, R.I., April 1, 1845; son of George Amos and Isabella Greene (Brown) Kenyon. His first paternal American ancestor came from England and located in Kingstown, "South County," R. I., among the first settlers of that section. His maternal ancestor, Beriah Brown, a native of Wales, settled in Wickford, R.I., in 1640 and in 1660 built the house occupied by his descendants in 1901. George Henry Kenyon was prepared for college at Friends school, Providence, served as a private soldier in the 10th Rhode Island volunteers, 1862, and was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, taking a practical course in chemistry in Brown university laboratory. He was a student in the office of Doctors Capon and Perry, Providence; was graduated from the University of Vermont, M.D., in 1866, and settled in the practice of his profession in Providence. He was made a member of the American Medical association; of the Rhode Island Medical society, of which he was treasurer; and of the Providence Medical association, in which he served as secretary and president. He became a member of the Rhode Island militia, in which he attained the rank of brigadier-general, serving as assistant surgeon-general, 1883–94, and was elected surgeon-general in 1894, and re-elected in 1899 for the term ending in 1904. He was appointed a member of the U.S. board of examining surgeons for pensions for Providence in July, 1897. He became prominent in several bodies of free masonry, being an active member of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and its deputy for the state of Rhode Island.

KENYON, James Benjamin, clergyman, was born at Frankfort, N.Y., April 26, 1858; son of Delos M. and Nancy (Piper) Kenyon; grandson of Benjamin and Rhoda (Wright) Kenyon and of James and Mary (Edick) Piper. He was graduated at Hungerford Collegiate institute, Adams, N.Y., in 1875; and studied theology and taught school until 1878, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and with the exception of two years spent in New York as manager of a lecture bureau, held pastorates in northern and central New York. He was married, Jan. 2, 1878, to Margaret Jane Taylor. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Syracuse university in 1893. He was elected a member of the Authors club, New York city. He is the author of: *The Fallen, and Other Poems* (1874); *Out of the Shadows* (1880); *Songs in all Seasons* (1885); *In Realms of Gold* (1887); *At the Gate of Dreams* (1892); *An Oaten Pipe* (1896); *A Little Book of Lullabies* (1898); *Loiterings in Old Fields* (1900), and contributions to the leading magazines.

KENYON, William Colgrove, educator, was born in Richmond, R.I., Oct. 23, 1812. His parents were poor and he lived in the families of Deacons Daniel Lewis and John Longworthy, and attended school regularly, 1826–29. He worked in machine shops at Westerly, R.I., Schenectady, N.Y., and New York city, 1830–36, and prepared for college while working at his trade, entering Union college in the summer of 1836. The winter of 1836–37 he was employed in the Novelty Works, New York city, meanwhile keeping up with his college studies, and in 1839 he was principal of Alfred Centre school. He was graduated from Union, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847. He was superintendent of common schools for Alleghany county, N.Y., in 1841; and was professor of languages and natural science, 1842–45; of natural and moral science, 1845–49, and of English and Latin languages and literature at Alfred institute, 1849–55, and of mathematics and the English language and literature, 1855–57. The school was made an academy by the regents of the University of the State of New York, Jan. 31, 1843; on March 28, 1857, a university charter was granted by the legislature and on April 15, 1857, when the college department was organized, Professor Kenyon was chosen first president of the university. He was also professor of English and *belles lettres*, 1857–60, and of Latin and English languages and literature, 1860–67. He retired from active connection with the institution in 1865 on account of ill-health, and sought rest and recuperation in foreign travel. He was married, Aug. 5, 1840, to Melissa B. Ward, and secondly in September, 1864, to Mrs. Ida S. Long. Kenyon Memorial hall was erected in his honor on the campus at Alfred university. He died in London, England, June 7, 1867.

KEOGH, James, educator, was born in Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1834. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was seven years of age and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. He attended the College of the Propaganda at Rome, Italy, receiving the degree Ph. D. in 1851 and a gold medal from the faculty;

received the degree of D.D. and a gold medal in 1855, and was ordained priest, Aug. 5, 1856. He then returned to the United States and was chaplain of St. Xavier's academy at Beatty, Pa., and pastor of the church at Latrobe. Pa. He was professor of dogmatic theology in Glenwood Diocesan seminary, Pa., 1857–63, and was president of that institution and editor of the Pittsburg *Catholic*, 1863–64. He was professor of dogmatic theology, Hebrew, Sacred Scriptures, and rubrics at St. Charles Borromeo Theological seminary, Overbrook, Pa., 1864–68, and in October, 1866, was secretary to the second plenary council of Baltimore, Md. He was editor of the *Catholic Standard*, 1866–68, lectured, and contributed to the *Catholic World* articles including *The Council of Trent* and *The Greek Schism.* He died in Pittsburg, Pa., July 10, 1870.

KEPHART, Cyrus Jeffries, educator, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 23, 1852 ; son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart ; grandson of Henry and Catharine (Smith) Kephart, and of Abraham and Elizabeth (Eimerheizer) Goss, and great-grandson of Nicholas Kephart, who came from Switzerland to America in 1656. Abraham Goss, a native of Germany, enlisted with his father in Washington's army, and his mother served in the hospital as a nurse. Cyrus J. Kephart was graduated from Western college, Iowa, in 1874, and from Union Biblical seminary, Dayton, Ohio, in 1878. He was president of Avalon college, Avalon, Mo., 1878–85 ; professor of mathematics in Western college, 1885–87 ; minister of the United Brethren church, Des Moines, Iowa, 1887–89 ; president of Lebanon Valley college, Pa., 1889–90 ; pastor of Trinity U.B. church, Lebanon, Pa., 1890–94 ; general secretary of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School association, 1894–97 ; president of Avalon college, Trenton, Mo., 1897–99, and became pastor of the Summit U.B. church, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1899. He received the degree of D.D. in 1895 from Lebanon Valley college, Pa., of which institution he was a trustee, 1894–97. He was also elected a trustee of Western college, Iowa. He became editor of the *Iowa Outlook*, and is the author of : *The Public Life of Christ* (1892) ; *Jesus the Nazarene* (1894) ; *The Life of Jesus for Children* (1894).

KEPHART, Ezekiel Boring, bishop, was born in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., Nov. 6, 1834 ; son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart. He was brought up on a farm, and later cut and floated lumber and found employment as a pilot on the Susquehanna river, thus earning the money with which to go to college. He was licensed to preach by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in 1857, and entered the ministry in 1859. He attended Dickinson seminary and Mt. Pleasant college, Pa., and was graduated from Otterbein university, Ohio, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868. He was principal of the Michigan Collegiate institute at Leonti, Mich., 1865–66 ; pastor of the United Brethren church, Mt. Nebo, Pa., 1866–68 ; president of Western college, Iowa, 1868–81, and state senator, 1872–76. He was consecrated bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1881. He was elected a trustee of Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., in 1896. He received the degree of D.D. from Otterbein university, Westerville, Ohio, in 1881, and that of LL.D. from Lebanon Valley college, Pa., in 1883.

KEPHART, Horace, librarian, was born at East Salem, Juniata county, Pa., Sept. 8, 1862 ; son of Isaiah Lafayette (q.v.) and Mary Elizabeth (Sauers) Kephart. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa, to which state his parents removed in 1867. He was graduated from Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882 ; took post-graduate studies at Boston university, 1880, Cornell university, 1881–84, and Yale, 1886–88 ; was an assistant in the Cornell University library, 1880–84, and travelled in Europe, 1884–86. He was married, April 12, 1887, to Laura White, daughter of Horace and Lucy (Wheeler) Mack, of Ithaca, N.Y. He was an assistant in the Yale University library, 1886–90, and in 1890 was elected librarian of the St. Louis Mercantile library.

KEPHART, Isaiah Lafayette, educator, was born at Decatur, Clearfield county, Pa., Dec. 10, 1832 ; son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart. He was brought up on a farm, was educated in the country school and at various seminaries ; was licensed to preach by the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren in Christ in 1859 ; and was in pastoral work until 1863, when he was ordained. He was married in 1861 to Mary E. Sauers, of Brush Valley, Pa. He was chaplain of the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers, 1853–65 ; resumed his preaching, 1865–67 ; was the principal of public schools at Jefferson, Iowa, 1867–69 ; superintendent of schools at Green county, Iowa, 1869–71, and professor of natural science at Western college, Iowa. 1871–76. He was actuary of the United Brethren Mutual Aid society of Pennsylvania,

I. L. Kephart

and editor of the *United Brethren Mutual Aid Journal*, 1876–83; professor of mental and moral science at San Joaquin Valley college, Woodbridge, Cal., 1883–85; president of Westfield college, Ill., 1885–89, and in 1889 was made editor of the *Religious Telescope*, the official organ of the United Brethren church, published at Dayton, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Otterbein university, Ohio, in 1872 and D.D. from Western college, Iowa, in 1884, and was made a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London in 1888.

KEPPLER, Joseph, artist, was born in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 1, 1838. At an early age he developed a taste for drawing and his first effort in this line was the ornamenting of fancy cakes for his father, who was a baker. He entered the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, where he studied for two years. His first published caricature appeared in a humorous journal printed in Vienna, and he soon became a regular contributor to the leading periodicals of that city. He joined a theatrical troupe and appeared as a comic actor and opera singer in the Tyrol and Italy. In the meantime, his father had immigrated to the United States and established a drug business in St. Louis. Joseph decided to join him, and in 1868 he went to St. Louis and commenced the study of medicine. Finding this uncongenial he returned to the stage, but finally gave up acting and devoted himself entirely to drawing. He established in St. Louis a German illustrated humorous periodical called at first *The Star Chamber*, and subsequently *Puck*. His venture failing, he removed to New York city, where he was employed as a caricaturist on Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, 1872–77. He formed a partnership with Adolph Schwartzmann, and in 1875 commenced the publication of a German humorous paper, called *Puck*, after Mr. Keppler's venture in St. Louis. The paper immediately sprang into notice, the colored political cartoons soon became famous and in 1877 an edition appeared in English. An early cartoon of Mr. Keppler's, ridiculing the Stewart woman's hotel, assured the future of the English edition, as upwards of 100,000 copies were sold, and the printers could not supply the sudden demand. Mr. Keppler was the first artist to introduce cartoons in colors. Much of his success is due to his faculty of adapting mythological and classical subjects to modern social and political life. He was a member of the Leiderkranz society and a designer of most of the processions at its annual balls. He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1894.

KERFOOT, John Barrett, first bishop of Pittsburg, and 78th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1816. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1819, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. He was graduated from Dr. Muhlenberg's institute at Flushing, L.I., known subsequently as St. Paul's college, in 1834. He was ordained deacon in St. George's church, Flushing, L.I., March 1, 1837, and priest, March 1, 1840, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk. He was chaplain and assistant professor of Latin and Greek at St. Paul's college, 1837–49; and president of St. James's college at Hagerstown, Md., 1842–64. During the civil war he was a staunch Unionist, while the sympathies of the students of the college were with the south. He continued the school until the buildings were taken for the use of the Confederate troops, when he was arrested and held prisoner until exchanged for Dr. Boyd, a southerner. He was president of Trinity college, Conn., and Hobart professor of ethics and metaphysics there, 1864–66, and a member of the board of visitors of Trinity college, 1871–81. In 1865 the western portion of the diocese of Pennsylvania was set apart as the diocese of Pittsburg, and he was elected its bishop and was consecrated in Trinity church, Pittsburg, Jan. 25, 1866, by Bishops Hopkins, McIlvaine, Whittingham, John Williams, J. C. Talbot, Coxe and Clarkson. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart college in 1843; that of D.D. from Kenyon in 1846, from Columbia in 1850, and from Trinity in 1865, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, at the Lambeth conference in 1867. He was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1865, and was influential in re-uniting the church in the north and south. His published writings consist of sermons and adresses. See *Life, With Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence* by Hall Harrison (1886). He died at Meyersdale, Pa., July 10, 1881.

John B Kerfoot

KERN, John Adam, educator, was born in Frederick county, Va., April 23, 1846; son of Nimrod and Eliza (Bentley) Kern and grandson of Adam and Margaret Kern. He was prepared for college at Winchester, Va., 1855–61, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1870. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1866, and was professor of moral philosophy and the English Bible in Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va., 1885-

99; vice-president of the college, 1893–96, and president of the same as successor to Dr. William Waugh Smith, who became chancellor of the Randolph-Macon system, 1897–99. In 1899 he was elected professor of practical theology in Vanderbilt university. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1886. He is the author of: *Ministry to the Congregation* (1897).

KERNAN, Francis, senator, was born in Schuyler county, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1816. He attended Georgetown college, D.C., graduating in 1836 and then commenced the study of law. He removed to Utica, N.Y., in 1839, entered as a student the law office of Joshua H. Spencer, was admitted to the bar in July, 1840, and practised in partnership with Mr. Spencer. He was reporter of the court of appeals of New York, 1854–57; was a member of the state assembly in 1861, and a Democratic representative from the 21st district of New York in the 38th congress, 1863–65, defeating Roscoe Conkling. He was a candidate for re-election to the 39th congress, but was defeated by Mr. Conkling. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867; and although a Roman Catholic, he advocated the exclusion of sectarian schools from the benefit of state acts. He was a member of the commission to report to the legislature the proposed amendments to the constitution which were adopted in 1874. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1872, but was defeated by Gen. John A. Dix. He was elected to the U.S. senate by the Democratic legislature to succeed R. E. Fenton, and took his seat, March 4, 1875, serving for the fall term expiring, March 3, 1881, and was defeated for re-election by Thomas C. Platt. He was a school-commissioner in Utica, N.Y., for over twenty years and a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1870–92. He received the degree LL.D. from Georgetown university, Washington, D.C., in 1880. He died in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1892.

KERNEY, Martin Joseph, educationist, was born in Lewiston, Md., in August, 1819. His parents died while he was an infant. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, at Emmitsburg, Md., in 1838; and established an academy in Baltimore which he personally conducted. He prepared text books for Roman Catholic schools, adapted to their methods of education, which came into general use. He was admitted to the bar, practised law, and in 1852 was elected a representative in the legislature of Maryland. As chairman of the committee on education, he introduced a bill intended to place Roman Catholic schools on an equal with Protestant schools in the state. He was editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine* for a period of four years, and of the *Catholic Almanac*, 1860–61. He is the author of: *Catechism of the History of the United States and England*; *Catechism of Biography*; *Catechism of Scripture History* (1854); *Compendium of History* (1851); an adaptation of *Murray's Grammar* (1851); *Columbian Arithmetic* (1856) He died in Baltimore, Md., March 16, 1861.

KERR, Charles Volney, educator, was born in Miami county, Ohio, March 27, 1861; son of George Washington and Nancy (Collins) Kerr. He attended the public schools of southern Illinois and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, Ph.B., 1884, and from the Stevens Institute of Technology, M.E., 1888. He was married, Dec. 25, 1888, to Libbie Applebee, of Wellsville, N.Y. He was instructor in mathematics and science at the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1888–89; assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1889–91; professor of engineering at the Arkansas Industrial university, 1891–96, and was appointed professor of mechanical engineering at the Armour Institute of Technology in 1896. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Nov. 30, 1892, and a member of the Western Society of Engineers and of the Western Railway club. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the Western University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of monographs on the *Moment of Resistance*; *The Moment of Inertia*, and of important contributions to technical journals and society papers.

KERR, David Ramsey, educator, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, March 2, 1850; son of James and Julia (Carrick) Kerr; grandson of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Kerr; great-grandson of James and Agnes (Carrick) Kerr and a descendant of John and Martha Kerr, who settled near Gettysburg, Pa., about 1740. He was graduated from Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in 1874, studied for the ministry at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1876, and was pastor at Mercer, Pa., and at Omaha, Neb., 1876–90. He was president and professor at Bellevue college, University of Omaha, 1890–91, and in 1891 was elected chancellor of the university, continuing to occupy the chair of philosophy. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Omaha in 1889 and that of D.D. from Franklin college and the University of Omaha in 1891.

KERR, John, representative, was born in Caswell county, N.C., Aug. 14, 1782; son of John and Mary (Graves) Kerr, and grandson of Alexander and Martha (Rice) Kerr. Alexander Kerr was one of several brothers who came to America from Scotland in the seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, Alexander settling in that part of Orange county set off as Caswell. John Kerr, Jr., engaged in teaching school and was licensed as a Baptist preacher in 1802. He made extensive preaching tours, visiting South Carolina and Georgia, where he addressed large assemblies. He settled in Halifax county, Va., in 1805, and was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. On his return to Halifax county he preached in the churches at Arbor and Mary Creek, and in March, 1825, removed to Richmond, Va., and took charge of the First Baptist church in that city. He resigned the charge in 1832, not agreeing with the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and devoted himself to evangelistic labors. In 1836 he removed to a farm near Danville, Va., and still continued to work among the feeble churches. He presided over the Dover association and the general association of Virginia. He married Mary Williams. He died near Danville, Va., Sept. 29, 1842.

KERR, John, representative, was born in Halifax county, Va., Feb. 10, 1811; son of the Rev. John (q.v.) and Mary (Williams) Kerr. He was educated in Richmond, Va., and was the first law student of Chief-Justice John S. Pearson. He was admitted to the bar and settled in Yanceyville, Caswell county, N.C. He was the Whig candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1852, defeated by David S. Reid: was a Whig representative from the fifth North Carolina district in the 33d congress, serving 1853–55. and was defeated as the Conservative candidate for representative in the 34th congress by Edwin G. Reade. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1858 and in 1860, and was judge of the supreme court of North Carolina during the civil war. He was arrested during the Ku-Klux difficulties in North Carolina, July 8, 1870. His imprisonment brought him into prominence, and the opposition and enmity aroused by Governor Holden's course in the matter did much to elect Kerr as judge of the superior court in 1874 for a term of eight years. He served as vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention, and of the Baptist state conventions for many sessions; was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1846–68, and of Wake Forest college, N.C., 1844–56, and was president of the North Carolina Historical society. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1877 and from Trinity college. He died at Reidsville, N.C., Sept. 5. 1879.

KERR, John Bozman, diplomatist, was born in Easton, Md., March 5, 1809; second son of the Hon. John Leeds and Sarah Hollyday (Chamberlain) Kerr, and grandson of David and Rachel Leeds (Bozman) Kerr. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833, studied law at Easton, and began to practice there in 1833. He was a member of the general assembly of Maryland, 1836–38; deputy for the attorney-general of Maryland and for Talbot county, 1847–49; a representative from Maryland in the 31st congress, 1849–51, and was re-elected in 1850 to the 32d congress, but resigned, having been appointed by President Fillmore chargé d'affaires to the republic of Nicaragua. During the revolution of 1851 in Central America, he acted as arbitrator between the factions, brought about armistice and saved the lives of the leading revolutionists, who had been taken prisoners. For these services he received the formal thanks of the chief executive of Nicaragua, and in 1853 congress voted him extra pay while in Central America. Upon his return to the United States in 1854, he resumed the practice of his profession, and held office under Attorney-General Black in Washington, and was subsequently appointed deputy solicitor of the court of claims. He was later employed as solicitor in the treasury department. He was married to Lucy Hamilton Stevens. He was an authority upon the early history of Maryland. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1878.

KERR, John Leeds, senator, was born at Greenbury's Point, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1780; son of David and Rachel Leeds (Bozman) Kerr; grandson of James Kerr, of Scotland, and a descendant of the Kerrs of Cessford. He was graduated from St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1799, studied law with his uncle, John L. Bozman, and began to practice at Easton. He acted as agent for the state of Maryland in the settlement of war claims of 1812–14. He was a Whig representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, failed of election to the 21st congress in 1828, and was a representative in the 22d congress, 1831–33. He was a delegate to the national Whig convention at Harrisburg in 1839, and a presidential elector in 1840. He was U.S. senator, as successor to John S. Spence, 1841–43. He was twice married, first to Sarah Hollyday Chamberlain. He edited *Bozman's History of Maryland* (1837), written by his uncle, John L. Bozman. He died at Easton, Md., Feb. 21, 1844.

KERR, Mark Brickell, geographer, was born at St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md., June 28, 1860; fourth son of the Hon. John Bozman and Lucy Hamilton (Stevens) Kerr, and grandson of the Hon. John Leeds and Sarah Hollyday (Chamberlain) Kerr. His ancestor, John Leeds, of Wade's Point, Md., was a commissioner appointed to adjust the Mason and Dixon survey. Mark B. Kerr studied in the schools of the District of Columbia, and was appointed an assistant upon the surveys west of the 100th meridian under the war department in 1878, and after his resignation served on railroad engineering work in Utah and Mexico. He was appointed in 1882 assistant topographer of the U.S. geological survey, and was given charge later of the division of Northern California. He also engaged in general practice as a mining engineer in San Francisco, Cal. In 1886 he ascended Mount Shasta, remaining nearly a week upon its summit to complete the geodetic work. As the topographer of the first expedition of the National Geographic society to Alaska in 1890, he nearly succeeded in reaching the top of Mt. St. Elias, made a new estimate of its height (15,350 feet), and discovered new peaks and glaciers. An account of this work was published in *Scribner's Magazine*, Vol. IX., No. 3. He was elected a member of the Sons of the Revolution through his maternal great^2-grandfather, Col. Mathias Brickell, of Hertford county, North Carolina. He also became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the National Geographic society, and of the Philosophical society of Washington, and several scientific organizations in San Francisco.

KERR, Michael Crawford, representative, was born in Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. He was graduated from Erie academy in 1845 and from the law department of Louisville university in 1851, and commenced the practice of law in 1852 at New Albany, Ind. He was elected city attorney in 1854, and prosecuting attorney of Floyd county, Ind., in 1855. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1856 and 1857, and reported the supreme court of Indiana, 1862–65. He was a Democratic representative from the second Indiana district in the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1865–73; was candidate for representative-at-large in 1873 against Godlove S. Orth, but was defeated, and was a representative in the 44th congress, 1875–76, being chosen speaker of the house. He was opposed to the reconstruction legislation of the Republican party and labored for a modification of the tariff. He edited five volumes of the *Reports of the Supreme Court of Indiana*. He died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., Aug. 17, 1876.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

KERR, Robert Floyd, educator, was born at Sugar Grove, Ind., April 12, 1850; son of Andrew J. and Nancy (Sayers) Kerr; grandson of Samuel and Nancy (Gwynn) Kerr, of Harrisburg, Ohio, and a descendant of John Kerr of Franklin county, Pa., who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a farmer and Robert received his preparatory education in the country school, and was graduated at Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He was superintendent of schools for Newton county, Ind., 1878–79, and in 1879 went to Japan, where he was professor of English and mathematics in Too Gijuku college at Hirosaki, 1879–81. On his return in 1881 he engaged in business as a civil engineer and in 1885 was appointed professor of political economy and principal of the preparatory department in Dakota Agricultural college, then just established. In 1889 he became professor of history and political science in the State Agricultural college of South Dakota, at Brookings, S.D. The winter of 1891–92 he spent in Europe studying the economic and social problems of the capital cities. In addition to his class-room work he made contributions to current literature in the line of social science.

KERR, Washington Caruthers, geologist, was born in Alamance county, N.C., May 24, 1827; son of William and Euphence Barret (Doak) Kerr, and a grand nephew of Dr. Samuel Doak (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1852. He taught school in North Carolina and was a professor in Marshall university, Texas. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he was a computor in the office of the *Nautical Almanac*, and studied geology in Harvard college. He was a professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy in Davidson college, N.C., 1855–61 and in 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army. He was appointed by the Confederate government to devise methods for manufacturing salt and he superintended its manufacture from the sea water on the coasts of North and South Carolina throughout the civil war. He was state geologist of North Carolina, 1866–82; lecturer on natural history at the University of North Carolina, 1877–81; was a member of the U.S. geological survey, 1882–84, when failing health compelled him to resign the office. He was a member of many scientific societies. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1879 and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He is the author of numerous reports including *Report of the Geological Survey of North Carolina* (Vol. I., 1875, Vol. II., 1881). He died in Asheville, N.C., Aug. 9, 1885.

KERR, Winfield Scott, representative, was born at Monroe, Richland county, Ohio, June 23, 1852; son of Alexander and Ursula (Gladden) Kerr, and grandson of Solomon Gladden. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1879, and settled in practice at Mansfield, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio state senate, 1888–92, and a Republican representative from the fourteenth Ohio district in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901, serving in the 56th congress as chairman of the committee on patents.

KERSHAW, Joseph Brevard, soldier, was born in Camden, S.C., Jan. 5, 1822. He was educated at the private schools in South Carolina, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843 and practised in Camden. He was a member of the state senate, 1852–57, and was a delegate to the secession convention of 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized the 2d South Carolina regiment and was its commander at the first battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 13, 1862, and commanded a brigade under Magruder at Yorktown, a brigade in the division of Gen. Lafayette McLaws, throughout the Peninsula campaign at Seven Pines, Savage's Station and Malvern Hill, and at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md. His brigade held the sunken road under Marye's Hill at Fredericksburg against the Federal troops, and the right of McLaws's division, Longstreet's corps, at Gettysburg. He was ordered to Tennessee where he participated in the battle of Chickamauga and in the siege of Knoxville. Upon his return to Virginia in 1864 he was promoted major-general and commanded the first division of Longstreet's first corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in the final campaign of General Lee's army, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cedarville, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and Sailor's Creek, where his division formed part of Ewell's corps and surrendered, April 6, 1865. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until July, 1865, and upon his release he resumed the practice of the law at Camden, S.C. He again served in the state senate, 1865–66. He prepared the resolutions adopted by the conservative convention in 1870; was judge of the circuit court of South Carolina, 1877–93, and postmaster of Camden, 1893–94. He is the author of: *Kershaw's Brigade at Fredericksburg* (Vol. III., p. 95), and *Kershaw's Brigade at Gettysburg* (Vol. III., p. 331–38), in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1884–88). He died at Camden, S.C., April 13, 1894.

KERSHNER, Jefferson Engel, educator, was born in Perry township, Pa., Aug. 16, 1854; son of John and Sibella (Engel) Kershner, and grandson of John and Catherine (Hertz) Kershner and of Jacob and Catherine (Rahn) Engel. Jefferson attended the public schools of Berks county, Pa., and the Keystone State Normal school at Kutztown, Pa., and was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He was vice-president of the Citizens' Electric Light, Heat and Power company, of Lancaster, Pa., for several years, and was appointed superintending electrician of the Edison company of Lancaster. He was chosen professor of mathematics and physics in Franklin and Marshall college in 1880. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1832, and fellow in 1886. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1885. He wrote several articles for reviews.

KETCHAM, John Henry, representative, was born at Dover, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1832; son of John M. and Eliza A. (Stevens) Ketcham; and grandson of James and Lois (Belding) Ketcham. He received an academic education and engaged in farming. He was supervisor for the town of Dover, 1854–55; a member of the New York assembly, 1856–57, and a state senator, 1860–61. He served in the civil war, entering the service as colonel of the 150th New York volunteers in 1862; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 6, 1864, and was afterward commissioned brigadier-general, serving until he resigned, March 4, 1865, to take his seat in the 39th congress. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was a Republican representative from Dutchess and Columbia counties in the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1865–73; a commissioner for the District of Columbia, 1874–77, and a representative in the 45th–52d congresses, 1877–93. He declined renomination the ensuing two terms on account of ill-health, but was elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903. He was a delegate to several Republican state conventions and to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1896.

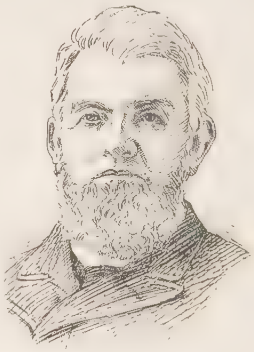
John H. Ketcham

KETCHUM, John Buckhout, journalist, was born in New York city, July 11, 1837; son of David Chichester and Ann (Requa) Ketchum. He was graduated at the public school No. 15, New York city, in 1851; was a student at New York university, 1852, and was engaged as a reporter and writer on the staff of the New York *Leader*, 1855–57. He was married in 1858 to Rachelle A. Terhune, of New York city. He spent the years 1860–61 in the study of law and in desultory literary work, and in 1861 was associated with various movements for the temporal welfare of Federal troops. He was aide to Governor Fenton, 1864, and was elected corresponding secretary of the U.S. Soldiers' Christian association in 1865, and in connection with his work as such he visited Europe in 1891 and 1895 for the purpose of observing the discipline and moral condition of European armies, receiving from the trustees of his association a vote of thanks for his report on the subject. His son, Flag-Lieut. Edmund A. Ketchum, died in the service of the Haytian government at Port-au-Prince in 1889, and his daughter, Evelyn, married Capt. Howard Patterson, U.S.N., in 1878. Major Ketchum is the author of: *Rustic Rhymes* (1892), and many miscellaneous verses.

KETCHUM, William Scott, soldier, was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 7, 1813; son of Maj. Daniel Ketchum. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1834 and assigned to the 6th infantry, serving in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1834–37. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1836; served on frontier duty at Camp Sabine, La., 1837–38, and in the Florida war, 1838–42; was adjutant of his regiment, 1838–39; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1837, and was staff captain and assistant quartermaster, 1839–46. He was promoted captain, Feb. 10, 1842; was stationed at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1843–45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46; on frontier duty at Forts Gibson, Wayne, Leavenworth and Laramie, and on recruiting and examining boards, 1846–57; and in Kansas and with the Utah expedition, 1857–58. He made the march of two thousand miles to California in 1858, and was stationed in California, Washington Territory and Oregon, 1858–61. He was promoted major and assigned to the 4th infantry, June 5, 1860, and in 1861 was ordered to New York and was made acting inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., where he served, 1861–62. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 1, 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 3, 1862; was brevetted colonel in the regular service, Feb. 1, 1863, for meritorious services in Missouri; was promoted colonel and assigned to the 11th infantry, May 6, 1864; and was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the rebellion." He was on various inspection duty, 1865–66. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for diligent, faithful and meritorious services during the civil war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He served in the treasury department and in the adjutant-general's department until 1869, when he was retired with the pay of colonel. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1871.

KETTELL, Samuel, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 5, 1800. He began his literary career as an assistant to Samuel G. Goodrich, who was at the time preparing his Peter Parley books. Through his own efforts he mastered fourteen languages, and for his own advancement translated one of the Peter Parley books into modern Greek. He contributed humorous articles to the Boston *Courier*, under the pen-names "Peeping Tom" and "Timothy Titterwell," and was editor-in-chief of that paper, 1848–55. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1851–53; served on the committee on education and secured the rejection of the study of phonotypy in the public schools. He is the author of: *Specimens of American Poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notices,* and an historical introduction (3 vols., 1829); *Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus* (1827); *The Settlers of Columbus* (1829); *Records of the Spanish Inquisition* (1828); *Yankee Nations* (1838); *Quozziana* (1842). He died in Malden, Mass., Dec. 3, 1855.

KEY, David McKendree, cabinet officer, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1824; son of John and Margaret (Armitage) Key; grandson of David Key, of Greene county, and a descendant of John Key, who came to the United States from Scotland. His father was a clergyman who settled in Monroe county in 1826. David worked on a farm until 1845, when he entered a school established on Bat Creek campground which became Hiwassee college in 1849 and was incorporated in 1850. He was the first graduate, receiving his A.B. degree in 1850, and that of A.M. in 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1850 and in 1853 removed to Chattanooga, where he practised his profession. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 43d Tennessee infantry and served throughout the war. He was married, July 1, 1857, to Elizabeth J. LaNoir. He was a member of the Tennessee constitutional convention, chancellor of the 3d chancery division, 1870–75; U.S. senator from Tennessee, 1875–77, having been appointed by Governor Porter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson and holding the office till the election of James E. Bailey in January, 1877; U.S. postmaster-general in President Hayes's cabinet, 1877–80; and U.S. district judge, 1880–94, retiring from the office, Jan. 26, 1894, when he was succeeded by Charles D. Clark. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hiwassee and from the University of Tennessee. He died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1900.



D. M Key

KEY, Francis Scott, poet, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 9, 1780; son of John Ross and Ann Phœbe (Charlton) Key; grandson of Francis Key, and a descendant of Philip "Lord" Key, the immigrant, who settled in Maryland about 1720 and was Lord High Sheriff of St. Mary's county. The father of the poet was a second lieutenant in a rifle company of the Maryland line during the Revolutionary war. Francis was graduated from St. John's college, Md., studied law in the office of his uncle, Philip Barton Key, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Frederick city, Md., 1801-09. He was married at Wye House, Talbot county, Md., Jan. 19, 1802, to Mary Tayloe Lloyd, sister of the Hon. Edward Lloyd (q.v.). He removed to Georgetown, D.C., and served as U.S. district attorney for the District of Columbia during President Madison's administration, 1809-17. When the British army under General Ross reached Upper Marlboro, Md., on their way to attack the national capital, they forced Dr. William Beanes, a well-known physician, to entertain them at his plantation, and for fear he would reveal their plans, he was taken prisoner and held by Admiral Cockburn. Mr. Key, at that time a volunteer aide attached to the American forces, was a personal friend of Dr. Beanes, and obtaining President Madison's consent he visited the British fleet under a flag of truce. He was respectfully received by Admiral Cockburn, but as the fleet was about to attack Baltimore it was deemed advisable to hold him prisoner with Dr. Beanes until after the contest. They were placed under a guard on board the *Surprise*, commanded by Sir Thomas Cockburn, but soon after returned to their own vessel, and from their position could distinctly see the flag floating over Fort McHenry. As the bombardment lasted through the night nothing could be seen of the flag, and toward morning the fire from the fort and fleet slackened, leaving the prisoners in great suspense. When the day broke and the Stars and Stripes were seen still floating over the ramparts, Key found expression of his feelings in the "Star Spangled Banner" which he scribbled on the back of an old letter. Upon the retreat of the British, the prisoners were released and Key went to a hotel where he copied off the poem and gave it to Capt. Benjamin Eades, who hastened to the tavern on Holiday street, where the actors were accustomed to assemble. Mr. Key had written under the title the words tune "Anacreon in Heaven" and after the verses were read aloud, Ferdinand Durang mounted a chair and sung them. The verses were published by the Baltimore *American*, being first modestly entitled "A new Song by a gentleman of Maryland." Besides the "Star Spangled Banner" Mr. Key wrote several other poems, including the well-known hymn, "Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee," a collection of which were published with an introductory letter by his brother-in-law, Chief Justice Taney, in 1857. In 1884 James Lick, a California millionaire, bequeathed $60,000 for a monument to Key which now adorns Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and on Aug. 9, 1898, he was further honored by the unveiling of a monument at Frederick, Md., beneath which his remains and those of his wife, Mary Tayloe Key, were placed. In selecting names for the Hall of Fame, New York university, his name was one of the twenty-three in "Class A, Authors and Editors" and received two votes in the election of October, 1900. He is the author of: *Oration in the Capitol of the United States on the Fourth of July, 1831* (1831); *The Power of Literature, and its Connection with Religion: An Oration Delivered at Bristol College, July 23, 1834, before the Philologian Society* (1834); *Poems* (1857); *The Star Spangled Banner* (1861). He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1843.

KEY, John Ross, painter, was born in Hagerstown, Md., July 16, 1837; son of John Ross and Virginia (Ringgold) Key; grandson of Francis Scott and Mary Tayloe (Lloyd) Key, and of Gen. Samuel and —— (Hay) Ringgold. He was educated at Washington, D.C., and studied art in Munich and Paris, 1874-76. On his return to America he opened a studio in Boston, Mass., and in 1883 removed to Chicago, Ill. He exhibited at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876 "The Golden Gate, San Francisco," which received a medal. He also exhibited his "Cloudy Morning, Mt. Lafayette," at the National Academy of Design in 1878. He painted a series of pictures depicting scenes at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., which attracted much attention and which were exhibited in the art gallery of the Illinois state building at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, Omaha, Neb., in 1898. Among his paintings not named above are: *Marblehead Beach; Ochre Point, Newport; A Morning Stroll*, and numerous studies.

KEY, Joseph Staunton, M.E. bishop, was born at La Grange, Ga., July 18, 1829; son of the Rev. Caleb Witt and Martha (Hames) Key, and grandson of the Rev. Joshua Hames. The Keys are of English and Welsh origin. Martin Key married a sister of Lady Jane Grey and from him sprang the American family. Caleb Witt Key was for more than fifty years a Methodist minister in Georgia. Joseph Staunton Key was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; entered the Methodist ministry, and was active as pastor in Georgia until elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in May, 1886. He removed from Georgia to Sherman, Texas, in 1889; visited China and Japan in 1892, and made numerous official visits to Mexico. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., in 1867.

KEYES, Edward Lawrence, physician, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 28, 1843; son of Maj-Gen. Erasmus Darwin and Caroline (Clarke) Keyes. He was graduated from Yale in 1863 and from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1866, and studied in France until 1863. On his return he settled in practice in New York city, and lectured on dermatology in Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1871. He was made professor of dermatology there in 1872, and adjunct professor of surgery in 1875. He was married, April 26, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of Hamilton Loughborough of Washington, D.C. He was a member of the American Academy of Medicine, 1884–92, and was elected a member of various other medical societies. He was connected with Bellevue and Charity hospitals as visiting and consulting surgeon for many years.

KEYES, Emerson Willard, educationist, was born in Jamestown, N.Y., June 30, 1828. His father settled in Jamestown about 1820, where he was an ardent abolitionist and agent for the "underground railroad" in assisting slaves to escape from their masters. Emerson was graduated from the State Normal school in 1848; taught in seminaries and academies in central New York and removed to New York city in 1856. He taught in the evening schools in that city, 1856–57; was deputy superintendent of public instruction for the state of New York, 1857–65, and acting superintendent, 1861–62. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was deputy superintendent of the banking department of the state in 1865; acting superintendent, 1865–66, and bank examiner, 1870–73. He practised law in New York city, 1873–82; was a member of the New York Bar association, and chief clerk of the Brooklyn department of public instruction, 1882–97. He is the author of: *New York Court of Appeals Report* (4 vols., 1866–69); *History of Savings Banks in the United States* (2 vols., 1876–78); *New York Code of Public Instruction* (1879); a treatise on *Principles of Civil Government Exemplified in the State of New York;* and the chapter on "Education" in the Greater New York charter. He died in Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1897.

Peter D. Keyes

KEYES, Erasmus Darwin, soldier, was born at Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810; son of Dr. Justus and Elizabeth (Corey) Keyes; grandson of Edward Keyes of Ashford, Conn.; a descendant in the seventh generation, of Solomon Keyes, who came to Massachusetts Bay colony from England, prior to 1653; and also a descendant of Giles Corey, the hero of one of Longfellow's poems, who was killed for witchcraft in Salem, Mass., about 1692. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1832; served the 3d artillery in Charleston Harbor, S.C., during the nullification troubles, 1832–33; and was promoted 2d lieutenant Aug. 31, 1833. He served on staff duty at the headquarters of the Eastern department, 1833–37; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1836; and was aide-de-camp to General Scott, 1837–41, assisting in removing the Indians of the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi in 1838. He was promoted captain, Nov. 30, 1841, was on duty in Florida, 1842, in garrison at New Orleans, La., in 1842, and at Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1842–44. He was a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1844; was an instructor in artillery and cavalry practice, 1844–48; was in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1849–51, and in the latter year escorted the Indian commissioners in California. He was again in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1851–55; on frontier duty during the Indian hostilities in Washington Territory, 1855–56; in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., 1856–58, and served on the Spokane expedition, Washington Territory, 1858, being engaged in the combats of Four Lakes, Sept. 1, 1858, Spokane Plain, Sept. 5, 1858, and the skirmish on Spokane river, Sept. 8, 1858. He was promoted major of the 1st artillery, Oct. 12, 1858; was in garrison at San Francisco, 1858–59; and was lieutenant-colonel of the staff and military secretary to General Scott, 1860–61. He assisted in organizing the expedition to relieve Fort Pickens, Fla., in April, 1861; was promoted colonel of the 11th infantry, May 14, 1861; and commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He served on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, assisting in forwarding the state quota of volunteers to the front, April to June, 1861, and recruited his regiment at Boston, Mass., June and July, 1861. He was ordered to the front and commanded the 1st brigade in Tyler's 1st division, McDowell's army, at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was in command of defences of Washington, D.C., July 22, 1861 to March 10, 1862; was assigned to McClellan's Army of the Potomac and placed in command of the 4th corps, made up of Couch's and Casey's division, and including the brigades of Peck, Abercrombie, Devins, Naglee, Wessells and Palmer, engaged in the action at Lee's Mills, April 5, 1862; and the siege of Yorktown, with station near New Kent court-house, April 5 to May 4, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, May 5, 1862; was engaged in the skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, May 22, 1862; in the action near Savage's Station, May 24, 1862; the battles of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, Charles City Cross-roads, June 29, 1862, Malvern Hill, July 1–2, 1862; and the skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862, his corps constituting the rear guard of McClellan's army in its transfer from the York to the James river, and he was brevetted brigadier-general in the U.S. army May 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. He continued in command of his corps as part of the Army of the James, Aug. 25, 1862, to July, 1863, being engaged in the raid to the White House, Va., Jan. 7, 1863; in command of an expedition to West Point, Va., May 7, 1863, and in an expedition under Major-General Dix toward Richmond, June and July, 1863. He was accused by General Dix of causing the failure of the expedition, and he made repeated applications for a court-martial to defend himself against the charges made, which were all denied. He served on the board for retiring disabled officers from July 15, 1863, until May 6, 1864, when he resigned from the army and removed to San Francisco, Cal. He was president of the Mexican Gold Mining company, 1867–69, and vice-president of the California Vine Culture society, 1868–72. He was married to Caroline M., daughter of Judge James B. and Eleanor (Fisher) Clarke. He is the author of: *Fifty Years' Observations of Men and Events* (1884), and *The Rear Guard at Malvern Hill* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. II., pp. 43–45). He died at Nice, France, Oct. 15, 1895, and was buried at West Point, N.Y., in 1897.

KEYES, Winfield Scott, mining engineer, was born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1839; son of Maj.-Gen. Erasmus Darwin and Caroline M. (Clarke) Keyes. He was graduated from Yale in 1860, and studied at the School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, 1860–63. He was superintendent of mines, joint inventor of Keyes and Arent's automatic tap for molten metals, and an expert in many important mining suits. He was a member of the board of judges of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and an honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878. He was married, April 25, 1878, to Flora A., daughter of Judge S. C. Hastings of California. He was elected vice-president, and in 1886 president of the board of trustees of the California State Mining bureau; was a member of the executive committee of the California Miners' association, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was a delegate to represent the United States at the international congress of mines and metallurgy at Paris in July, 1900. He is the author of: *Resources of California* (1866); *Resources of Montana* (1868).

KEYSER, Charles Shearer, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1825; son of Joseph and Susan (Shearer) Keyser; grandson of Benjamin and Ann (Nice) Keyser and of Jacob Shearer of Moreland, Pa., and a descendant of Dirck Keyser, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America and settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1688, where he died, Nov. 30, 1714. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, July 17, 1848, and settled in practice in his native city. He enlisted as a private in the 1st troop of the Philadelphia city cavalry in 1861, was attached to the 2d U.S. cavalry under Col. George H. Thomas, and served through the first campaign in the valley of Virginia. He resigned from the service, Feb. 5, 1863, and resumed his law practice. He was master of ceremonies of the celebration held in the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, July 5, 1875; of the congress of authors in Independence Hall, July 2, 1876, and a member of the advisory board of the president of the U.S. Centennial committee for the ceremonies of July 4, 1876. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts in 1856; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1850; the Netherlands society, 1891, and appointed a member of the committee for the restoration of Independence Hall, 1899. He was married, Dec. 6, 1866, to Mrs. Sophronia (MacKay) Norris. He is the author of: *Lemon Hill* (1856); *Memoir of Judge Sharswood* (1867); *Fairmount Park* (1873); *Plan for the Celebration of July 4, 1876* (1873); *Memoir of William H. English* (1880); *Penn's Treaty* (1882); *The Keyser Family* (1889); *Minden Armais* (1892); *The Liberty Bell* (1893); and *Independence Hall* (1895).

KEYSER, Ephraim, sculptor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6, 1850; son of Moses and Betty (Preiss) Keyser, and grandson of Heineman Keyser and of Hirsch and Fanny Preiss. His father came to America from Fritzlar, Germany, in 1832, and his mother came with her parents from Schlichtern, Germany, in 1836, both families settling in Baltimore, Md. He was educated at the Baltimore public schools and pursued his art studies in the Maryland Academy of Arts, 1871–72. He studied in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich, 1872–76, and received from that institution a silver medal for his "Page." He went to Berlin in 1876, where he was a pupil of Albert Wolff, and there modelled his "Psyche," for which he received the Michael-Beer prize, a year's tuition in Rome, Italy, 1876–77. A replica of this statue, in marble, came into possession of the Cincinnati Art museum. He settled in Rome, Italy, in 1877 as a sculptor, but continued to make frequent visits to his home in Baltimore. He was elected, in 1894, professor of sculpture at the Maryland Institute Academy of Fine Arts, Baltimore. His works include: portrait busts of Cardinal Gibbons, Henry Harland, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Sidney Lanier and others, and a monument in bronze of Baron De Kalb, completed in 1886, and which was unveiled in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 18, 1886. He also designed and executed the Arthur memorial in Rural cemetery, Albany, N.Y.; and bronze tablets to Professor Newell in Baltimore, Professor Fay in the Naval academy at Annapolis, and Dr. Rohé in Baltimore. His works include: *The Page; The Pet Falcon; Titania; Ye Old Storye; The Rose: a Duet.*

KEYSER, Peter Dirck, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1835; son of Peter A. and Martha (Eyre) Keyser; grandson of Peter and Catharine (Clemens) Keyser and a descendant of Dirck Keyser, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to Germantown, Pa., in 1688, and of Col. J. Eyre of Kensington, who commanded the Philadelphia artillery during the Revolutionary war. His paternal ancestors were of German origin, and at the time of the Reformation were among the first to accept the doctrines of Martin Luther, in consequence whereof Leonard Keyser was publicly burned at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in August, 1527. Peter D. Keyser was graduated from Delaware college in 1852; studied chemistry in the laboratory of Dr. F. A. Genth in Philadelphia, 1852–54; studied surgery in Germany, and returned to America in 1858. He was married in 1858 to Sallie E., daughter of Jacob Steiner of Philadelphia. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the government service as captain of the 91st Pennsylvania regiment and served in the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign until after the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862. He resigned his commission on account of disability, went to Europe to recuperate, entered the medical department of the University of Munich, and was graduated from Jena, M.D., in 1864. He visited the hospitals of Berlin, Paris and London, and returned to the United States in 1864. He was assistant acting surgeon in the U.S. service and was stationed at the Cuyler hospital, Germantown, Pa., 1864–65. He resigned from the service to accept the position of surgeon in charge of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear hospital, which institution he had founded in 1864. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the medical department of the Philadelphia German society in 1870 and one of the surgeons of the Wells hospital in 1872. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical society, the Pennsylvania Medical society, the American Medical society and the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was a member of the council and vice-president. He was a delegate to the International ophthalmological congress and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He delivered the first course of clinical lectures upon ophthalmology ever given in Philadelphia, 1870–72, and was the author of contributions to the professional periodicals both in Europe and America. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1897.

E. D. Keyes.

KICHLEIN, Peter, soldier, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 8, 1722; son of John Peter Kichlein, who emigrated to America with his son Peter, arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1742. He was possessed of a superior education, and soon acquired a large landed estate within the forks of the Delaware river, afterward the site of Easton, Pa. He secured a position of importance in the community, being appointed a trustee under the Penn government in 1755. He was made a commissioner of Pennsylvania in 1759; colonel of militia in the Indian war, 1762; sheriff of Northampton county, 1762–72; member of the colonial assembly, judge of elections and member of the committee of safety, 1774–76, and colonel of Pennsylvania riflemen in 1776. He distinguished himself at Martanse Pass in the battle of Long Island, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, but not until his 1000 Pennsylvania-German riflemen had, by leaving over half their number dead upon the field, made possible the masterly retreat of Washington and prevented a total rout and capture of the American army. The brave leader and his surviving companions were imprisoned in the British prison ships on the Jersey shore, where they suffered untold agony until exchanged, when they dragged their emaciated bodies back to their Pennsylvania homes, or to the Reformed church on Pomfret street, Easton, which was thrown open for the sick and wounded soldiers. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Pennsylvania; first chief burgess of Easton, Pa., brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia and ruling elder of the German Reformed church. He was married twice, and his wife Margaretta (born Dec. 10, 1720, died, Feb. 20, 1766), was the mother of Lieut. Peter Kichlein, who served in the battle of Long Island, and escaped when his father was captured; and the maternal grandmother of the Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman (q.v.). General Kichlein died at Easton, Pa., Nov. 27, 1789.

KIDDER, Daniel Parish, author and editor, was born at Darien, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1815. He attended Hamilton college, N.Y., 1833–34; was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1836 and the same year was a teacher in Amenia seminary. He joined the Genesee conference of the M.E. church and was stationed at Rochester, N.Y., 1837–39. He went to Brazil as a missionary and Bible distributer in 1839 and returned to the United States in 1841. He joined the New Jersey conference and was stationed at Paterson, N.J., 1841–42; at Trenton, N.J., 1842–43, and was corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union and editor of Sunday-school publications and tracts, 1844–56, residing in New York city. He travelled in Europe, making special observations upon Sunday-schools and religious education, 1852–53; was professor of practical theology in Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., 1856–71; member of the General Centenary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1865, and professor of practical theology in Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J., 1871–81, when he removed to Evanston, Ill. He received the degree of D.D. from McKendree university, 1851, and from Wesleyan university, 1855, and the degree of LL.D. from Grant university, Athens, Tenn., 1883. He is the author of: *Mormonism and the Mormons* (1842); *Demonstration of the Necessity of Abolishing a Constrained Clerical Celibacy* (1844); *Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil* (1845); *Brazil and the Brazilians* (1857); *Treatise on Homiletics* (1864); *The Christian Pastorate* (1871); *Helps to Prayer* (1874), and many reports and Sunday-school books. He died at Evanston, Ill., July 23, 1891.

KIDDER, David, representative, was born in Dresden, Maine, Dec. 8, 1787. He was given a classical education by private tutors. He studied law and settled in practice in Bloomfield, removing in 1817 to Skowhegan, and in 1821 to Norridgewock. He was attorney for Somerset county, 1811–23; a representative in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–27; returned to Skowhegan in 1827, and was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1829. He was an editorial contributor to the *Somerset County Journal*. He died at Skowhegan, Maine, Nov. 1, 1860.

KIDDER, Frederic, author, was born in New Ipswich, N.H., April 16, 1804; son of Isaiah and Hepsey (Jones) Kidder; grandson of Col. Reuben Kidder and of Jonas Jones; great-grandson of Capt. Ephraim Jones, of Concord, Mass., and a descendant of James Kidder, who came from Sussex, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1650. His father, a pioneer cotton manufacturer in New Hampshire, died April 28, 1811. Frederic was educated at the academy in his native town, in the school of Gen. James Poole, of Hanover, and at the preparatory department of Dartmouth college. He returned home in 1821, and in 1822–26 was clerk in a store in Boston. He opened a store in Wilmington, N.C., in 1826, in company with his brother as F. and E. Kidder and returned to his mother's home in Cambridge, Mass., in 1834. He was in the West India trade, Boston, Mass., with B. F. Copeland, 1835–52; engaged in business in New York city in partnership with James R. Gilmore, 1854–56; again in Boston with B. F. Copeland, 1856–61, and alone, 1861–69. He was married, Jan. 12, 1841, to Harriet Maria, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Mixer) Hagar, of Cambridge, Mass., and after 1856 resided in Melrose, where he helped to establish the public library and to build the Unitarian church. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society and its treasurer and member of its publishing committee, 1851–55. He is the author of: *History of New Ipswich, 1735–1852* (with A. A. Gould, 1852); *The Expedition of Capt. John Lovewell* (1865); *Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution* (1867); *History of the 1st N.H. Regiment in the War of the Revolution* (1868); *History of the Boston Massacre* (1870); *Memorial of the Jones Family* (MS.) and various pamphlets. He died in Melrose, Mass., Dec. 19, 1885.

KIDDER, Henry Purkitt, banker, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1823; son of Thomas and Clarissa (Purkitt) Kidder, and grandson of John and Mary Kidder; and a descendant of James Kidder, born in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, 1626, who appears in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay colony, as early as 1650 as the husband of Anna, daughter of Elder Francis Moore. Their son

Samuel (1666–1724) married Sarah Griggs, and their son Thomas, born, 1686, married Mrs. Lydia (Prentice) Cooper, and had eleven children. Henry Purkitt Kidder was educated in the English high school, Boston; was clerk in a grocery store in Boston, 1838–39; was employed with the Boston and Worcester railroad, 1839–43, and in the banking office of Nathaniel Thayer, 1843–58, and was in partnership with Mr. Thayer, 1858–65. In 1865 he established the banking-house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. In 1886 the house became the agents of the Baring Brothers of London, England. Mr. Kidder was president of the Children's Mission and of the Adams Nervine asylum; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a founder of the Boston Art club; chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Union; state trustee of the Massachusetts General hospital; a trustee and treasurer of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from its organization; an overseer of Harvard, 1881–86, and president of the American Unitarian association. He was twice married: first to Caroline W. Archbald, of Hopkinton, Mass., and they had three sons: Henry T., Charles Archbald and Nathaniel Thayer; and secondly, in 1883 to Elizabeth Huidekoper of Meadville, Pa., who survived him. He died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1886.

KIDDER, Wellington Parker, inventor, was born at Norridgewock, Maine, Feb. 19, 1853; son of Wellington and Annie (Winslow) Kidder, and grandson of Isaac Kidder and of the Rev. Howard Winslow. His father, a farmer, invented several improvements in farming implements. Wellington attended the district school, and for three years the Eaton preparatory school in Norridgewock. In 1868, when but fifteen years old, he patented through Clifford, patent attorney, an improvement in rotary steam engines. A few years later the superintendent of the locomotive repair shops of Portland, Maine, sought to obtain a patent for the same invention. He studied applied mechanics and drawing in Boston, Mass., 1869–1874. In 1874 he became interested in printing presses and he invented a web automatic adjustable printing press, which received a diploma from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics association in 1878. The Kidder press came into general use, being especially adapted to job printing and to printing and consecutively numbering railroad and other tickets from a continuous roll. He made numerous improvements in printing presses, including intermittent web feeding, also a system of machinery for bending and finishing electro-plates. He was married, Sept. 4, 1878, to Emma Louise, daughter of Francis and Louisa (Axtel) Hinckley, of Malden, Mass. In 1880 he incorporated the Kidder Press Manufacturing company and was its secretary, treasurer and mechanical engineer till 1894. He invented the "Franklin" and "Wellington" typewriting machines and became president of the Wellington Typewriter company. The Wellington was patented and sold as the "Empire" in over twenty foreign countries, and was manufactured in the United States, Canada and Germany. He is the inventor of a noiseless writing machine called the "Silent," adapted to rapid manifolding work and substituting for the resounding blow, a quiet pressure by leverage, as in a printing press. In 1898, after several months spent in France, Germany and England, and a thorough investigation of the subject in the United States, he invented important improvements in automobiles and in heavy motor trucking vehicles, manufactured by the Kidder Motor Vehicle company, of New Haven, Conn., for which company Mr. Kidder became consulting engineer in January, 1900. His invention covered the direct spring-mounted gear, eliminating the chain and sprocket wheel.

KIDDLE, Henry, educator, was born in Bath, England, in 1824. He was brought to America by his parents in 1833 and in 1837 began to teach in the public schools under the old public-school society. In 1841 he became principal of the first public school established by that society. He took up the study of law in the office of Samuel J. Tilden, in connection with his duties as principal, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was appointed assistant to the city superintendent Samuel Randall in 1849 and in 1870 left the principalship of the Saturday Normal school to become Mr. Randall's successor. In 1879 he embraced the Spiritualistic faith and the same year, on May 22, offered his resignation to the board of education, which was accepted by a narrow majority in September. He afterward devoted himself to lecturing on Spiritualism and compiling school text-books. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1854, and was made an officer of the French Academy by the University of France. He is the author of: *Spiritual Communications* (1879); *Kiddle's Elementary Physics; Outlines of Astronomy; Brown's Grammar; Dictionary of Education;* a series of educational text-books, and a series of readers. He compiled, in conjunction with Professor Schem, *Encyclopedia of Education* (1876). He died in New York city, Sept. 25, 1891.

KIDWELL, Zedekiah, representative, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 4, 1814. His father was a surveyor. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical college, M.D., in 1839 and practised medicine, 1839–49. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of that year. He was a representative in the state legislature for several terms ; a presidential elector in 1852 and a representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57. He was a commissioner from the third district to superintend the public works of the state and held office under the Confederate States government as a department clerk in Richmond. He died in Fairmount, Va., April 27, 1872.

KIEFER, Andrew Robert, representative, was born at Marienborn, near Mainz on the Rhine, Germany, May 25, 1836 ; son of Adam and Elizabeth (Bingel) Kiefer. He immigrated to the United States in 1849 and settled in St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, where he was elected clerk in the legislature in 1860. In 1861 he organized and commanded a German-American company in the 2d Minnesota volunteer infantry ; was appointed provost-marshal in 1863, and commissioned colonel of the 32d Minnesota militia regiment in 1864. He served as representative from the 24th district in the state legislature in 1864, was elected clerk of the district courts in 1878 ; was Republican representative from the fourth district in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97, and mayor of St. Paul, 1898–1900.

KIEFER, Hermann, physician, was born at Sulzburg, Baden, Germany, Nov. 19, 1825 ; son of Dr. Conrad and Friederike (Schweyokert) Kiefer. He was educated at the lyceums of Freiburg and Carlsruhe, 1839–44 ; studied medicine at the universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg, Prague and Vienna, 1844–49, and was graduated from Carlsruhe in May, 1849. Because of his active part in the revolutions of 1848–49 he was forced to leave the country in July, 1849. He removed to the United States and settled as a physician and surgeon at Detroit, Mich., in October, 1849. He was married, July 21, 1850, to Francisca Kehle of Bonndorf, Baden, Germany. He was a member of the Detroit board of education, 1866–67 ; a Republican presidential elector in 1872 ; a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876 ; a member of the commission of the public library, 1882–83, and U.S. consul at Stettin, Germany, 1883–85. He was appointed a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan in 1889. in place of Moses W. Field, deceased, and elected in 1893 for a term of eight years. He was elected a member of the Michigan State Medical association, the American Medical association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Historical association. He is the author of consular reports on American trade, the government of Germany and labor in Europe.

KIEFFER, Moses, educator, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., May 5, 1814 ; son of Christian and Mary (Poorman) Kieffer. He was graduated from Marshall college in 1838 ; entered the ministry of the German Reformed church, and was pastor at Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, Pa., 1839–43, and of the First Reformed church at Hagerstown, Md., 1843–50. He removed to Reading, Pa., in 1850, where he founded and built the Second Reformed church and was pastor there until 1855. He was president of Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, 1855–63 ; professor in the theological department of the college, 1855–68, and pastor of churches : at Sandusky, Ohio, 1868 ; Chambersburg, 1869–71 ; Greencastle, 1871–74, and Gettysburg, 1874–87. In July, 1887, he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was a missionary, and where the "Dr. Kieffer Memorial Church" was built to his memory. He had charge of the publications of the German Reformed church, 1848–63. He received the degree of D.D. He was married May 5, 1840, at Emmitsburg, Md., to Catharine Ann, daughter of George Smith, and of their sons : the Rev. Augustus Rauch Keiffer was a graduate of Hiedelberg college, 1860, and settled in Bradford, Pa., and George Smith Keiffer settled in Baltimore, Md. He married secondly, during his residence in Sandusky, Ohio, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Barney, who survived him. He died in Sandusky, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1888.

KIEHLE, David Litchard, educator, was born in Dansville, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1837 ; son of James and Elizabeth (Litchard) Kiehle and grandson of Abraham Kiehle and of John Litchard. His first ancestor in America emigrated from Germany in the eighteenth century and settled in Lehigh county, Pa. David attended the State normal school at Albany, N.Y., in 1856, and was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and from the Union Theological seminary in 1865. He was married, July 17, 1863, to Mary Gilman. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1865, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Preston, Minn., 1865–75 ; county superintendent of schools in Fillmore county, Minn., 1869–75 ; president of the State normal school at St. Cloud, Minn., 1875–81 ; state superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota, 1881–93, and was elected professor of pedagogy in the University of Minnesota in 1893 and president of the department of superintendence of the National Educational association in 1894. His son, Frederick A. Kiehle, was graduated M.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1901. Professor Kiehle received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1887.

KILBOURNE, Charles Evans, soldier, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1844 ; son of Lincoln and Jane (Evans) Kilbourne ; grandson of Col. James and Cythnia (Goodale) Kilbourne, and a descendant of Thomas Kilbourne, who came to America in 1635. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, June 18, 1866. He served with the regiment in garrison at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Yerba Buena island, Cal., 1866–67, and on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., from February to October, 1867. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1868; was under instruction at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., 1869–70, and was an honor graduate of the school in 1870. He was with his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and at Fort Stevens, Ore., from May, 1870, to September, 1871; acting signal officer at Fort Whipple, Va., September, 1871, to August, 1876, and instructor of the signal corps, 1872–76. He was appointed assistant to the chief signal officer of the army, in August, 1876, and on duty at the signal office, Washington, D.C., 1876–84. He joined his regiment at Newport Barracks, Ky., in March, 1884; was stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., from June, 1885, to July, 1887, and was professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State university, 1887–90. He was appointed captain in the signal corps, Dec. 20, 1890; major in the pay department, Nov. 6. 1893; served at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1 to May 25, 1894; Santa Fé, N.M., May 28 to Oct. 31, 1891; Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 4, 1894, to Nov. 28, 1895; Portland, Ore., Nov. 29, 1895, to May 12, 1898; joined the expedition to the Philippine islands at San Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1898; arrived at Manila bay, July 25, 1898; was auditor of public accounts, Philippine Islands, Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, 1898; treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago and Island of Guam, Oct. 11, 1898, to Nov. 22, 1899, and on Dec. 28, 1899, was returned to duty at San Francisco, Cal.

KILBOURNE, James, representative, was born in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1770. He was a poor boy and supported himself by working on a farm and serving as a clerk in a store. Through the instruction of the Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold he prepared for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and he was made deacon in 1800 and ordained priest the same year by Bishop Jarvis. He was sent as a missionary and land agent for a company of forty immigrants desirous of settling in Ohio, and purchased 16,000 acres of land, the site of Worthington, and established St. John's parish. He organized missions and laid the foundation for the future diocese of Ohio. He retired from the ministry in 1804, and was appointed a civil magistrate of the newly-admitted state and an officer of the state militia, gaining the rank of colonel. In 1805 he became surveyor of public lands, and as such laid out the city of Sandusky. He was a trustee of Ohio university, 1804–20; one of fourteen trustees to fix a site for Miami university in 1809; a trustee and president of the corporation of Worthington college, 1812–27, and a supporter of Bishop Chase in founding the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Ohio, known as Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio, in 1827. He was appointed by President Madison in 1812 one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between the public lands and the Virginia reservation, and was a representative from Ohio in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. While in congress he drew up a bill proposing the donation of lands to actual settlers in the northwest. He invested his fortune in establishing factories for the manufacture of woollens for the army, and continued them at a loss of all his capital, 1812–20. He then engaged in surveying. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1823–24 and 1838–39; president of the state convention of 1839 to lay the corner-stone of the capitol at Columbus and of the Whig state convention of 1840, and assessor for Franklin county, 1839–45. He was married, Nov. 8, 1789, to Lucy, daughter of John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, and secondly, in 1808, to Mrs. Cynthia (Goodale) Barnes, daughter of Dr. L. Goodale, of Worthington, Ohio. His son, Lincoln, was a leading merchant of Columbus, Ohio, and Lincoln's son, Col. James, became prominent in banking and railroad affairs, held various important local positions in Columbus, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892, 1896 and 1900. James Kilbourne, Sr., died in Worthington, Ohio, April 9, 1850.

KILBOURNE, John, publisher, was born in Berlin, Conn., Aug. 7, 1787. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813. He joined his uncle, the Rev. James Kilbourne, in his colony, located at Worthington, Ohio, where he was principal of Worthington college for several years. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Columbus, Ohio, and later entered the book publishing business there. He compiled and published: a *Gazetteer of Vermont* and a *Gazetteer of Ohio* (1817); a map of Ohio; a volume of *Public Documents Concerning the Ohio Canals* (1832), and a *School Geography* (1833). He died at Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1833.

KILBOURNE, Payne Kenyon, author, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 26, 1815; son of Chauncey and Hannah C. (Kenyon) Kilbourne; grandson of Giles and Chloe (Munger) Kilbourne, of Litchfield, and of Payne Kenyon, of Moreau, Saratoga county, N.Y., and a descendant of Thomas Kilbourne, of Cambridge, England, who embarked with his family in the ship *Increase* from London, England, April 15, 1635, and on their arrival in New England settled in Wethersfield, Conn. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and having mastered the rudiments, entered journalism and assisted in publishing a literary paper in Hartford, Conn. He was proprietor and editor of the Litchfield, Conn., *Inquirer*, 1845–53, and was private secretary to Gov. Alexander H. Holley in 1857. He was married, Aug. 3, 1842, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Warren Cone, of Norfolk, Conn. He is the author of: *The Skeptic and Other Poems* (1843); *History of the Kilbourne Family from 1635* (1845); *Biographical History of Litchfield County* (1851); *Sketches and Chronicles of the Town of Litchfield* (1859); appendices to Hollister's *History of Connecticut* (1855). He died in Litchfield, Conn., July 19, 1859.

KILBURN, Charles Lawrence, soldier, was born at Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., Aug. 9, 1819; son of Ira and Sally (Ross) Kilburn; grandson of David and Lydia (Wells) Kilburn, and a descendant of Thomas Kilburn who came from London, England, April 15, 1635. He was appointed from Pennsylvania to the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1838, and was graduated and brevetted 2d lieutenant of the 1st artillery, July 1, 1842. He was transferred to the 3d artillery, July 10, 1843, promoted 2d lieutenant, June 27, 1844; brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey; promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; brevetted captain, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista; promoted captain and made commissary of subsistence, Sept. 13, 1853; promoted major, May 11, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 9, 1863; and made assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, June 29, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the civil war. During the civil war he disbursed, it is said, more than $80,000,000 to the account of the government without once having his records questioned. After the war he was chief of the commissary, Department of the Atlantic and later of the Department of the Pacific, until retired through age limit, May 20, 1882. He was married to Mary Walcott, who survived him. He died at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1899.

KILDAHL, John Nathan, educator, was born in Norway, Jan. 4, 1857; son of Johan and Nicoline (Buvarp) Kildahl, and grandson of Nils and Malena Kildahl, and of Anders and Paulina (Vengstad) Buvarp. He came to America in 1866; was graduated at Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, in 1879, and studied theology at Madison, Wis. He was married, July 11, 1882, to Bertha Soine. He became a minister of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America in 1882, serving a congregation at Holden, Minn., 1882–89; and was pastor of the Bethlehem church of Chicago, Ill., 1889–99; this being the most prominent congregation of the United Norwegian Lutheran church of that city. In 1899 he was elected president of St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn., as successor to the Rev. Thorbjorn N. Mohn.

KILGO, John Carlisle, educator, was born at Laurens, S.C., July 22, 1861; son of James T. and Catherine (Mason) Kilgo; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Kilgo and of Washington and Rebecca (Wyrick) Mason, and a descendant of Isaac Kilgo, and the Virginia family of Masons. He was a student at Wofford college, Spartanburg, S.C., and received the A.M. degree in 1892, but was not regularly graduated. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1882, was an agent for Wofford college, 1889–94, professor of philosophy there, 1890–94, and in 1894 was elected president of Trinity college, N. C. He received the honorary degree of DD. from Wofford and Randolph-Macon colleges in 1895.

KILGORE, Constantine Buckley, representative, was born in Newman, Ga., Feb. 20, 1835. He removed with his parents to Rusk county, Texas, in 1846, and attended the public school and an academy. He enlisted in the 10th Texas regiment in the Confederate army and served as private, orderly sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain, and in 1862 was made adjutant-general of Eaton's brigade, Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and was captured and confined as a prisoner of war in Fort Delaware, during the year 1864. He was admitted to the bar after the war and settled in practice at Willspoint, Texas. He was elected justice of the peace in Rusk county, in 1869, was a member of the Texas constitutional convention in 1875, and was a presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880. He was elected to the state senate for four years in 1884, and in 1885 was chosen president of that body for two years. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1886, on his election as Democratic representative from the third Texas district to the 50th congress, and he was re-elected to the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, serving 1887–95. He was appointed U.S. judge for the southern district of Indian Territory, in March, 1895. He died at Ardmore, Ind. Ty., Sept. 23, 1897.

KILGORE, Daniel, representative, was born in Virginia. He removed to Cadiz, Ohio; was a state senator, 1828–32; and was elected a representative from Ohio in the 23d congress in place of H. H. Leavitt, resigned, taking his seat, Dec. 1, 1834. He was re-elected to the 24th and 25th congresses, but resigned in July, 1838, by reason of a toast given at a 4th of July dinner at Cadiz written by Edwin M. Stanton, but offered by another, the toast being "The Nineteenth district not properly represented." He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1851.

KILGORE, David, representative, was born in Harrison county, Ky., April 3, 1804. His father settled in Indiana in 1819, making his home in Franklin county. David was admitted to the bar in 1830, and settled in practice in Yorktown, Delaware county. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1833–38; president judge of his judicial circuit, 1839–44; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; representative in the state legislature and speaker of the house, 1855; representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; and a delegate to the National Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He was familiarly known as the "Delaware chief." He died at Yorktown, Ind., in 1900.

KILLEBREW, Joseph Buckner, educationist, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 29, 1831; son of Bryan Whitfield and Elizabeth (Ligon) Smith Killebrew; grandson of Buckner and Mary (Whitfield) Killebrew and of Mathew and Judith (Pleasants) Ligon, and great-grandson of Joseph Ligon, a member of the Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war, who was wounded at Guilford C.H., March 15, 1781. The Whitfields came to Virginia from the Isle of Wight, and the Killebrews (Killegrew) from England about 1690. They both removed first to North Carolina and thence to Tennessee in 1795. The Ligons removed from Halifax county, Va., to Tennessee, in 1814. Joseph Buckner Killebrew was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1856, A.M. 1859, studied law, 1856–58, and became a planter near Clarksville, Tenn., in 1858. He was married in 1857 to Mary Catharine Wimberly and had four sons and two daughters. He entered journalism in 1871 as part owner and an editor of the *Union and American*, Nashville. He also edited the *Rural Sun*, Nashville, 1872–73; was commissioner and secretary of the Tennessee bureau of education, 1872–81; secretary of the National Agricultural association, and state commissioner of agriculture, statistics and mines, 1871–81; agent of the Peabody education fund: state superintendent of public instruction and originator of the liberal public school law of Tennessee. He had charge of the department of minerals and woods in the Atlanta exposition, 1895, and the same year was made industrial commissioner of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1878, and was elected president of the Industrial League of Tennessee. He published reports covering the agricultural and educational history of Tennessee during a formative period, and served as an editor on the *Standard Dictionary* (1890–93), and prepared *Resources of Tennessee* and *The Culture and Curing of Tobacco* for the 10th U.S. census report.

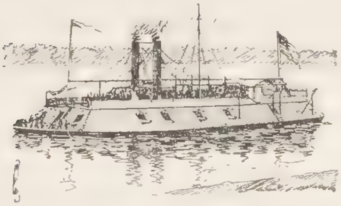
KILLINGER, John Weinland, representative, was born in Annville, Pa., Sept. 18, 1824; son of John and Fanny (Sherzer) Killinger. His ancestors, who were Germans, obtained grants of land from the sons of William Penn. His father was a state senator. John W. Killinger was graduated at Franklin and Marshall college, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846. He studied law with Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster, Pa., and practised in Lebanon county, Pa., 1846–86. He was district attorney, 1848–49; editor of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, 1849–50; a representative in the state legislature, 1850–51; state senator, 1854–57; delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856; a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63; assessor of internal revenues, 1864–66; representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75, and in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81. He was an incorporator of the Lebanon Valley railroad and of the Valley national bank, and was engaged in iron manufacturing. He was married, Nov. 25, 1851, to Mary A. Hittell, of Ohio, and their sons, Charles Hittell (Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, 1874), and John Weinland (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1886), succeeded to his banking and railroad business. He died in Lebanon, Pa., June 30, 1896.

KILPATRICK, Hugh Judson, soldier, was born in Deckertown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1836. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, May 6, 1861, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. artillery. He was commissioned a captain in the 5th N.Y. volunteers, May 9, 1861, and on the same day was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 1st U.S. artillery in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., May 9, 1861. He was severely wounded in the action at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and was on sick leave of absence, June and July, 1861. Upon his return to the army, he was detailed on recruiting service, Aug. 1–14, 1861; organized a regiment of volunteer cavalry and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 25, 1861. He was appointed additional aide-de-camp to Gen. James H. Lane and prepared to accompany him on the Texas expedition as chief of artillery with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but upon the expedition being abandoned he returned to his regiment at Arlington, Va., in February, 1862. He participated in the skirmishes near Falmouth, Va., April 16, 1862; the movement to Thoroughfare Gap in May, raids on the Virginia Central railroad in July, skirmishes at Carmel church, July 23, 1862, and during the Northern Virginia campaign, in skirmishes at Brandy Station, Freedman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket, and in the second battle of Manassas. He was given command of a cavalry brigade in the expedition to Leesburg, Va., Sept. 19, 1862; was promoted colonel of 2d N.Y. volunteer cavalry, Dec. 6, 1862, and participated in the Rappahannock campaign, being engaged in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond, April–May, 1863, and the battle at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, June 13, 1863, and commanded a cavalry brigade and division in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the actions at Aldie, Va., June 17, Middlebury, June 19, and Upperville, June 21, the battles of Hanover, Pa., June 30, Hunterstown, July 2, and Gettysburg, July 3, and in pursuit of the enemy, July 4–15. He was brevetted major, June 17, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Aldie, Va., and lieutenant-colonel, July 3, 1863, for services at Gettysburg. He commanded a cavalry division in the Central Virginia campaign and engaged in the expedition to Hartwood church for the purpose of destroying the Confederate gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance* in the Rappahannock, Aug. 14, 1863; the action at Culpeper, September 13, skirmish at Somerville ford, September 15, reconnoissance to Liberty Mills, September 20–24, movement to Centreville, Octtober 12–18, and in the action at Gainesville, October 19. He participated in the action at Ashland, Va., May 1, 1864, and in many skirmishes, and was in command of the 3d cavalry division, Army of the Cumberland, in the invasion of Georgia, being engaged at the action at Ringgold, April 29, 1864, and in the operations about Dalton, Ga., May 7–13, 1864. He was severely wounded at the battle of Reseca, May 13, 1864, and obliged to retire from active service for two months. He was brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Reseca, Ga. Upon his return to the army he guarded Sherman's communications, and raided and took part in several heavy skirmishes with the Confederates. He was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to the 1st U.S. artillery, Nov. 30, 1864. During the invasion of the Carolinas, he commanded a cavalry division and engaged in the action at Salkehatchie, S.C., February 3, near Aiken, S.C., February 11, Monroe's Crossroads, N.C., March 10, near Raleigh, N.C., April 12, and at Morrisville, N.C., April 13, 1865. He was in command of the 3d division of the cavalry corps, military division of the Mississippi, April to June, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Fayetteville, N.C., and major-general for services during the campaign in the Carolinas, March 13, 1865. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, June 18, 1865; resigned his volunteer commission, Jan. 1, 1866, and his commission as captain in the regular army in 1867. He was U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili, 1865–68; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative from New Jersey to the 47th congress in 1880, and in 1881 was reappointed U.S. minister to Chili by President Garfield. He died in Santiago, Chili, Dec. 4, 1881, and his remains were brought to the United States and buried at West Point, N.Y., in October, 1887.

KILPATRICK, James Hall Tanner, pioneer Baptist, was born in Iredell county, N.C., July 24, 1788; son of Andrew and Jane (Nichols) Kilpatrick, and a descendant of the Scotch covenanters. His immediate ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and emigrated to the Jersey settlements about 1700. He received a classical education and taught school in Louisiana, where he volunteered in the army of General Jackson, taking part in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. He married his first wife, Sarah Adaline Tanner, in Louisiana in 1816, and joined the Baptist church at Cheneyville in 1817. His wife died in 1820, and he returned to North Carolina, preaching in that state and in Robertsville, S.C. He removed to Burke county, Ga., where, on June 22, 1822, he was married to Harriet Eliza Jones. He at once joined the Hephzibah association, and became pastor of churches within that body. He gave the land on which the Hephzibah high school was built and assisted in raising $2500, which secured the Josiah Penfield legacy of a like amount, which was the foundation of Mercer university. He was a member of the convention that met in 1839 at Richland, Twiggs county, to amend the charter of Mercer university, and was elected a member of the first board of trustees. He was known as a champion of missionary and temperance endeavors in the Baptist denomination and lived to see his views quite generally adopted. He died at Hephzibah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1869.

KILPATRICK, James Hines, clergyman, was born in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1833; the youngest son of the Rev. James Hall Tanner and Harriet Eliza (Jones) Kilpatrick. He was graduated at Mercer university, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and was ordained as pastor of White Plains, Ga., Baptist church, in 1854, also having the charge of neighboring churches in Greene and Hancock counties. He was elected a member, and for many years moderator, of the Georgia Baptist association; and also served as vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention, president of the Georgia Baptist state convention, trustee of Mercer university, and trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. He lectured on theology before the classes of the theological department of Mercer university. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer university in 1882. He contributed many articles for the *Christian Index* and published numerous sermons and addresses.

KILPATRICK, Washington Lafayette, educator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1829; eldest son of the Rev. James Hall Tanner and Harriet Eliza (Jones) Kilpatrick. He was graduated at Mercer university, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and was licensed to preach at Penfield, Ga., 1850, and ordained in 1852, when he began his ministry to churches in the Hephzibah association. Chiefly through his instrumentality, the Hephzibah high school was established in 1861, and he was its principal, 1866–76; and pastor of churches, 1852–96. He organized the Walker Colored association in 1868 and the Georgia Baptist Historical society, of which he was president, 1878. He was elected a trustee of Mercer university in 1869 and president of the board in 1887. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer in 1882. He also served as moderator of Hephzibah association and vice-president of the Foreign Mission board for Georgia. He is the author of *History of Hephzibah Association* (1894). He died in Hephzibah, Ga., Aug 3, 1896.



U.S.S. MOUND CITY.

KILTY, Augustus Henry, naval officer, was born in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25, 1807. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy from Maryland, July 4, 1821, served on the *Franklin*, 1821–27, and was ordered to the frigate *Constellation*, West India squadron, in 1827. He was promoted passed midshipman, April 28, 1832; lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1837; was ordered to the sloop *John Adams*, of the East India squadron, in 1840; the frigate *Columbus*, Mediterranean squadron, 1843; the frigate *United States*, 1847; served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1848; on board the receiving ship *New York*, 1850; in naval rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., 1851; and on board the receiving ship *New York*, 1855. He was commissioned commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and commanded the naval rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., 1860–61. He commanded the *Mound City*, one of the vessels of the Mississippi flotilla, 1861–62, and was with Flag-Officer Foote in nearly all of his actions with the Confederate forts and gunboats. He commanded the White River expedition, made up of the ironclads *Mound City*, flagship, and *St. Louis*, the wooden gunboats *Conestoga* and *Tyler*, and the 46th Indiana volunteers, Col. G. A. Fitch. The expedition proceeded up the river to St. Charles, where on July 17, 1862, he had an engagement with the enemy, capturing Fort St. Charles. A thirty-two pound shot caused the explosion of the steam drum of the *Mound City*, and eighty-two of her crew perished in the casemate, forty-three were killed in the water or drowned and twenty-five seriously wounded, including Commander Kilty, who was sent at once to Memphis, and had his left arm amputated. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862; was on ordnance duty, 1863–64; commanded the ironclad *Roanoke* in the North Atlantic squadron, 1864–65, and was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866. He commanded the Norfolk navy yard, 1866–69, and was retired in 1870, with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1879.

A S Kimball

KIMBALL, Amos Samuel, soldier, was born in Lawrence, N.Y., July 14, 1840; son of James and Sophia (Taft) Kimball, and grandson of Amos Kimball. He was graduated at the State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., in 1859, and in November, 1861, was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 98th New York volunteer infantry. He served with the Army of the Potomac to November, 1862, participating in McClellan's peninsula campaign; with General Hunter in the Carolinas to March, 1863, being present at the first bombardment of Charleston, S.C.; and serving in North Carolina with Heckman's brigade to June, 1863, and as acting quartermaster at Roanoke Island, N.C., to April, 1864, where he brought 2000 negroes through the Confederate lines to the island. He was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, April 7, 1864, and was in charge of water transportation at Fort Monroe, Va., to September, 1864, where he outfitted Butler's expedition to Bermuda Hundred and Terry's expedition to Fort Fisher. He volunteered his services and was ordered to Newbern, N.C., where the yellow fever was epidemic and had stricken every officer of the quartermaster's department, and where he became ill with the plague. He served as chief quartermaster at Newbern till April, 1865, when he was ordered to New York as assistant to the depot quartermaster, was brevetted captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel by the state and appointed major of volunteers by brevet and assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, U.S.A. From August, 1866, to April, 1867, he was in charge of the depot and chief quartermaster of the Middle military department, Baltimore, Md. He had charge of Sheridan's base of supplies in the Indian campaign of 1868–69; was quartermaster, Department of Arizona, and field quartermaster with General Miles in the campaign against Geronimo in 1887; was chief quartermaster of various military departments, 1887–97, and in March, 1897, was assigned to the charge of the general depot of the quartermaster's department in New York city. During the Spanish war of 1898 he distributed over $8,000,000 in four months, purchased and distributed to the army in the field 100,000 uniforms in twenty days, and purchased and shipped to Tampa, Fla., fifteen car-loads of intrenching tools in thirty-six hours. His duties included transportation of troops, purchase and distribution of supplies and the purchase and charter of transport vessels. On Nov. 13, 1898, he was promoted assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, U.S.A.

KIMBALL, Arthur Lalanne, educator, was born at Succasunna Plains, N.J., Oct. 16, 1856; son of Horace and Mary (Fisher) Kimball, and grandson of James Kimball of Newburyport, Mass., and of the Rev. Samuel and Alice (Cogswell) Fisher. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1881; was a fellow in science there, 1881–82, and a fellow at Johns Hopkins university in 1882. He carried on experiments, in 1883–84, under Professor Rowland at Johns Hopkins for determining the unit of electrical resistance, under an appropriation made by the U.S. government, and received from that institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1884. He was married in 1884 to Lucilla P. Scribner, of Plainfield, N.J. He was an associate and an associate professor of physics at Johns Hopkins, 1884–91, and was elected professor of physics at Amherst college, Mass., in 1891. He is the author of: *Physical Properties of Gases* (1890), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

KIMBALL, Arthur Richmond, librarian, was born in Concord, N.H., Jan. 29, 1862; son of William H. and Sarah M. (Cate) Kimball; grandson of Richard and Margaret (Ferrin) Kimball and of Capt. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Cate; and a descendant of Richard Kimball (1595–1675), who emigrated from England, April 10, 1634, and was made a freeman in Watertown, Mass, in 1635. He was educated at the public schools and the Moses Woolson private school, at Concord. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1889, but never practised. He was state librarian of New Hampshire, 1890–95; cataloguer and classifier of the state library, 1895–97; New York regents' examiner for New Hampshire, and upon the organization of the New Hampshire Library association in 1890, he was made secretary, serving until January, 1897. He was also chosen a member of the New Hampshire free public library commission, and of the American Library association in 1890. He was appointed an assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, under its enlarged administration preparatory to the occupancy of the new building, September, 1897; and was given the special work of the organization of an order division, March, 1898. Upon the passage of the act of congress establishing an order division in permanent form, April, 1900, he received the appointment as chief of that division. He is the author of various contributions to newspapers and of bibliographical work of local importance, which appeared in various reports of the state library.

KIMBALL, Edgar Allen, soldier, was born in Pembroke, N.H., Jan. 3, 1822. He became a printer in the office of the *Baptist Register* at Concord, N.H., and from there went to Woodstock, Vt., working in the office of the *Spirit of the Age*, a Democratic paper, of which he later became owner and editor. On the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was commissioned captain in the 9th U.S. infantry, April 9, 1847. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, and distinguished himself at Chapultepec by scaling the walls of the stronghold, and after cutting down the flag that floated from the citadel, with the assistance of Maj. Thomas L. Seymour, he received the surrender of the castle. After the cessation of hostilities he opened communication with Vera Cruz, and on his return to the City of Mexico he acted as paymaster of the departing troops, and was himself mustered out at Fort Adams, R.I., Aug. 26, 1848. He accepted a position on the New York *Herald*, and was appointed weigher in the New York custom-house by President Pierce in 1853. In 1861 he was commissioned major of the 9th New York volunteers, better known as Hawkins's Zouaves. The regiment was first sent to Fort Monroe, and afterward to Newport News, where it formed a part of General Mansfield's brigade on the peninsula. The regiment accompanied General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and Kimball led his regiment in storming the Confederate fort on Roanoke island, Feb. 7, 1862. For making this, one of the most brilliant charges of the war, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 14, 1862. He took part in the battle of New Berne, N.C., March 14, 1862; succeeded to the command of the regiment, April 3, 1862, and led in the reduction of Fort Macon, N.C., April 25, 1862. His regiment was then assigned to the Army of the Potomac, forming a part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th army corps. He led his regiment in the battles of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In February, 1863, the division was moved to Newport News, and on April 11, 1863, the 9th New York was ordered to Suffolk, Va., where Colonel Kimball was shot and killed by Col. Michael Corcoran, who claimed to have been detained by Kimball when endeavoring to pass through the line on urgent business. He died at Suffolk, Va., April 12, 1863.

KIMBALL, Gilman, surgeon, was born in Hill, N.H., Dec. 8, 1804. He was graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth college in 1827, and practised medicine at Chicopee and Lowell, Mass. He completed his medical studies at Paris, and on his return, in 1830, settled at Lowell, Mass. He was resident physician of the Corporation hospital for twenty-six years; was professor of surgery in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Woodstock in 1844 and at the Berkshire Medical institute at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1845. At the commencement of the civil war Dr. Kimball served as brigade surgeon under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and superintended the organization of the military hospitals established in 1862 at Annapolis and Fort Monroe. He was president of the American Genealogical society in 1882; contributed largely to medical literature, and was the first to illustrate practically the benefits of the treatment of fibroid tumors by electricity. Berkshire Medical college gave him the M.D. degree in 1837, the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1840 and Yale college in 1856. He also received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1849. He died in Lowell, Mass., July 27, 1892.

KIMBALL, Hannibal I., capitalist, was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1832; son of Peter Kimball. After attending the district school he learned the trade of carriage making, and in 1851 became superintendent of an extensive manufactory in New Haven, Conn., with offices in Boston, Mass. He was admitted a member of the firm in 1853, and was made bankrupt in 1861 by the large indebtedness due from southern customers of the firm. He then removed to Colorado, where he became superintendent of a mining company. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1865, having arranged with George M. Pullman of Chicago, Ill., to introduce sleeping coaches on southern railroads and street cars in southern cities. Before the legislature of Georgia had determined to change the seat of government from Milledgeville to Atlanta he anticipated the importance to Atlanta of the change, and at his own expense purchased the unfinished opera house, then deserted, and changed the building into a complete state house. He proposed to the city of Atlanta that they purchase the building and offer it as a present to the state if the location of the state capital was changed to Atlanta. The offer was accepted and the legislature moved into the new building. In 1870, in view of encouraging a state fair at Atlanta, he purchased and transformed an old field of sixty acres near the city boundary into a pleasure park, and erected buildings necessary for a large exhibition of agricultural and mechanical products. This state fair was followed by annual fairs and by the International Cotton exposition of 1881 and the Cotton States and International exposition of 1895. To provide for the growing wants of the city, in 1870 he built the H. I. Kimball house, a hotel of 350 rooms, at that time the best equipped and finest hotel south of New York, and when, some years after, it was burned, he rebuilt it on a more extensive scale. He erected the first cotton mill in Atlanta, and repeatedly enlarged it to meet the growing business. He also established lines of street and steam railroads in all directions to develop the business of the city, and at the time of his death was an officer in various railroad and other commercial companies in Atlanta and of several banking institutions. He died in Brookline, Mass., April 28, 1895.

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, Mormon apostle, was born in Sheldon, Vt., June 14, 1801. His father was a blacksmith, and removed to Bloomfield, N.Y., where the boy worked as a blacksmith and as a potter. With his brother he conducted pottery works at Mendon, N.Y. He was married in 1822. He was converted to the Mormon faith and was received in the Church of the Latter Day Saints at Victor, N.Y., being ordained an elder by Joseph Smith in 1832, and one of the twelve apostles, Feb. 14, 1835. In 1838 he was arrested in Missouri with Brigham Young and other leading Mormons by order of Governor Baggs, but his identity as a leader not being recognized, he was released, and with Brigham Young led the party of 130 Mormons back to Quincy, Ill., transferring the church to Nauvoo in September, 1839. He visited England with Orson Hyde and several elders, and by April, 1841, they had obtained 5184 converts and brought 800 with them to Nauvoo, which so strengthened the church that they decided to found a Zion in Utah, and with Brigham Young he led the first company of 142 men to the borders of the Great Salt Lake and established the church, July 24, 1847. He was made a counsellor of Brigham Young, Dec. 27, 1847, and as chief priest of the order of Melchizedek announced to his followers that Brigham Young was the visible God, as Joseph Smith had been before him. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22, 1868.

KIMBALL, Jacob, composer, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1761. He was graduated at Harvard in 1780; taught school in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and was also a teacher of singing and a composer of music. Many of his tunes became popular, and were often named for the towns in which he taught singing. He studied law with Judge William Wetmore, of Salem, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1795. He published *Rural Harmony*, a collection of tunes many of his own composition (1793). He died in Topsfield, July 24, 1826.

KIMBALL, John White, soldier, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 27, 1828; son of Alpheus and Harriet (Stone) Kimball; grandson of Ephraim and Betsey (White) Kimball and of Luther and Mary (Trowbridge) Stone, and a descendant on his father's side from Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in New England. John was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, and learned the trade of scythe-making in his father's shop. He was a partner with his father and brother in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He became a member of the Massachusetts state militia in 1846, being captain of the Fitchburg Fusiliers and adjutant of the 9th regiment, 1858–60. He was married, July 15, 1851, to Almira M. Lesure, daughter of Newell Merrifield and Almira Lesure. When the civil war broke out he volunteered with the Fitchburg Fusiliers, becoming major of the 15th Massachusetts volunteers, Aug. 1, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, April 29, 1862, and commanded the regiment in the Army of the Potomac till Nov. 24, 1862, when he was commissioned colonel of the 53d regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and commanded that regiment during its term of service in the Department of the Gulf. He was dangerously wounded during the assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. He was appointed colonel of the 36th Massachusetts regiment, Aug. 11, 1862, but was obliged to decline in accordance with an order to the effect that no officer should leave the Army of the Potomac for purpose of promotion. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war." He reorganized the Fitchburg Fusiliers, and again became its captain, April 12, 1865, was commissioned colonel of the 10th regiment, M.V.M., Aug. 1, 1876, and was honorably discharged, Sept. 21, 1878. He was tax collector of the city of Fitchburg, 1865–73; a state police commissioner for three years; U. S. pension agent, 1873–87; custodian of the rolls, dies and plates in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D.C., 1877–79; postmaster at Fitchburg, 1879–87; state auditor, 1892–1900, and was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1864–65, 1872, 1888–91, serving on leading committees and as chairman of the railroad committee, 1890–91. He joined the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was department commander of Massachusetts G. A. R. in 1874. He was also elected a member of the Fitchburg board of trade and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings bank.

KIMBALL, Moses, philanthropist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 24, 1810. He first engaged as a merchant in Boston, which business he abandoned in 1833 to become publisher of the *New England Galaxy* and of engravings of historic paintings. He was again engaged in mercantile business, 1836–40, and in various public amusement enterprises, 1840–95. With his brother David he opened the Boston Museum in 1841, and continued as its proprietor up to the time of his death. He was an early anti-slavery advocate; was a city or state official for forty years, and a representative in the state legislature sixteen years. His public bequests include: Ball's Emancipation group, presented to the city of Boston in 1879; the sum of $16,000 to the New England Hospital for Women and Children; $5000 to each of four charitable hospitals and homes, and a like sum to the New England Historic Genealogical society, to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and to the Boston Young Men's Christian union, and an aggregate of $10,000 to other non-sectarian charitable and benevolent institutions in Boston. He died in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 21, 1895.

OLD BOSTON MUSEUM, COR. OF BROMFIELD AND TREMONT STS. 1841.

KIMBALL, Nathan, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Ind., Nov. 22, 1822; son of Nathaniel, and grandson of Nathan Kimball. He raised a company of volunteers for service in the Mexican war and was commissioned captain, serving, 1847–48. When the civil war broke out he recruited a company and was attached to the 14th Indiana volunteers. He was commissioned colonel of the regiment soon after, and took part in the battles of Cheat Mountain and Greenbrier in 1861. He commanded a brigade at Winchester, and was promoted brigadier-general, April 15, 1862, for the victory over Stonewall Jackson at

Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, at Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, where he was severely wounded. He was placed in command of the provisional division of the 16th army corps at Vicksburg, June 3, 1863. He joined the army of the Cumberland, May 22, 1864, as commander of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps. He was present at the battles of Dallas and New Hope Church, Ga., May 25–28; Kenesaw Mountain June 27, and Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. He was promoted to the command of the 1st division of the 4th corps by General Thomas for gallantry at Peach Tree Creek, and served in all the engagements and battles around Atlanta until the capture of that city, Sept. 2, 1864. He was then detached from field service to aid in quelling the disturbances made by the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in Indiana. He took part in the battles of Franklin, Nov. 30, and Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864; was brevetted major-general, Feb. 1, 1865, and was mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865. He was state treasurer of Indiana, 1870–71, and a representative in the Indiana legislature for one term. He was appointed surveyor-general of Utah territory by President Grant in 1873, and removed to Salt Lake City. He is the author of: *Fighting Jackson at Kernstown* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. II., p. 302, 1884–88). He died Jan. 21, 1898.

KIMBALL, Richard Burleigh, author, was born in Plainfield, N.H., Oct. 11, 1816; a descendant of Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, England, to New England in 1634, and founded the town of Ipswich, Mass. Richard passed the examinations for admission to Dartmouth college in 1827, but was refused admittance because of his youth. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837, and studied law at Waterford, N.Y., 1834–35. He went to Paris in 1835, where he continued his studies at the university, and on his return in 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and practised in Waterford, Troy and New York city. He retired from professional life in 1877, and devoted himself exclusively to literary work. He was the founder of the town of Kimball, Texas, and constructed the first railroad built in Texas, running from Galveston to Houston, and was president of the road, 1854–60. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1873. He was editor of the *Knickerbocker Gallery* (1853), and is the author of: *Letters from England* (1842); *St. Leger, or the Threads of Life* (1850); *Cuba and the Cubans* (1850); *Letters from Cuba* (1850); *Romance of Student Life Abroad* (1853); *Undercurrents of Wall Street* (1861); *In the Tropics; by a Settler in Santo Domingo* (1862); *Was He Successful?* (1863); *The Prince of Kashua* (1864); *Henry Powers: Banker* (1868); *To-Day in New York* (1870); *Stories of an Exceptional Life* (1887); *Half a Century of Recollections* (1893). Several of his works have been translated into French and German. He also published stories of travel and historical and biographical essays in magazines. He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1892.

KIMBALL, Sumner Increase, U.S. treasury official, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Sept. 2, 1834; son of Increase Sumner and Miriam (Bodwell) Kimball; grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Horn) Kimball, and of John and Sarah (White) Bodwell, and a descendant of Richard Kimball, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in the ship *Elizabeth* in 1634. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1855, studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, establishing himself in practice at North Berwick, Maine. He was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1859; clerk in the second auditor's office, U.S. treasury, 1862–70, becoming chief clerk in 1870; chief of the revenue marine service, 1871–78; a member of the board of civil service examiners in 1872; acting chief clerk of the treasury department, 1876–77, and in 1878 he had developed the life-saving system with efficient stations, manned by disciplined crews on all the ocean coasts of the United States and upon the great lakes. He was appointed general superintendent of the newly organized life-saving service bureau, June 18, 1878. He was a delegate to the international marine conference at Washington, D.C., in 1889, and served as chairman of the committee on life-saving systems and devices. He was acting register of the U.S. treasury in 1892; acting first comptroller of the treasury in the same year; acting comptroller of the treasury, 1900, and acting solicitor of the treasury, 1900. He was elected a member of the Geological and National Geographic societies of Washington, D.C. He received the degree of Sc.D. from Bowdoin college in 1891. He is the author of: *Organization and Methods of the United States Life-Saving Service* (1889).

U.S. TREASURY BUILDING.

KIMBER, Arthur Clifford, clergyman, was born near New Hamburg, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1844; son of Arthur Clifford and Elizabeth (Card) Kimber; grandson of John and Mary (Pegler) Kimber, of Bouthrop, Eastleach Martine, Gloucestershire, England, and of Clark and Mary (Biss) Card, of Bruton, England, and of Newtown, Long Island, N.Y. He was prepared for college at the Flushing high school, and was graduated from St. Stephen's college, *primus*, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869. He was tutor there in Latin and Greek, 1867–68, and acting professor of mathematics, 1869. He studied theology in the General Theogical seminary, New York, graduating Hellenistic Greek prizeman in 1871. Having served his diaconate at Trinity church, New York, he was ordained priest in 1872, and was appointed vicar of the Chapel of St. Augustine, Trinity parish. He married, June 12, 1894, Clarissa Evans, of Vancouver, Wash., a descendant through Theophilus Redfield of John and Priscilla Alden, of the *Mayflower*. He manifested much interest in Sunday schools, and originated service leaflets. He gained a thorough knowledge of the wants of the poorer classes in the tenement districts, and was a leading member of Mayor Strong's East Side Parks committee. He received from St. Stephen's the degrees of S.T.B. 1879, and S.T.D. 1886, and in 1896 was elected president of the Alumni association.

KIMBERLY, John, educator, was born in New York city in September, 1818; son of David and Elizabeth (Ferris) Kimberly. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and taught school in North Carolina and Tennessee. He was married in 1840 to Caroline A., daughter of Tristam Capehart, and secondly, on Dec. 8, 1858, to Bettie M., daughter of the Hon. Thomas Manly. He was professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of North Carolina, 1856–66, and in 1859 he visited Germany, where he studied chemistry at the University of Heidelberg. He was again professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of North Carolina, 1875–76, and removed to Buncombe county, where he engaged in farming, 1876–82. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of North Carolina in 1846. He died at Asheville, N.C., March 6, 1882.

KIMBERLY, Lewis Ashfield, naval officer, was born at Troy, N.Y., April 2, 1830; son of Edmund Stoughton and Maria Theresa (Ellis) Kimberly; grandson of John and Hannah O. (Stoughton) Kimberly and of John French and Maria (Willcocks) Ellis; and a descendant of Thomas Kimberly, who came from England about 1635 and lived first in Dorchester, Mass., and later in New Haven, Conn., and of Lewis Morris, royal governor of the province of New Jersey and chief justice of New York and New Jersey. Lewis A. Kimberly was appointed from Illinois to the U.S. Naval academy as midshipman, Dec. 8, 1846; was promoted passed midshipman, June 8, 1852; master, Sept. 15, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. He served on the frigate *Potomac*, 1861–62, was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and was executive officer of the *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, participating in the actions at Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Warringon, and Mobile Bay, and his conduct was such as to secure for him high commendatory mention from Captain Drayton in his official report of the last named battle. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, and was in the expedition of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers to Korea and commanded the landing force that captured the forts in 1871. He was promoted captain, Oct. 3, 1874; commodore, Sept. 27, 1884; was commandant of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1885–87; was promoted rear-admiral, Jan. 26, 1887; and was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, 1887–90; was in the great hurricane of March 15–16, 1889, at Apia, Samoa, where his flagship the *Trenton* was wrecked, and he was commended by the secretary of the navy for his conduct there. He was retired after forty-six years of active service, at sixty-two years of age, April 2, 1892, and subsequently served as prize commissioner at Portland, Maine, incident to the war with Spain. He was made an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, and of the Bunker Hill Monument association.

Lewis Ashfield Kimberly

KINCAID, Charles Euston, journalist, was born in Boyle county, Ky., May 18, 1855; son of Capt. William Garnett and Elizabeth Frances (Banford) Kincaid, and grandson of John (q.v.) and Mary Garnett (Waggener) Kincaid and of James Crawford and Fanny Lawson (Evans) Branford. William Garnett Kincaid (born in Stanford, Ky., in 1820, died in Danville, Ky., in 1888) entered the U.S. Military academy in the class of 1843, but did not graduate; was graduated at the Transylvania university, LL.B., 1846; joined the 2d Kentucky regiment for service in the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant, was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster and was present at the battle of Buena Vista, and declined a consulship to Trieste offered by President Taylor. His son, Charles Euston Kincaid, was graduated from Centre college, Ky., A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1879; was editor of the *Anderson County News*, Lawrenceburg, Ky., 1878–81; judge, with county jurisdiction, 1879–80; a member of the state railroad commission, 1880–82; an editor of the *Courier Journal*, Louisville, Ky., 1882–83, and private secretary to Governor Knott, 1883–84. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Knott to remove the remains of Joel T. Hart, the sculptor, from Florence, Italy, to Frankfort, Ky. He was private secretary to U.S. Senator Williams, 1884–85; Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, San Francisco *Examiner* and New York *Journal*, 1885–87: consul agent at St. Helens, England, 1887, and clerk to the house committee on private land claims, 1888. In 1893 he was appointed U.S. revenue officer and in 1896 became a member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, where he was engaged in 1901.

KINCAID, John, representative, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Feb. 15, 1791; son of Capt. James and Sarah (Wilson) Kincaid; grandson of Capt. John and Margaret (Lockhart) Kincaid, and a descendant of the "Lairds of Kincaid," Stirlingshire, Scotland. The first Kincaid in America probably settled in Virginia in 1707. Captain John was born in the North of Ireland, and his wife, Margaret Lockhart, was born in Scotland, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Capt. James Kincaid was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution and his wife was a niece of James Wilson, the signer, and justice of the U.S. supreme court. John Kincaid was attorney for the commonwealth of Kentucky; a representative in the state legislature from Lincoln county in 1819, 1836, and 1837; a representative in the 21st congress, 1829–31; presidential elector, 1845; a Henry Clay Whig and an advocate of internal improvements, especially of a post road through the state of Kentucky. He served repeatedly as judge by special appointments. He was married to Mary Garnett, daughter of Maj. Thomas and Mary (Garnett) Waggener of Culpeper county, Va., and granddaughter of Robert and Mary (Towles) Garnett. He died "Bellevue," Sumner county, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1873.

KING, Adam, representative, was born in York, Pa., in 1785. He was educated at the York county academy; studied medicine in Baltimore, Md., and practised at York, 1806–19, when he became an editor and part proprietor of the York *Gazette*, serving as editor, 1819–35. He was clerk of the courts and prothonotary of York county, 1818–26; represented York, Adams and Cumberland counties in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–33, and was defeated in the election for the 23d congress by George A. Barnitz, a Henry Clay Whig. He died in York, Pa., May 6, 1835.

KING, Austin Augustus, governor of Missouri, was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1801. He prepared himself for the practice of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He removed to Missouri in 1830, and established a practice at Richmond. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1834, and re-elected in 1836. He was judge of the circuit court of Ray county, Mo., 1838–48; Democratic governor of Missouri, 1848–52; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860; judge of the circuit court of Ray county, 1862–63, and Democratic representative from the sixth Missouri district in the 38th congress, 1863–65. He was defeated for the 39th congress by Burt Van Horn, and practised law in Richmond, Mo. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1870.

KING, Charles, educator, was born in New York city, March 16, 1789; second son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King. He was educated at Harrow, England, and in Paris, France, and became a clerk in the banking house of Hope & Company in Amsterdam, Holland. He returned to the United States in 1806, and entered the employ of Archibald Gracie, a merchant, whose partner he became in 1810. He was elected to the New York assembly in 1813, and although opposed to the war of 1812, enlisted as a volunteer and commanded a regiment in 1814. He was abroad in the interest of his business, 1815–17, and in 1823 the firm failed, whereupon he purchased an interest in the New York *American*, and thus became associated with Johnston Verplanck in publishing a Conservative newspaper. Verplanck retired in 1827 and Mr. King became editor and sole proprietor, and made a notable innovation in political journalism by introducing a literary and review department. In 1845 he became an editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, which absorbed the *American*. He was elected president of Columbia college in 1849, as successor to Nathaniel F. Moore, resigned. During his administration several movements toward university extension were made, among them, in 1857, a graduate school which continued for one year. The Columbia Law school was founded in 1858, the Medical school, which had been discontinued in 1810, was re-established in 1858, and the School of Mines began in 1863. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1825–38, and again, 1849–67. He resigned the presidency in 1865 on account of ill-health, and visited Europe with the intention of remaining abroad several years. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey and from Harvard in 1850. He was married in 1810 to Eliza, daughter of Archibald Gracie, of New York city, who bore him two daughters and two sons, and died at Havana some years later. In 1826 he married Henrietta, daughter of Cornelius Low, by whom he had nine children. He died at Frascati, Italy, in October, 1867.

Charles King

KING, Charles, soldier and author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1844; son of Gen. Rufus and Susan (Eliot) King, and grandson of Charles and Eliza (Gracie) King. On his maternal side he descended from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. His early boyhood was spent in Milwaukee, Wis., where his father had removed in 1845, and in 1858 he attended the grammar school at Columbia college, New York. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined his father's brigade as mounted orderly and served until President Lincoln presented him with a cadetship. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1866, and was appointed instructor in artillery tactics there. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 1st artillery, June 18, 1866, and again served at West Point as instructor of cavalry and artillery tactics, 1869–71. He was sent to New Orleans as aide-de-camp to Gen. William H. Emory, and while there he wrote his first story, "Kitty's Conquest," the scenes described being taken from experiences in the south during the reconstruction days, 1870–74. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 15, 1870; was transferred to the 5th cavalry, then serving on the Indian frontier, Jan. 1, 1871. In 1874 he commanded a troop in the Apache campaign in Arizona and was engaged in actions at Diamond Butte, Black Mesa and Sunset Pass until severely wounded. He was brevetted captain for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against hostile Indians, May, 1874, but declined. He continued to serve on the frontier and was promoted captain, May 1, 1879. He was retired from active service for wounds received in line of duty, June 14, 1879, when he returned to Milwaukee and was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, 1880–82; was colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Rusk, 1882–89, and to Governor Hoard, 1891; commanded the state troops during the labor riots of 1886, and was assistant inspector-general, Wisconsin national guard, 1883–89. He was appointed colonel of the 4th infantry, W.N.G., in 1890, and a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1889. He was retired in July, 1892, and in 1895 was appointed adjutant-general of the Wisconsin national guard, retiring Jan. 4, 1897. Upon the breaking out of the war with Spain he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898; sailed for Manila, Aug. 21, 1898, and commanded his brigade in the heaviest battle fought in the Philippines. On March 1, 1899, he was recommended for promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers for "energy, bravery and efficiency in battle during the engagement with the Filipino insurgents, Feb. 5, 1899." He is the author of: *Compaigning with Crook* (1880); *The Colonel's Daughter* (1883); *Marion's Faith* (1886); *A War Time Wooing* (1888); *Dunraven Ranch* (1889); *Between the Lines* (1889); *Laramie* (1889–92); *An Army Portia* (1890); *Captain Blake* (1891); *A Soldier's Secret* (1893); *Foes in Ambush* (1893); *Cadet Days* (1893); *Waring's Peril* (1894); *Captain Close* and *Sergeant Crœsus* (1895); *Under Fire* (1895); *The Story of Fort Frayne* (1895); *The Deserter* and *From the Ranks* (1896); *Trooper Ross and Signal Butte* (1896); *A Tame Surrender* (1896); *Warrior Gap* (1897); *The General's Double* (1898); *Ray's Recruit* (1898); *A Wounded Name* (1898); *A Trooper Galahad* (1899); *From School to Battlefield* (1899).

KING, Clarence, geologist, was born at Newport, R.I., Jan. 6, 1842; son of James and Florence (Little) King; grandson of Samuel and Harriet (Vernon) King, and of William Little; great-grandson of Samuel and Amey (Vernon) King, and great^2-grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Haggar) King. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, in 1862, and in 1863 went on horseback from the Missouri river to California, where he joined the geological survey of that state, and continued in this work until 1866, meanwhile making a careful study of the gold belt of the Sierra Nevada, and by his discoveries the age of the gold-bearing rocks was determined. Returning east he conceived a plan for an elaborate and complete geological section of the Western Cordilleras system at the widest expansion of the fortieth parallel. This plan was sanctioned by the secretary of war in 1867 and King was placed in charge of the expedition and was engaged in the work for five years. In 1870 he commenced the publication of his reports, completed in 1878, and issued under the title "Professional Papers of the Engineer Department, United States Army." In 1872 Mr. King exposed the Arizona diamond-field frauds. In 1878 he suggested the consolidation of the various national surveys then in the field and organized the U.S. geological survey, of which he was director until 1881, when he resigned, and from that time gave his attention to special geological research. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1876, an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Union League and Tuxedo clubs and the Century association of New York. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown university in 1890. He is the author of: *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada* (1871); geological reports and magazine articles.

KING, Cyrus, representative, was born in Scarborough, Maine, Sept. 16, 1772; son of Richard and Mary (Blake) King; brother of Gov. William King and a half-brother of Rufus King. He was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Columbia college in 1794. He commenced the study of law with Rufus King in New York, and served as his private secretary in 1796, when U.S. minister to England. He was married in October, 1797, to Hannah, daughter of Capt. Seth Storer, of Saco. He returned home and completed his legal studies in the office of Chief-Justice Mellen, at Biddeford, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He practised law in Saco, Maine, 1798–1817; was a representative from the Maine district of Massachusetts in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17. He died in Saco, April 25, 1817.

KING, Dan, politician, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1791. He practised medicine in Preston and Groton, Conn., 1812–17, and Charlestown, R.I., 1817–35. He was a representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island, 1828–31, and one of a committee of two to report a plan for treating the Narragansett Indians, and he secured an appropriation for the support of an Indian school. He was one of the organizers of the Suffrage party in 1840, and the candidate of the party for state senator and for representative in congress, but he took no part in maintaining the claims of Thomas W. Dorr to the governorship. He removed to Woonsocket in 1834, soon after to Taunton, Mass., and finally settled in Smithfield, R.I., in the practice of medicine. He is the author of: *An Address on Spiritualism* (1857); *Quackery Unmasked* (1858); *Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr, with Outlines of the Political History of Rhode Island* (1859); *Tobacco: What it Is and What it Does* (1861), and contributions to professional periodicals. He died in Smithfield, R.I., Nov. 13, 1864.

KING, Daniel Putnam, representative, was born in Danvers, Mass., Jan. 8, 1801; son of Daniel and Phebe (Upton) King; grandson of Zachariah and Desire (Jacobs) King and of Ezra and Mehitable Upton, and a descendant of William Kinge, who immigrated from England to America in 1635 and settled in Salem, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1823, A. M., 1826, and was admitted to the bar, but abandoned law to engage in the cultivation of a farm in South Danvers, inherited by his wife. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1836, 1837 and 1843, and speaker in 1843, a member of the state senate, 1838–41, and its president, 1840–41, and a trustee of the state lunatic asylum. He was a Whig representative from the 2d Massachusetts district in the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1843–50, and in congress he opposed war with Mexico. He was a member of the Essex Historical society; secretary, vice-president and trustee of the Essex Natural History society; a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, and a member and trustee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He was married in 1824 to Sarah Page, daughter of Hezekiah Flint, of Danvers, Mass., and their son, Benjamin Flint King (born 1830, died 1868), Harvard, 1852, was a soldier in the civil war and a lawyer in Boston. Daniel P. King died in South Danvers, Mass., July 25, 1850.

KING, Edward, journalist, was born in Middlefield, Mass., July 31, 1848. He became a reporter on the Springfield *Union*, in 1864 changed to the *Republican*, on which he served as reporter and editorial writer until 1867, when he reported the Paris exposition. He accompanied J. Wells Champney, the artist, on a trip through the southern states, and wrote a series of articles on their condition and resources for *Scribner's Magazine*. These papers were published in book form, entitled "The Great South" (1875). He went as a newspaper correspondent to Paris in 1875; served in the Carlist war in Spain and in the Russo-Turkish war. He also served as secretary of the Société de Gens de Lettres of Europe for several years. He returned to the United States in 1888, and was employed as an editorial writer on the New York *Morning Journal* and *Once a Week*. He is the author of: *My Paris, or French Character Sketches* (1868); *Kentucky's Love* (1873); *Echoes from the Orient* (1879); *French Political Leaders* (1882); *The Gentle Savage* (1883); *Europe in Storm and Calm* (1885); *The Golden Spike* (1886); *A Venetian Lover* (1887); *Joseph Zalmonah* (1893). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 28, 1896.

KING, George Gordon, representative, was born in Newport, R.I., June 2, 1807; son of Dr. David and Anne (Gordon) King. He received his preparatory education in Newport and at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1825. He attended the Litchfield Law school in Connecticut, studied in the law office of John Whipple at Providence, R.I., and was admitted to the bar in

1827. He practised law in Providence for a short time in 1827, and later removed to Newport, where he practised for several years. He represented Newport in the Rhode Island legislature, 1833–46, and was speaker in 1846; travelled in Europe, 1846–48, and was returned to the state legislature in 1848. He was a representative from Rhode Island in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53. He was influential in raising the standard of the public schools of his native place, and was president of the Redwood Library association, 1844–46, and again, 1859–70. He died in Newport, R.I., July 17, 1871.

KING, Grace Elizabeth, author, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1852; daughter of William Woodson and Sarah Ann (Miller) King and granddaughter of Edward and Nancy (Ragan) King, natives of Hanover county, Va., who settled in Montevallo, Ala.; and of Branch Walthos and Anne Eliza de Laybach (Kirk) Miller of Georgia. She was educated in New Orleans. She contributed short stories to periodicals, illustrating in her work the various characteristics displayed by the women of Louisiana, resulting from the commingling of nations, the institution of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negro and the sudden poverty brought upon the rich and aristocratic families by the civil war. She is the author of: *Monsieur Motte* (1888); *Tales of a Time and Place* (1888); *Earthlings* (1889); *Chevalier Alain de Triton* (1889); *Jean Baptist Lemoine, Founder of New Orleans* (1892); *Balcony Stories* (1893); *A School History of Louisiana* (1893); *New Orleans: The Place and the People* (1896); *De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida* (1898).

KING, Hamilton, diplomatist, was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 4, 1852; son of William and Maria King. He removed to Maine with his parents when a child, worked as a carpenter, removed to Illinois, and was graduated from Olivet college, Mich., A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He studied at the Chicago Theological seminary, 1878–79; was principal of the preparatory department of Olivet college, 1879-98; studied at the University of Leipzig, 1883–84, and at the American school at Athens, Greece, in 1884. He was a lecturer, preacher and political speaker, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1896. He was appointed U.S. minister resident and consul-general to Siam by President McKinley in January, 1898. He was married, Aug. 27, 1884, to Cora Lee, daughter of Maurice Dwight Seward, of New York. He is the author of: *Greek Reader* (1895); *Outlines of United States History* (1897).

KING, Henry, representative, was born in Palmer, Mass., July 6, 1790; son of Thomas and Hannah (Lord) King and a descendant of John King, of Edwardstone, Suffolk county, England, who settled in Kingstown, afterward Palmer, Mass., about 1715. He was educated in the public schools of Palmer; studied law in the offices of William H. Brainerd, of New London, Conn., and Garrick Mallery, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1810–15, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, April 3, 1815. He settled in practice at Allentown, Pa., where for several years he was the only lawyer. He was a state senator, 1825–31, and a Democratic representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35. In the state senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee, of the committee on corporations, and of the committee to remodel the penitentiary system. While in congress he called attention to the excess of southern military cadets at West Point, and succeeded in establishing the rule under which cadets were selected from each congressional district. He took a decided stand in favor of protective tariffs, and left the Democratic party on the issue of the Bank of the United States, as he opposed the removal of the government deposits. He died in Allentown, Pa., July 13, 1861.

KING, Henry Churchill, educator, was born at Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 18, 1858; son of Henry Jarvis and Sarah Marsh (Lee) King; grandson of Leonard Jarvis and Betsey (Hanchett) King, of Suffield, Conn., and of Joshua Sumner and Eliza F. (Woodward) Lee, and a descendant of James King, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and of John Lee, of Farmington, Conn. He was graduated from Oberlin college in 1879; tutored in Latin there, 1879–81; in mathematics, 1881–82, and was graduated from Oberlin Theological seminary in 1882. He was married, July 7, 1882, to Julia M., daughter of James H. Coates. He took a post-graduate course at Harvard, 1882–84, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1883. He was associate professor of mathematics at Oberlin college, 1884–90; associate professor of philosophy, 1890–91; was professor of philosophy at Oberlin college, 1891–97; studied at the University of Berlin, 1893–94, and in 1897 was made professor of theology and philosophy at Oberlin. He was a member of the committee of ten of the National Educational association, reporting on secondary school studies in 1893. In 1900 he declined the presidency of Iowa college. He received the degree of D.D. from Oberlin in 1897. He is the author of: *Outline of Erdmann's History of Philosophy* (1892); *Outline of the Microcosmus of Hermann Lotze* (1895), and various pamphlets on philosophy.

KING, Horatio, cabinet officer, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, June 21, 1811; son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) King; grandson of George King, of Rayham, Mass., a soldier in the American Revolution, and of Jonathan Hall, a

Horatio King.

native of Hopkinton, Mass. He was brought up on a farm, received a public school education, and in 1829 entered the office of the *Jeffersonian*, published in Paris, where he learned the printer's trade. He soon became equal owner of the journal with Hannibal Hamlin, and in 1831 the sole proprietor. In 1833 he moved to Portland, where he edited and published the *Jeffersonian* until he sold it to the *Standard* in 1838. He was married in 1835 to Ann Collins, of Portland, Maine, who died in 1869, and in 1875 to Isabella G. Osborne, of Auburn, N.Y., who survived him. He received appointment as clerk in the post-office department at Washington from Amos Kendall in March, 1839, and was gradually advanced. In 1850 he was put in charge of the foreign mail service, where he originated and perfected postal arrangements of great importance, one of which was the reduction, between Bremen and the United States, of the half-ounce letter rate from twenty cents (then, 1853, the lowest rate to Europe), to ten cents, which was the beginning of low postage across the Atlantic. In March, 1854, he was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Pierce, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Hobbie. He held this position until Jan. 1, 1861, when he became acting postmaster-general. On Feb. 1, 1861, on the transfer of General Holt to the war department, he was nominated by President Buchanan, and, February 12, confirmed by the senate, as postmaster-general, serving in that capacity until the inauguration of President Lincoln and the appointment of his successor, March 7, 1861. He is the only man who ever entered the post-office department in the lowest clerkship and left it as postmaster-general. He remained in Washington during the civil war, and served, by unsolicited appointment by President Lincoln, as one of a board of commissioners to settle for the slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia; this action being prior to the issue of the general emancipation proclamation. Though exempt by law from performing military duty in the civil war, he furnished a representative recruit, who was duly mustered in and served in the Federal army. This exhibition of patriotism and public spirit received official acknowledgment from the government. After retiring with Buchanan's cabinet, he practised as an attorney before the executive departments and international commissions in Washington until about 1875, when he retired as far as practicable from active business. After leaving the post-office department he worked assiduously some eight years before congress to secure the adoption of the "penalty envelope," the use of which has saved the government many thousand dollars. This, and many other works for the public good, he did without thought of, or receipt of, any financial reward. He was a member, and most of the time secretary, of the Washington National Monument society from 1869 until the completion and dedication of the monument, Feb. 22, 1885. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1896. He is the author of: *An Oration Before the Union Literary Society of Washington* (1841); *Sketches of Travel* (1878); *Turning on the Light: A Review of Buchanan's Administration* (1895). He died in Washington, D.C., May 20, 1897.

KING, Horatio Collins, publisher and author, was born in Portland, Maine, Dec. 22, 1837; son of the Hon. Horatio and Anne (Collins) King. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1858; studied law with Edwin M. Stanton in Washington, D.C.; removed to New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the volunteer service in August, 1862; was honorably discharged, October, 1865, with brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was awarded the congressional medal of honor for distinguished bravery near Dinwiddie, Va., March 29, 1865. He resumed law practice in New York in 1865. He was associate editor of the New York *Star*, 1871–76, and publisher of the *Christian Union*, 1870–73, and the *Christian at Work*, 1873–76. He resumed the practice of law in 1877, and was admitted to the U.S. supreme court in 1890. He was major of the 13th regiment, N.Y.N.G., 1877; judge advocate of the 11th brigade, 1880, and judge advocate-general of New York, 1883–86. He was a member of the Brooklyn board of education, 1883–94, and resigned in 1894 to accept the trusteeship of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' home, which office he also resigned in February, 1900. He was made secretary of the Army of the Potomac in 1877; was elected director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic society; was Democratic candidate for secretary of state in 1895, and a delegate to the sound money state and national conventions at Syracuse and Indianapolis, 1896. He was elected a member of the Brooklyn club, the New York Press club, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Medal of Honor legion and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was chairman of the Fredericksburg National Park association in 1898;

was elected a trustee of Dickinson college, and received the honorary degree of LL.D from Allegheny college in 1897. He is the author of: *King's Guide to Regiment and Courts Martial* (1871); *Silver Wedding Anniversary of Plymouth Church, 1873* (1873); *The Congregational Council in Plymouth Church, 1876* (1876); *History of 13th Regiment Trip to Montreal* (1897); *History of Dickinson College* (1898), and several collections of songs.

KING, James Gore, financier, was born in New York city, May 8, 1791; son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King. He attended school in England and Paris and was graduated from Harvard in 1810. He commenced the study of law, but abandoned it to serve in the war of 1812 as an assistant adjutant-general of the New York militia. He established the commission house of James G. King & Co. in New York in 1815, and in 1818 removed to Liverpool, England, and established there, with William Gracie, his brother-in-law, the banking house of King & Gracie. In 1824 he returned to New York and was offered the presidency of the American Fur company by John Jacob Astor, which he declined. He entered the banking firm of Prime, Ward, Sands & Co. in 1824, which firm became Prime, Ward, King & Co. in 1826, and subsequently James G. King & Sons. He was active in promoting the construction of the New York and Erie railway and served for some time as president of the corporation, without remuneration. He resigned this post during the crisis of 1837, and used his influence in maintaining the credit of the New York banks. He visited London for this purpose, and persuaded the directors of the Bank of England, on the guarantee of Baring Brothers & Co., to advance £1,000,000 to assist the banks, which relieved the panic. He was elected a member of the chamber of commerce in 1817; was vice-president, 1841–45, and president, 1845–48. He was a representative in the 31st congress from New Jersey, 1849–51, and retired to private life. He died in Weehawken, N.J., Oct. 3, 1853.

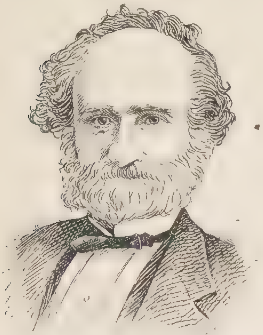
KING, James L., librarian, was born in La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., Aug. 2, 1850; son of Col. Selah Williams and Eliza (Aleshire) King. His father was an officer in the 50th Illinois infantry in the civil war. He was educated at La Harpe academy, and in 1867 was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the *Gazette*, Carthage, Ill. He became owner and editor of the *Home News*, a weekly paper published in La Harpe; engaged in the book and stationery business, and in 1870 removed to Iowa and established the *Headlight*, the first paper published in the town of Creston. He was engaged in newspaper work in Topeka, Kan., 1871–76, when he entered the Topeka postoffice, and filled every position to that of postmaster, receiving the latter appointment from President Harrison in 1889, and serving until the close of the administration. He engaged in journalistic work until 1894, when he was appointed state librarian of Kansas. He was married, Oct. 10, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin B. and Celestia J. Coolbaugh of Towanda, Pa.

KING, James Wilson, naval engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1822; son of Thomas and Mary Jane King. He was reared on his grandfather's farm in Maryland and was educated at St. James's academy. When sixteen years old he saw the first locomotive used on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the mechanism so interested him that he determined to become a mechanical engineer, and he obtained employment in a machine shop in Baltimore. In 1842 he went to Washington, D.C., to see the *Mississippi* and *Missouri*, the first two sea-going steamships built for the U.S. navy. This visit decided him to join the U.S. engineer corps, then partly organized, and he was appointed a third assistant engineer, U.S.N., Sept. 2, 1844, and promoted chief engineer, Nov. 12, 1852. He served on the first steamers used by the navy, and on the *Mississippi* during the war with Mexico. He cruised in the Mediterranean on board the *Princeton*, the first screw-ship of war to cross the Atlantic, 1849–51; served on the *Saranac* in the home squadron and on the *Michigan* in the northern lakes, 1853–54. He was inspector of the Collins and Law lines of steamships, New York, 1855–56; superintendent of machinery for the *Wabash* at Philadelphia, 1856–58; served on the *Wabash* in the home squadron, 1858–61; as chief engineer of the Brooklyn, N.Y., navy-yard, 1861–62; as chief engineer of the blockading fleet, being present at the capture of the forts at Hatteras and Port Royal, 1862–63, and superintendent of machinery and material for hulls of iron-clads being built west of the Alleghanies, 1863–64. He was chief engineer at the Brooklyn navy-yard, 1866–67; chief of the bureau of steam engineering at Washington, D.C., 1869–73; and general inspector of engineering works and U.S. inspector of machinery at the Vienna exposition, 1873–74. He was again in Europe inspecting and reporting on the advanced methods of shipbuilding, 1875–76; and his last duties were as chief engineer of Boston navy-yard, 1877–81. He made the first successful condenser for distilling sea water on shipboard, and the first steel steam cutter, and invented the system of ventilating ships by exhausting the foul air. He is the author of: *Practical Notes on Steam and the Steam Engine* (1860); *European Ships of War* (1877); *The War Ships and Navies of the World* (1880); and contributions to technical periodicals.

KING, John Alsop, governor of New York, was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1788; son of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King. He was educated at Harrow, England, and in Paris; studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar. He served in the U.S. army during the war of 1812, and was promoted lieutenant of cavalry. At the close of the war he engaged in farming near his father's home in Jamaica, N.Y., and in 1819 was elected to the New York assembly, where he served several terms, and was subsequently elected to the state senate. In the state legislature he opposed the political methods of De Witt Clinton. He resigned from the senate in 1825 to go to London with his father, who had been appointed U.S. minister at the court of St. James. The failure of his father's health obliged him to return to the United States in a few months, and the son remained as chargé d'affaires until the arrival of Albert Gallatin, the newly-appointed minister, in 1826. He was again elected to the New York assembly in 1838, and was a representative in the 31st congress, 1849–51. He opposed the fugitive slave law and advocated the admission of California as a free state. He presided at the Whig state convention held at Syracuse, N.Y., 1855, when the Republican party was formed, and in 1856 was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, where he supported the nomination of John C. Frémont for President. He was governor of New York, 1857–58, declined renomination, was a member of the National peace conference at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861, and then retired to private life. He was a lay delegate to the annual conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Long Island. He was president of the New York Historical society and a member of the American Historical association. He died at Jamaica, N.Y., July 7, 1867.

KING, John Crookshanks, sculptor, was born in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1806. He was a machinist, and immigrated to the United States in 1829 finding employment in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later in Louisville, Ky. He made the acquaintance of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in Cincinnati, and at his suggestion made a study of the art of sculpture. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1837, and there devoted himself to modelling heads and cutting cameo likenesses. In 1840 he removed to Boston, Mass., where he opened a studio, and among the famous busts executed by him that of John Quincy Adams stands in the room of the speaker in the U.S. house of representatives on the very spot where Adams breathed his last. He also sculptured a bust of Daniel Webster in marble in 1850, visiting Washington for the purpose. This was said to be the most lifelike representation of Webster ever made, many pronouncing it superior to the busts by Clevenger and Powers. The original model was exhibited in the library of congress, Washington, D.C., in April, 1850, and in March, 1852, the marble bust which was to have been presented to the city of Boston and placed in Faneuil Hall was destroyed by the fire in his studio in Tremont Temple, Boston. In 1852 he executed from the original model a second bust, which was presented to the city, and he received an order for a duplicate from Lord Ashburton. He also executed busts of Louis Agassiz and Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was a member of the Scots Charitable society. He died in Boston, Mass., April 23, 1882.

KING, John Haskell, soldier, was born in New York. He entered the U.S. army from Michigan as 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. infantry, Dec. 2, 1837; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 2, 1839; captain, Oct. 31, 1846; and major, May 14, 1861, when he was assigned to the 15th infantry. He served on recruiting duty with his regiment in Florida, and on the frontier, 1837–46; in Texas and Mexico, and on recruiting duty, 1846–48, and in Texas up to the time of the civil war, when with Maj. Larkin Smith, he prevented the state forces disarming the U.S. troops, and he took six companies of the 2d U.S. cavalry and three of 1st U.S. infantry from Texas to New York. He commanded Newport barracks, Ky., 1861; battalions of the 15th, 16th and 19th U.S. infantry at Shiloh and the advance on Corinth, 1862, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1862. He commanded the 1st battalion, 15th U.S. regiment in the 4th brigade, 1st division, Thomas's centre wing, Army of the Cumberland, at Stone's River, Dec. 30, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, where he was wounded. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where his brigade with that of Col. B. F. Scribner were overpowered by the division of Gen. St. J. R. Liddell, two thousand strong. He commanded the 2d brigade in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Ruff's Station, Peach Tree Creek, and was in command of the 1st division in the Atlanta campaign after Gen. R. W. Johnson assumed command of the 14th corps, and afterward commanded a military district in Georgia until January, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in June, 1863; colonel of the 9th U.S. infantry, July, 1865, and was brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers, March 13, 1865; colonel, U.S.A., for Chickamauga, Ga.; brigadier-general, U.S.A., for Ruff's Station, Ga.; major-general, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He commanded the 9th U.S. infantry in the west and was retired, Feb. 20, 1882, having reached the age limit. He died in Washington, D.C., April 7, 1888.



KING, John Pendleton, senator, was born near Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., April 3, 1799; son of Francis and Mary (Patrick) King. His parents removed to Bedford county, Tenn., soon after his birth, where he attended school. He went to Georgia in 1817, studied at Richmond college, Augusta, and read law with Freeman Walker. He was admitted to the bar in 1819, practised at Augusta, and when Major Walker was serving as U.S. senator, 1819–21, young King took charge of his large law business. He completed his professional education in Europe, 1822–24, returning to the United States in 1824 on the same vessel with Lafayette, with whom he formed a lasting friendship. He continued his law practice in Augusta until 1829. He was a member of the state convention to reform the constitution in 1830; was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1831; member of the state constitutional convention of 1833, and was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Troupe in 1833. He was re-elected in 1835 for a full term and resigned in 1837 by reason of a speech made in opposition to the policy of Van Buren's administration, which displeased his constituents in Georgia. When the Georgia railroad was completed from Augusta to Madison, he was made manager and he continued the road to Atlanta with a branch from Union Point to Athens and projected and built a road from Atlanta to West Point. After the war he used his own fortune to rebuild these roads and placed them on a paying basis and he retired from the management of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company and of the Atlanta and West Point railroad in 1878. He was one of the projectors of the Augusta canal, a director of the Augusta Cotton factory and a member of the state convention of 1865, which repealed the ordinance of secession, repudiated the Confederate war debt and abolished slavery. He died at his residence in Summerville, Ga., March 19, 1888.

KING, Jonas, missionary, was born in Hawley, Mass., July 29, 1792; son of Jonas and Abigail (Leonard) King, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail (Warriner) King. He earned his college tuition by teaching school and was graduated from Williams college in 1816, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1819. He was employed as a missionary in Charleston, S.C., for six months, and was ordained evangelist there, Dec. 17, 1819, by the Congregational association. He was a foreign missionary to Egypt, Jerusalem and Palestine, 1821–25; was a missionary in South Carolina and Georgia, 1827, and in Greece, 1828–69. He was married, July 22, 1829, to Annetta Aspasia Mengous, a native of Tenos, Greece, where they opened a school for girls. In December, 1830, he resumed his connections with the A.B.C.F.M. and in April, 1831, removed to Athens, where he labored until his death. He suffered persecution, his house was guarded by soldiers and he was forced to leave the country, spending 1847–48 in Switzerland and Italy. In 1848, in consequence of the revolution in France, the ministry at Athens was changed, and he returned to that city, and in 1851 was appointed U.S. consular agent. He was again brought to trial in March, 1852, and was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and to be exiled from the country, which decision was revoked after an investigation and protest by the U.S. government. He visited the United States, 1864–67. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1832. He is the author of: *Farewell Letter* to his friends in Palestine and Syria (1825); *Defence of Jonas King* (1845); *Exposition of an Apostolical Church* (1851); *Religious Rites of an Apostolical Church* (1851); *Hermeneutics of the Sacred Scriptures* (1857); *Synoptical View of Palestine and Syria, with Additions* (1859); *Miscellaneous Works* (1859–60), and translations of several religious books into modern Greek. He died at Athens, Greece, May 22, 1869.

KING, Mitchell, educator, was born in Crail, Scotland, June 8, 1783. He was a student of science and metaphysics. In 1804 he removed to London and soon after shipped to Malta, and on the voyage was captured by Spanish pirates and imprisoned at Malaga. He escaped on a vessel bound for Charleston, S.C., and reached there, Nov. 17, 1805. He opened a school in 1806, became a student and assistant teacher in the College of Charleston and was graduated A.B., 1810, being admitted to the bar the same year. He was principal of the College of Charleston, 1810, a trustee and president of the board, when the college was reorganized in 1838; judge of the city court, 1819 and 1842–44; active in opposing nullification, 1830–32, and a delegate to the state convention of 1833. He was a founder of the Philosophical society in 1809. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of Charleston in 1857; and enriched the library of that institute by a gift of a large number of valuable books. He is the author of: *The Culture of the Olive* (1846), and numerous essays. He died in Flat Rock, S.C., Nov. 12, 1862.

KING, Preston, senator, was born in Ogdensburg, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1806; an illegitimate son of John King and Margaret Galloway. He was graduated at Union college in 1827, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in St. Lawrence county, N.Y. In 1830 he established the St. Lawrence *Republican* and supported Andrew Jackson for President in 1832. He was postmaster of Ogdensburg, 1831–34; member of the state assembly, 1835–38, and a supporter of the annexation of Canada. When the Canadian patriots were captured on the Canada side near Ogdensburg and some of them executed, he became temporarily insane and was committed to an asylum. He was a representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47, and in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53, and it was due to his political influence that the Wilmot Proviso was brought up, Jan. 4, 1847, and passed the house. He joined the Republican party in 1854, and was the unsuccessful candidate of that party for secretary of state in 1855. He was U.S. senator from New York, 1857–63, and upon the expiration of his term, removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864; chairman of the Republican national committee, 1860–64; presidential elector at large for New York in 1865, and collector of the port of New York by appointment of President Johnson in 1865. He mysteriously disappeared from a ferry boat while cruising the Hudson river from New York city, Nov. 12, 1865, and his body was recovered from the water in May, 1866, and buried with suitable honors next to the graves of his father and mother at Ogdensburg, N.Y.

KING, Rufus, statesman, was born in Scarborough, Maine, March 24, 1755; son of Richard and Isabella (Bragdon) King and grandson of John King, who emigrated from Kent, England, about 1700, settled in Boston, Mass., and was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Stowell of Newton, Mass. Richard King was a farmer, merchant and the largest exporter of lumber from the district of Maine. Rufus King received his elementary education in the schools of Scarborough; was sent to Byfield academy in Newburyport in 1769, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1777. He studied law in Newburyport under Theophilus Parsons; was appointed aide-de-camp to General Sullivan in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778, and upon its unsuccessful termination he resumed his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1780, and soon built up a large practice. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1782, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–87, and introduced the anti-slavery bill before the latter body in March, 1785. He was appointed by the Massachusetts legislature one of the deputies to the Philadelphia convention of May 25, 1787, to revise the articles of confederation, and when the question of the adoption of the revision was submitted to the states he was sent to the Massachusetts convention, and by his familiarity with the provisions of the instrument and clear explanation of them, contributed greatly to its final adoption. He was married, in 1786, to Mary, daughter of John Alsop, a wealthy New York merchant and a deputy from that city to the first Continental congress, 1774–76, and retiring from the practice of the law he removed to New York city in 1788. He was chosen a member of the New York assembly in 1789, but before he had an opportunity to serve on any committee in that body he was elected, with Philip Schuyler, a U.S. senator, and he drew the long term, to expire March 3, 1795. The senate at that time sat with closed doors, and except in the journals no reports of the proceedings are to be found, and it was not until 1794 that a motion to make the proceedings public was carried. Mr. King was an advocate of the Jay treaty with Great Britain in 1794, and when he was prevented from explaining the provisions of that act to the people at a public meeting, he published, in connection with General Hamilton, who had also been refused a hearing, a series of explanatory papers under the pen-name "Camillus." He was re-elected to the U.S. senate in 1795, and resigned in 1796, when appointed by President Washington U.S. minister to England. He was at the court of St. James until 1803, when he was relieved at his own request, and on his return to the United States removed to Jamaica, L.I., where he interested himself in agriculture. He was the Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1804, when he received fourteen electoral votes, and again in 1808, when he received forty-seven electoral votes. In 1813 he was again elected to the U.S. senate. He was opposed to the war of 1812, but when it was declared he gave the government his support. He was nominated for governor of New York in 1815, but was defeated by Daniel D. Tompkins. He was nominated by the Federalists for the

Rufus King.

Presidency in 1816, in opposition to James Monroe, and he received thirty-four electoral votes. While in the senate he opposed the establishment of a national bank, contributed largely to the passage of the navigation act of 1818 and introduced and carried a bill providing that the public lands should be sold for cash at a lower price than had been the custom. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1819, where he opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave state and objected to any compromise as calculated to breed future trouble. He recorded a resolution in the senate stating that the proceeds of all sales of public lands, after payment of the public debt for which they were pledged, should be held as a fund to be used to aid in the emancipation of slaves and for their removal to any territory beyond the limits of the United States. He was appointed U.S. minister to Great Britain by President John Quincy Adams in 1825, but failing health caused his early retirement in 1826. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth college in 1802, from Williams college in 1803, from Harvard college in 1806 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. He was survived by five sons: John Aslop, afterward governor of New York; Charles, president of Columbia college; James Gore, representative in congress from New York; Edward, and Frederick Gore. He died in New York city, April 29, 1827.

KING, Rufus, soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1814; son of Charles and Eliza (Gracie) King, and grandson of Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King and of Archibald Gracie. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1833, and served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Monroe, Va., 1833–34; on the survey of a boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, 1834–36, and on the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, New York, in 1834. He resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836, to accept the position of assistant engineer of the New York and Erie railway. In 1839 he resigned to accept the appointment of adjutant-general of the state of New York, in which capacity he served, 1839–43. He was associate editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* and editor of the Albany *Advertiser* from 1841 until his removal to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1845, where he was editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel and Gazette*, 1845–61, and a member of the convention that framed the state constitution, 1847–48. He was a regent of the University of Wisconsin, 1848–61; a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1849; a colonel of Wisconsin militia, 1857–61, and superintendent of public schools in Milwaukee, Wis., 1849–61. He was appointed U.S. minister to the Pontifical States, Italy, in 1861, and held the appointment from March 22 to Aug. 5, 1861, but did not enter upon the duties, having volunteered his services to the governor of Wisconsin in the civil war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of Wisconsin volunteers, May 7, and of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He served in the defence of Washington, D.C., May, 1861, to March, 1862; commanded the 1st division, 3d army corps, in the Department of the Rappahannock, March to August, 1862; was engaged in the advance on Fredericksburg, Va., April 19, 1862; was in command of Falmouth, Va., May, 1862; in the campaign of Northern Virginia, August to September, 1862; at the battles of Groveton, August 28, and Manassas, Aug. 29–30, 1862; and in the Maryland campaign, September, 1862. He was on sick leave of absence, Sept. 19 to Oct. 19, 1862, and served in the defences of Washington, Oct. 19 to Nov. 25, 1862. He was a member of the court-martial for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, Nov. 25, 1862, to January, 1863; on waiting orders at Norfolk, Va., February to March, 1863; in command of Yorktown, Va., March to July, 1863, and in command of a division at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., covering the approaches to Washington, D.C., from July 15 to Oct. 20, 1863, when failing health compelled him to resign from the service. He was U.S. minister resident at Rome from Oct. 20, 1863, to July 1, 1867; deputy collector of customs at the port of New York, 1867–69; and in 1869 retired from public life. He died in New York city, Oct. 13, 1876.

Rufus King

KING, Samuel, portrait painter, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 24, 1749; son of Benjamin and Mary (Haggar) King; grandson of Samuel and Mehitable (Marston) King, and a descendant of Daniel King, a large landholder who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1647. His father removed to Newport from Boston, Mass., and engaged in making mathematical instruments. Samuel was a house painter in Boston, but soon returned to Newport and became a portrait painter, having been encouraged to do so by Cosmo Alexander, a Scotch portrait artist. He engaged in painting portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory, and also in teaching the art, and had among his pupils Edward

G. Malbone, Anne Hall, and Washington Allston. He also learned the trade of manufacturing mathematical implements, and on the death of his father he took entire charge of the business. He was married to Amy Vernon. Among his portraits are those of Governor Mumford and his wife, Abraham Redwood, Dr. Isaac Senter and Stephen De Blois. He died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 30, 1819.

KING, Samuel Archer, aëronaut, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1828. He made his first balloon in 1849, and his first ascension from Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1851. During the forty years following he made over 300 ascensions from various points in the eastern states, travelling by balloon in order to view the country east of the Mississippi, and extended his trips beyond that river. He passed through many perils and adventures. In the autumn of 1872 he made a number of ascensions in company with the officers of the U.S. signal service bureau, and the results of their experiments were published in the signal service *Journal.* He carried a photographer on a trip made in 1875, and photographed numerous views of cloud effects, those of thunder-storms being especially interesting. In 1887 he was accompanied by Prof. Henry Hazen, of the U.S. signal service, in an ascent from Fairmount park, Philadelphia, remaining in and above the clouds four hours. In connection with George F. Stephens, capitalist, and Charles Hite, aëronaut, he formed the Hite Navigation company for the purpose of constructing a flying-machine, and on March 12, 1900, their workshop, containing the flying-machine and four balloons, just completed, was destroyed by fire.

KING, Samuel Ward, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Johnston, R.I., May 23, 1786; son of William Borden and Welthian (Walton) King; grandson of Josiah and Mary (King) King and of John and Mercy (Greene) Walton; great-grandson of Maxey and Meribiah (Borden) King, and of Samuel and Sarah (Coggeshall) Greene. Samuel Ward King was a student at Brown but did not graduate. He studied medicine and practised in Johnston, R.I., and was surgeon on a schooner that sailed from Providence to destroy British commerce early in 1812, when he was captured and paroled. He is said to have served on the *Wasp*, and on the *Hornet* when she captured the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812. He was also surgeon on the *Chesapeake* and witnessed the fight between that vessel and the *Shannon* in June, 1813, and attended Lawrence when he died. He was married, May 20, 1813, to Catharine Latham, daughter of Olney and Mary (Waterman) Angell. He was town clerk, 1820–43; assistant to Governor Sprague, 1838–39, and as first assistant, when the people failed to elect a governor and lieutenant-governor in 1839, he became governor *ex officio.* He was elected to the office in 1840, 1841 and 1842, serving, 1839–43. He was called upon to defend his office and the people of the state against the threatened dual government proclaimed by Dorr who claimed to have been elected by the Suffragist party, and he appealed to the Federal government and was recognized as the lawful governor of the state. He died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 20, 1851.

KING, Thomas Butler, representative, was born at Palmer, Mass., Aug. 27, 1800; son of Daniel and Hannah (Lord) King; and a descendant of John King, who came from Edwardstone, Suffolk county, England, in 1715, and was the first settler of Kingston, afterward known as Palmer, Mass.; and of Richard Lord of New London, Conn. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary war and removed to Pennsylvania with his family after the war, and died in 1816. Thomas then returned to Massachusetts and lived with his uncle, Gen. Zebulon Butler. He was educated at Westfield academy, studied law with Judge Garrick Mallery of Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1823 settled in Waynesville, Glynn county, Ga., where he became an extensive cotton planter. He was a member of the Georgia state senate, 1832-36, and a Whig representative from Georgia in the 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1839–43 and 1845–49. As a member of the committee on naval affairs he secured the establishment of the naval observatory at Washington, D.C. He was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco, Cal., by President Taylor in 1849, which position he held until 1851, when he returned to Georgia. He was elected a state senator in 1859, and was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention of 1860. He was a member of the Milledgeville anti-tariff convention in 1832; of the Macon Railroad convention in 1836, of the Young Men's convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1840, and of the Democratic state convention of June 4, 1860. He was appointed a commissioner from Georgia in 1861, to visit Europe to arrange a line of steamers for direct trade with Georgia, and he served as a Confederate States commissioner in Europe, 1861–63. He was married in 1824, to Anna Matilda, only daughter of Major William Page of St. Simon Island, Ga., and their son, Henry Lord Page King, was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Lafayette McLaws and was killed at Fredericksburg, Va. Thomas Butler King died at Waynesville, Ga., May 10, 1864.

KING, Thomas Starr, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 17, 1824; son of the Rev. Thomas Farrington King, a Universalist minister. In 1835 he removed with his parents to Charlestown, Mass., and after the death of his father in

1836, was employed in a dry-goods store until 1840, when he became assistant teacher in the Bunker Hill grammar school, and in 1842, principal of the West grammar school at Medford, Mass., and during all this time applied himself diligently to study. He was a pupil in theology under Hosea Ballou in Medford, 1842–45, and was clerk in the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., for a time. He delivered his first sermon in Woburn, Mass., in 1845, preached for a short time for a Universalist society in Boston, and in 1846 settled over his first parish at Charlestown, to which his father had ministered. In 1848 he became pastor of the Hollis Street Unitarian church, Boston, Mass., and remained there until the spring of 1860. During this period he entered the lecture field, gaining great popularity. His lecture subjects include: "Goethe", "Substance and Show", "Sight and Insight", "The Laws of Disorder" and "Socrates." In 1860 he became pastor of the First Unitarian society in San Francisco, Cal., and his fame as a lecturer having preceded him, he was soon in the lecture-field in California and Oregon. He became familiar with the natural beauties of the Yosemite valley, to which he called the attention of the public through lectures and newspaper articles. Shortly after the secession of the southern states he learned of the existence of a large party in California in favor of forming an independent republic. His efforts against this project drew upon him the attention of the whole nation, and his patriotic denunciation of it won the day at the polls, and California was preserved to the Union. Through his exertions the United States sanitary commission obtained generous sums of money in California that enabled it to carry on its work at a critical period of the war. At the same time he was occupied with the building of a new church, the corner-stone of which was laid in September, 1862. It was dedicated, Jan. 10, 1864, and in February, 1864, he was stricken with diphtheria from which he never rallied. He was buried with notable civic and military honors. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1850. In 1889 a monument was erected to his memory at Golden Gate Park, Cal., at a cost of $50,000. His name was one of the twenty-six in "Class G, Preachers and Theologians," submitted for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received seven votes. He is the author of: *The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry* (1859), and contributions to the Boston *Transcript* and the *Universalist Quarterly*. After his death some of his writings were collected and published under the titles: *Patriotism and Other Papers* (1865); *Christianity and Humanity*, with a memoir by Edwin P. Whipple (1877); *Substance and Show* (1877). He died in San Francisco, March 4, 1864.

T. S. King

KING, William, governor of Maine, was born at Scarborough, Maine, Feb. 9, 1768; son of Richard and Mary (Blake) King. He was a half-brother of Rufus King, and a grandson of Samuel Blake, of York, Maine. His father was a commissary in the British army at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1744, and subsequently established himself in business in Watertown, Mass., and in 1746 in Scarborough, Maine. William received a very meagre schooling, and when a mere boy worked in a lumber mill in Saco, and afterward at Topsham, Maine. He became the owner of the mill and store with his brother-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Porter. He removed to Bath in 1800, and there amassed a fortune as a lumber manufacturer and shipbuilder. He was married, in 1802, to Ann Frazier, of Scarborough, Maine. He was a Democratic representative from the town of Topsham to the general court of Massachusetts, 1795–96, and a state senator from the town of Bath, 1800–03, and from the Lincoln district, 1807–08. He was elected the first governor of the state of Maine in 1820, and resigned the office in 1821 to accept the appointment of U.S. commissioner for the adjustment of Spanish claims in Florida. He was appointed commissioner of public buildings for Maine in 1828, and was authorized to procure plans for the construction of a state capitol at Augusta. The models furnished by Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, which were copies of the Massachusetts capitol on a reduced scale, were accepted, and the structure was finished under his supervision. He was collector of the U.S. customs at Bath, Maine, 1831–34. He organized and was president of the first bank opened in Bath, owned much real estate, including the whole town of Kingfield, Franklin county, which was named in his honor, and was

W. King

one of the incorporators and principal owner of the first cotton mill in Brunswick, Maine, erected in 1809. He was major-general of militia, and received the commission of colonel in the U.S. army as a recruiting officer in the district of Maine, during the war of 1812. He was a benefactor and trustee of the Maine Literary and Theological institution, afterward Colby university, 1821–48. The state of Maine is represented in Statuary hall, Washington, D.C., by his statue. He died in Bath, Maine, June 17, 1852.

KING, William Fletcher, educator, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1830; son of James Johnson and Mariam (Coffman) King; and grandson of Walter and Catharine King and of William and Elizabeth Coffman. Both his father and mother were of Virginia ancestry. William was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1857, and was tutor in mathematics there, 1857–62. He joined the Upper Iowa conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1862, and accepted the chair of Latin and Greek languages in Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Upon the death of President Samuel M. Fellows, in 1863, Professor King was made acting president, and in 1865 he was elected president. In 1901 he was classed as one of the oldest college presidents in the United States, and the remarkable growth of the institution was largely the result of his progressive administration. He was married in August, 1865, to Margaret McKell, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was president of the State Teachers' association; a member of the educational council of the National Teachers' association, 1886–1900, and was appointed by President Harrison a member of the national commission of the World's Columbian exposition in 1890. He was elected a member of various philanthropic and scientific societies of America and Europe; was three times elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1870, and that of LL.D. from the Ohio Wesleyan and the Iowa State universities in 1887.

Wm F. King

KING, William Rufus, Vice-President of the United States, was born in Sampson county, N.C., April 6, 1786; son of William King. His father was a delegate to the North Carolina constitutional conventions of 1787, 1788 and 1789, to consider the constitution of the United States, and a delegate to the general assembly for several terms. William Rufus was a student at the University of North Carolina in 1801, was a student in the law office of William Duffy at Fayetteville, N.C., and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1806–10, and was appointed solicitor for Wilmington, N.C. He was a Democratic representative from North Carolina in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, serving from Nov. 4, 1811, until 1816, when he resigned to accept the appointment of secretary of legation to accompany William Pinckney, who had been appointed special envoy to Naples and U.S. minister to St. Petersburg, Russia. He returned to the United States in 1818, and settled in Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala., removing in 1826 to Selma, Ala. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution, and one of the first U.S. senators, serving, by continuous re-elections, 1819–44. While in the senate, he was chairman of the committees on public lands, commerce and other important committees, and served as president *pro tempore* of the senate in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–41. He resigned in 1844 to accept the position of U.S. minister to France under appointment of President Tyler, serving, 1844–46. While in France he secured the friendship of Louis Philippe, and prevented the intervention of European powers in the annexation of Texas. He returned to the United States in 1846, and in 1848 was appointed U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Arthur P. Bagley, who had resigned to become U.S. minister to Russia. In 1849 he was elected U.S. senator for the full term, to expire in 1855. He was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate, May 6, 1850, and on the death of President Taylor and the accession of Vice-President Fillmore to the Presidency, he became acting Vice-President of the United States, and served as such until Dec. 20, 1852. He was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic party, with Franklin Pierce as President, in 1852, but did not live to enter upon the duties of his office. In January, 1853, by the advice of his physicians, he went to Cuba, and being unable to return for his inauguration, March 4, 1853, received the official oath at

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Havana, Cuba, by special act of congress. On April 17, 1853, he returned to Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala, where he died, April 18, 1853.

KINGSBURY, Charles People, soldier, was born in New York city in 1818. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1840, and was promoted 2d lieutenant of ordnance. He was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet, N.Y., 1840–42, ordnance officer at Detroit, Mich., 1842–44, and assistant inspector of armories and arsenals, 1844–45. He served in Texas, 1845–46; in the war with Mexico as chief ordnance officer on General Wool's staff, 1846–47, and was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista as additional aide-de-camp to General Taylor, Feb. 22–23, 1847. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico; was promoted 1st lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1847; was ordnance officer at North Carolina arsenal, 1847–48; assistant inspector of armories and arsenals, 1848–49; and ordnance officer at Allegheny, Pa., 1849–50, St. Louis, Mo., 1851, Little Rock, Ark., 1851–53, and Charleston, S.C., 1853–58. He was promoted captain of ordnance, July 1, 1854, for fourteen years' continuous service; and was on foundry duty, 1858–61. He was superintendent of Harper's Ferry armory when it was destroyed, April 18–19, 1861; was chief of ordnance of the Department of the Ohio, 1861, and was promoted staff colonel and additional aide-de-camp, Sept. 28, 1861. He was chief of the ordnance department of the Army of the Potomac, 1861–62; was inspector of heavy ordnance at Pittsburg, Pa., 1862–63, was promoted major of ordnance, March 3, 1863; and supervised the building of the Rock Island arsenal, Ill., 1863–65. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general in the U.S. army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, Dec. 22, 1866, and was retired December, 1870. He is the author of *Elementary Treatise on Artillery and Infantry* (1849). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1879.

KINGSBURY, Cyrus, missionary to the Indians, was born in Alstead, N.H., Nov. 22, 1786. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B. 1812, A.M., 1815, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1815. He was ordained, Sept. 29, 1815, and was home missionary in Virginia and East Tennessee, 1815–17. In September, 1816, he purchased a plantation at Brainard, Tenn., and engaged in missionary work among the Cherokee and Creek Indians under the auspices of the A.B.C.F.M., 1817–18, and among the Choctaw Indians at Elliot, Miss., 1818–32. He then went with them to Indian Territory, and continued his missionary work. In 1859 the Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian boards took up the work left by the A.B.C.F.M., and he continued his work under their direction, 1859–70. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1854. He died at Boggy Depot, Ind. Ty., June 27, 1870.

KINGSLEY, Calvin, M.E. bishop, was born in Annsville, N.Y., in 1812. He removed with his parents to Ellington, N.Y., in 1826, where he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, taught school and prepared for college. He was graduated from Allegheny college, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was professor of mathematics and civil engineering there, 1840–57, financial agent for the college, 1843–44, and vice-president of the faculty, 1855–57. He was admitted to the Erie conference in 1841, and was a delegate to the general conferences, 1852, 1856, 1860 and 1864. He was editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–64; and as chairman of the committee on slavery at the general conference of 1860 shaped the policy of the church on that question. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1864; held the conference of the Pacific coast, 1865–66, and in 1867 visited the missions of Europe. He visited California and Oregon in 1869, and from there went to China and India. He received the degree of D.D. from Genesee college in 1854. He is the author of: *Bush on the Resurrection* (1847); *Round the World* (1870). He died in Beirut, Syria, April 6, 1870.

KINGSLEY, Chester Ward, philanthropist, was born in Brighton, Mass., June 9, 1824; son of Moses and Mary (Montague) Kingsley; grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah M. (Hadley) Montague of Hadley, Mass., and a descendant of the Kingsleys of England and the Montagues of France. His early education was obtained in the schools of Brighton. He resided in Michigan, 1835–40, and then returned to Brighton, where he was graduated at the high school in 1843. He was married in May, 1846, to Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel Todd of Brighton. He obtained employment in the Brighton bank, became teller in 1848, and was cashier of the Cambridge Market bank, 1851–56. He then engaged in the wholesale provision business, from which he retired in 1865, to became treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Mining company. He served on the Cambridge board of aldermen and as a member of the school board; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1882–84: a state senator, 1888–89, a member of the Cambridge water board, 1865, and its president, 1873–76, 1883–94, enlarging and greatly improving the water system of that city during his service. He was elected a trustee of the Newton Theological institution in 1880, of Colby university, 1893, of Worcester academy, 1890, and a member of the Cambridge, Colonial and Massachusetts clubs. He equipped the building for the Kingsley Scientific academy, Worcester, in 1897, and gave to the academy, to Colby college, Waterville, Maine, to the Newton Theological institution, to the American Baptist Missionary union, to the American Baptist Home Mission society, to the American Baptist Publication society, to the Massachusetts Baptist convention, and to Brown university, in 1899, $25,000 each, his gifts aggregating $200,000.

KINGSLEY, Elbridge, painter-engraver, was born at Carthage, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1842; son of Moses W. and Rachel W. (Curtis) Kingsley, and grandson of Seth Kingsley, of Hatfield, Mass. His parents removed to Ohio, where Elbridge was born, and returned to Hatfield, Mass., in 1843. He studied at Hopkins academy, Hadley, Mass., 1856–58, and then entered the office of the *Hampshire Gazette* at Northampton, where he used his spare moments in drawing, taking his subjects from Bible history and Indian stories. When his apprenticeship expired he went to New York, where he studied the art of engraving on wood with J. W. Orr, and drawing and painting at the Cooper institute. He was first employed as illustrator and engraver by Harper & Brothers and later by Charles Scribner's Sons. In 1882 he made a notable original picture of the Hatfield Woods, which he engraved, and after that time his work appeared regularly in the *Century Magazine*. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Grolier club of New York, and of the Society of American Wood Engravers, serving on the exhibition committees in Paris, 1889, where he was awarded the gold medal by the International jury. In 1891 a new exhibit was sent to Berlin and preparations made for the exhibition in Chicago. On the return of the pictures he arranged supplementary exhibitions in the Grolier rooms, New York city, the Hamilton club rooms in Brooklyn and other art centres. In 1890 he determined to let his 300 published plates represent his commercial work and to devote the remainder of his life to art from the painter-engraver's standpoint. He worked upon large blocks for Japan proof alone, and these passed through stages of trial-proofs extending over twelve months, and the wood block was treated as copper-plates are by the painter-etcher, producing a series of trial and finished proofs. To facilitate this work, Mr. Kingsley used a sketching car in which he painted and engraved in the region of his subjects, in the neighborhood of his home at Hadley. His work was done entirely for art collectors, and the only exhibition of his progressive work during his active life was placed in the Forbes library at Northampton, Mass. In 1901 Mr. Kingsley was engaged in forming a complete collection, mounted and framed, with a catalogue and sketch of his life, for the art building, Mount Holyoke college, as a memorial of Clara Leigh Dwight, who commenced its arrangement.

Elbridge Kingsley

KINGSLEY, James Luce, educator, was born at Windham, Conn., Aug. 28, 1778. He was a student at Williams college, and was graduated from Yale in 1799. He taught school at Wethersfield and Windham, Conn., 1799–1801; was a tutor at Yale, 1801–12; librarian, 1805–24; professor of ecclesiastical history, 1805–17; of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, 1805–31; of Latin language and literature, 1831–51, and emeritus professor, 1851–52. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1831. He published a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the founding of New Haven, Conn., April 25, 1838; a history of Yale college in the *American Quarterly Register* (1835); a life of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, in Sparks's *American Biography*, and translations of the works of Tacitus and Cicero. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852.

KINGSLEY, John Sterling, biologist, was born at Cincinnatus, N.Y., April 7, 1854; son of Lewis and Julia A. (Kingman) Kingsley; grandson of Benjamin B. and Rachel (Clark) Kingsley and of Oliver and Betsey (Brown) Kingman, and a descendant of John Kingsley, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1635. He was graduated from Williams college, Mass., A.B., 1875, and from the College of New Jersey, Sc.D., 1885, and later studied at the University of Freiburg, Germany. He was professor of zoölogy at the University of Indiana, 1887–89; of biology at the University of Nebraska, 1889–91, and accepted the chair of biology at Tufts college, Mass., in 1892. He was married, Jan. 31, 1882, to Mary Emma, daughter of John Franklin and Caroline Louise (Chase) Read of Salem, Mass. He edited *Standard Natural History* (6 vols., 1884), and the *American Naturalist* (1886–96), and is the author of: *Elements of Comparative Zoölogy* (1897); *Vertebrate Zoölogy* (1899), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

KINGSLEY, William Lathrop, editor, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 1, 1824. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; studied theology, and was a Congregationalist minister in Ohio and Connecticut, 1849–50. He travelled in Europe for his health, 1850–51, and subsequently, and was editor and proprietor of the *New Englander*, 1857–92. He was a contributor to the *Yale Review* and edited two volumes of the history of Yale college (1879). He also conducted a mission and Sabbath school which grew into the Taylor church, New Haven. Yale conferred on him the degree of Litt.D. in 1892. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14, 1896.

KINKEAD, John Henry, governor of Nevada, was born in Smithfield, Pa., Dec. 10, 1826; son of James and Catherine (Bushey) Kinkead, and grandson of James Kinkead. His father, who was of Scotch descent, was a native of Chester county, Pa. His parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1829, and a few years later to Lancaster, where John Henry was educated in the Lancaster high school. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1844, and was a clerk in a dry-goods store until 1849, when he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah, where, with I. M. Livingston, he established the mercantile firm of Livingston & Kinkead. In 1854 he removed to California, where he engaged in stock-raising. He was married at Marysville, Cal., in January, 1856, to Lizzie, daughter of John C. Fall, and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Fall at Marysville, 1856–60, establishing a branch house at Carson City, Nev., in 1860. He was treasurer of Nevada Territory under Governor Nye's administration, 1862–65, and a member of the two constitutional conventions which met to erect a state organization. He was in Alaska, 1867–71, as a member of the government expedition under Col. J. C. Davis, and was the first U.S. official in the acquired territory holding civil office, having been appointed postmaster by President Johnson. He returned to Nevada in 1871, resided in Unionville until 1878, and engaged in smelting and mining. He founded the pioneer town of Washoe City; was an original projector of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, and built smelting works at Pleasant Valley and Austin. He was elected governor of Nevada and inaugurated Jan. 1, 1879, and on Jan. 1, 1883, was succeeded by Jewett W. Adams, elected by the Democratic party. In 1884, by act of congress passed May 17, Alaska was constituted a civil and judicial district, with a governor and other officers, and Mr. Kinkead was appointed the first territorial governor by President Arthur. At the close of the administration Governor Kinkead tendered his resignation and on May 9, 1885, O. P. Swineford was appointed by President Cleveland, and was inaugurated Sept. 15, 1885, when Mr. Kinkead returned to Carson City, Nev.

KINLEY, David, educator, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1861; son of David and Jessie Preston (Shepherd) Kinley and grandson of Mungo and Isabella (Fraser) Shepherd. He came with his father to the United States and settled in Andover, Mass., in 1872. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1884. He took a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins university, 1890–92, and at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–93. He was principal of the high school at North Andover, Mass., 1884–90; was assistant professor at Johns Hopkins university and instructor in economics and logic at the Baltimore Woman's college, 1891–92; fellow and assistant in economics at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–93; assistant professor of economics at the University of Illinois, 1893–94, and was chosen professor of economics and dean of the college of literature and arts at the University of Illinois in 1894. He was married, in 1897, to Kate Ruth Neal of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic association, the American Statistical association, the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, and the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Sciences. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Wisconsin in 1893. He is the author of: *Independent Treasury of the United States* (1893), and many articles on finance and political economy.

KINLOCH, Francis, delegate, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 7, 1755; son of Francis Kinloch, a member of the king's council in South Carolina, 1717–57, and also president of that body; and a grandson of James Kinloch, who emigrated from England in the year 1700 and settled in Charleston, S.C. He was thirteen years of age when his father died, and he was sent to England to be educated at Eton. After completing his course and travelling through Europe he returned to South Carolina, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned captain in the Continental army and served on the staff of Gen. Isaac Huger at the attack on Savannah in 1779, where he was wounded, and then served with Gen. William Moultrie. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from South Carolina, 1780–81, and on his return to Charleston was captured during the raid led by

John Graves Simcoe, but was released on parole. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature for several years ; was justice of the peace and a delegate to the convention of 1787, where he favored the adoption of the federal constitution. He was a member of the legislative council in 1789 and of the state constitutional convention of 1790. He assisted his brother Cleland in restoring their rice plantations, destroyed during the war. He resided in France and Switzerland with his family, 1803-06. He is the author of: *Eulogy on George Washington, Esq.* (1800); *Letters from Geneva and France* (2 vols., 1819.) He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1826.

KINNARD, George L., representative, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. He early removed with his widowed mother to Tennessee, where he was educated and where he learned the printer's trade. He settled in Indianapolis, Ind., about 1823, where he was employed for a short time in a printing office. He was next employed as a school-teacher in Marion county, and engaged in surveying. He was elected captain of one of the first military companies formed in Marion county, was admitted to the Indianapolis bar, represented Marion county in the Indiana legislature, served as state auditor and afterward commanded a regiment of state militia. He was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 23d and 24th congresses, serving from Dec. 2, 1833, to Nov. 16, 1836, when he was seriously injured in the boiler explosion on the steamer *Flora*, while on his way to Philadelphia to be married. He died of his injuries near Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1836.

KINNE, La Vega George, jurist, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1846 ; son of Æsop and Mary (Beebe) Kinne, and grandson of Zachariah Kinne. He was graduated at the Syracuse public school and in 1865 moved to Mendota, Ill. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1868, was admitted to the bar of La Salle county, Ill., in 1867, and practised at Mendota, 1868-69, and at Toledo, Iowa, 1869-87. He was married, Nov. 23, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel J. Abrams, of Peru, Ill. He was judge for the 17th judicial district, 1887-91 ; a judge of the supreme court of Iowa from Jan. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1897, and an unsuccessful candidate for circuit judge in 1872, for district attorney in 1874 and for governor in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the commission on uniformity of laws ; in 1896 was elected president of the Iowa State Bar association, and in 1898 became a member of the board of control of state institutions, and chairman of the board.

KINNERSLEY, Ebenezer, electrician, was born in Gloucester, England, Nov. 30, 1711 ; son of the Rev. William Kinnersley, who immigrated to America with his family in 1714 and founded at Lower Dublin the first Baptist church organized in Pennsylvania. Ebenezer was instructed by his father, and taught school in Philadelphia, Pa. He was married in 1739 to Sarah Duffield. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1743 and was connected as pastor with Baptist churches in Philadelphia and vicinity, 1743-54. His opposition to Whitefield, the evangelist, displeased the Baptists and he withdrew from the pulpit. In 1746 he became connected with Benjamin Franklin, Edward Duffield, Philip Syng and Thomas Hopkins, in making experiments with electrical fire, and in April, 1751, he began to lecture in Philadelphia on the wonders of electricity, illustrating his talks by practical experiments. In September, 1751, he delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., the first recorded experimental lectures on electricity. While in Boston he discovered the difference between electricity that was produced by the glass and by sulphur globes, and his experiments proved the truth of the positive and negative theory. In March, 1752, in lectures given at Newport, R.I., he claimed that buildings might be protected from lightning, and two months later Benjamin Franklin drew electricity from the clouds. He was chief master of the English department and professor of English literature and oratory in the College of Philadelphia, 1753-73. During his life he was more prominently known in connection with the science of electricity than was Franklin. In 1757 he invented an electrical thermometer and also proved for the first time that electricity generated heat. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768-78 ; received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1757, and was further honored by the trustees of the university by the erection of a memorial window. He died in Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1778.

KINNEY, Abbot, author, was born at Brookside, N.J., Nov. 16, 1850 ; son of Franklin Sherwood and Mary (Cogswell) Kinney ; grandson of Dr. Perley and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Kinney and of the Rev. Jonathan and Mary (Abbot) Cogswell ; and a descendant of Joseph Kinne, who came to Rhode Island in 1646. Abbot Kinney engaged in fruit farming in California. He was chairman of the California state board of forestry ; special commissioner, with Helen Hunt Jackson, to the Mission Indians ; an officer in Egypt on the U.S. geological survey in 1873, and major in the California national guards, 1883. He was made chairman of the state commission to manage the Yosemite valley in 1897 ; president of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 1898 and 1899 ; president of the Southern California Pomological society and vice-president of the American Forestry association of

California; president of the Southern California Forest and Water society; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and proprietor and editor of the *Saturday Post*, Los Angeles, Cal. He was married, Nov. 18, 1884, to Margaret, daughter of James Dabney Thornton, justice of the supreme court of California. He is the author of: *Conquest of Death* (1893); *Tasks by Twilight* (1893); *Eucalyptus* (1895); *Forest and Water* (1900), and pamphlets on forestry and political economy.

KINNEY, Coates, poet, was born at Kinney's-Corners, near Penn-Yan, Yates county, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1826; son of Giles and Myra (Cornell) Kinney, and grandson of Stephen and Rebecca (Coates) Kinney and of Samuel and Polly (Darrow) Cornell. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1840, and was a student at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the Cincinnati bar in 1856, and practised until 1859, when he entered journalism, serving as editor of the Xenia *Torchlight*, the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, the *Ohio State Journal*, and the Springfield *Daily Republic*. He was made paymaster in the U.S. volunteer army with the rank of major in 1861, and was mustered out with the commission of brevet lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in 1865. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1868, and secretary of the Ohio delegation; and was senator in the Ohio legislature from the fifth district, 1882–83. He is the author of: *Ke-u-ka and Other Poems* (1855); *Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real* (1888); *Mists of Fire and Some Eclogs* (1899), and other poems and essays.

KINNEY, John Fitch, jurist, was born at New Haven, Oswego county, N.Y., April 2, 1816; son of Dr. Stephen F. and Abby (Brockway) Kinney; grandson of the Rev. Thomas and Eunice (Lathrop) Brockway, and a descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop, the emigrant, and of Wolston Brockway, who came to Lyme, Conn., in 1660. He was educated at the district school and at Rensselaer Oswego academy, studied law with Orville Robinson, Mexico, N.Y., settled in Marysville, Ohio, in 1836, and was admitted to practice in 1837. He removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1840 and practised law there until 1844, when he settled in Lee county, Iowa. He was secretary of the legislative council for the territory; prosecuting attorney for Lee county, and judge of the supreme court of the state, 1847–54. In January, 1854, he resigned to accept from President Pierce the chief justiceship of the supreme court of Utah Territory, serving 1854–57. He removed to Nebraska Territory in 1857 and practised law there until 1860, when he was again appointed chief justice of Utah Territory and held that office under appointment of President Buchanan. In 1862 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for delegate from Nebraska Territory to the 38th congress, and in 1863 he was elected the delegate from Utah Territory to the 38th congress, serving, 1863–65. At the expiration of his term in congress he returned to Nebraska City and in February, 1867, President Johnson appointed him a member of the special Indian commission to visit the Sioux tribe and investigate the Fort Phil Kearny massacre of December, 1866. He was the only member of the commission of six to make the journey from Fort Laramie to Fort Phil Kearny through the hostile country, 200 miles, and hold council with the Indians, and his report made at the time became a part of the policy thereafter adopted by the government in the management of Indian tribes. In July, 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur agent of the Yankton Sioux Indians of Dakota and he resigned the agency in January, 1889, and returned to Nebraska City, where, on January 29, he celebrated the golden anniversary of his marriage to Hannah D., daughter of Col. Samuel and Hannah (Chapin) Hall. Judge Kinney's dissenting opinion that the constitution and laws of Iowa did not allow a majority of the voters to impose a tax upon the minority for speculative purposes, and "that the public credit could not be used for the benefit of private corporations," as proposed in bonding a county for the benefit of a railroad, was after many years adopted by the supreme court. Mr. Justice Miller of the U.S. supreme court in a case involving the same question referred to Judge Kinney's opinion as a correct rendering of the law, and many of the western states incorporated the principle in their constitutions.

J. F. Kinney

KINNEY, Thomas Tallmadge, journalist, was born at Newark, N.J., Aug. 13, 1821; son of William Burnet (q.v.) and Mary (Chandler) Kinney; grandson of Col. Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney, and a descendant of Dr. William Burnet, who served in the Revolution as surgeon-general, Continental army; and of Sir Thomas Kinney, a mining engineer, who came from England to explore the mining resources of New Jersey before the Revolution. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841; studied law in the office of Joseph P. Bradley: was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced the practice of law, which he abandoned in a short time to report legislature and political affairs for the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, of which his father was editor. He introduced many improvements in the methods of news gathering, which resulted in the organization of the Associated Press. He was admitted into partnership with his father in the proprietorship of the *Daily Advertiser*, and was its sole proprietor, 1851–92. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860. He declined the mission to Italy offered by President Arthur, another foreign mission offered by President Harrison, and other public offices. He was an original incorporator and president of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; a member of the geological board of the state; president of the board of agriculture, 1878–82; an original trustee of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a member of the board of proprietors of East Jersey and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was a founder and for several years president of the Fidelity Trust company and a director in the National State bank. He had one of the largest private art galleries in the country. He was married, Oct. 3, 1863, to Estelle, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit, and had one son and three daughters. He died in Newark, N.J., Dec. 2, 1900.

KINNEY, William Burnet, diplomatist, was born at Speedwell, Morris county, N.J., Sept. 4, 1799; son of Col. Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney; and a descendant on his mother's side of the Bishop of Salisbury. His father was a Revolutionary officer and a quartermaster-general in the war of 1812. He was educated at the College of New Jersey; studied law under Joseph C. Hornblower, but abandoned law and in 1821 founded the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and was its editor almost continually until 1851. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore in 1854, where he was influential in obtaining the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay. He was appointed U.S. minister to the court of Victor Emanuel, at Turin, Sardinia, by President Taylor in1851, and took an active interest in the movement for the unification of Italy. His services rendered Great Britain at the same time were acknowledged by a despatch from Lord Palmerston. He inquired into the object of the visit of Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, to America, and finding that it was to enlist the sympathies of the United States in a way that might engender foreign complications, he communicated with Secretary of State Daniel Webster, and notified the commander of the U.S. frigate detached from the Mediterranean squadron (which was under his jurisdiction) to carry the Hungarian liberator to America, of the fact. At the close of his term in 1854 he took up his residence in Florence, Italy, collecting data for a history of the Medici family which he had begun during his official term. He returned to the United States in 1865 and lived in retirement. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1836, and was a trustee of the college, 1840–50, when he resigned. He was an original member of the New Jersey Historical society. He was twice married—first to Mary Chandler; and secondly, in 1841, to Elizabeth Clementine, daughter of David L. Dodge, of New York city, and widow of Edmund B. Stedman, of Hartford, Conn. His second wife (born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1810, died at Summit, N.J., Nov. 19, 1889) is the author of: *Felicita, a Metrical Romance* (1855); *Poems* (1867); *Bianca Capello*, a tragedy (1873). Mr. Kinney died in New York city, Oct. 21, 1880.

KINNICUTT, Leonard Parker, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 22, 1854; son of Francis H. and Elizabeth W. (Parker) Kinnicutt; a grandson of Thomas and Amey (Wightman) Kinnicutt, and a lineal descendant of John Howland, of the *Mayflower*. He prepared for college at the Worcester high school; was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1875; was a student at the universities of Heidelberg and Bonn, 1875–80, and was graduated at Harvard, S.D., 1882. He was instructor in chemistry at Harvard, 1880–83; assistant professor of chemistry at the Worcester Polytechnic institute, 1883–85, and became professor of chemistry there in 1885, and a director of the laboratory in 1890. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Antiquarian society; a fellow of the national chemical societies of America, England and Germany, and a member of the Boston Civil Engineering society. He is the author of numerous articles in scientific journals on analytical, sanitary and chemical subjects.

KINSEY, James, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1731; son of Judge John Kinsey. He was admitted to the bar, and practised in the courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1772, and was prominent in his opposition to Gov. William Franklin. He took a leading part in colonial affairs, and was a member of the committee of correspondence for Burlington county. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, 1774–75, when he resigned his seat; and was chief justice of New Jersey, 1789–1802. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1790. He died in Burlington, N.J., Jan. 4, 1802.

KINSEY, John, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1693; son of a Quaker preacher, and grandson of John Kinsey, who came to America from London in 1677, as a commissioner of the proprietors of West Jersey. He practised law in New Jersey until 1730, meanwhile serving as a member of the assembly and as speaker of that body. He removed to Philadelphia in 1730, and in that year became a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, to which body he was re-elected successively until 1750, being speaker, 1739–50. He was attorney-general of the province, 1738–41, and chief-justice of the same, 1743–50. In 1737 he was one of the two commissioners sent to Maryland to negotiate for a settlement of the boundary dispute, and was a commissioner from Pennsylvania to negotiate a treaty with the Six Nations at Albany, N.Y., in conjunction with commissioners from New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1745. He was one of the original board of curators of the College of New Jersey, 1748–50. He published: *Laws of New Jersey* (1733). He died in Burlington, N.J., May 11, 1750.

KINSOLVING, George Herbert, second bishop of Texas, and 162d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bedford county, Va., April 28, 1849; son of the Rev. Dr. Ovid A. and Julia Heiskell (Krauth) Kinsolving and grandson of George W. Kinsolving, a friend of Thomas Jefferson, and of the Rev. Dr. Charles Philip Krauth, president of the Pennsylvania college. He was a student at several schools, the academic department of the University of Virginia, 1867–69, and the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1874. He was made deacon by Bishop Johns, June 26, 1874, and ordained priest by Bishop Whittingham, May 23, 1875. He was an assistant at Christ church, Baltimore, 1874–75, in charge of the chapel of the Good Shepherd, for colored people; rector of St. Mark's church, Baltimore, 1875–78; of St. John's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878–81; and of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881–92. He was married in October, 1879, to Grace, daughter of Walter and Julia Ann (Niles) Jaggar, and sister of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar, first bishop of Southern Ohio. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania; a delegate to the general convention in 1892; an overseer of the Divinity school at Philadelphia, and an examining chaplain of the diocese. In 1886 he received a large vote for assistant bishop of Pennsylvania; in 1887 was almost unanimously elected bishop of Delaware, which position he declined, and in 1892 he was elected assistant bishop of Texas. He was consecrated, Oct. 12, 1892, by Bishops Wilmar, Whittaker, Wingfield, Dudley, Jaggar, Randolph, Johnston, Kendrick, Davies, Nichols, Hale and Bishop Jones, of Newfoundland, and he became assistant to the bishop of Texas, and on the death of the Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg, July 11, 1893, he succeeded as bishop of Texas. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the South and that of S.T.D. from Griswold in 1892.

KINSOLVING, Lucien Lee, first bishop of the Brazilian Episcopal church, and the third consecrated in America for foreign churches, was born in Loudoun county, Va., May 14, 1862; son of the Rev. Dr. Ovid A. and Lucy Lee (Rogers) Kinsolving; grandson of Col. George W. and Ann (Barksdale) Kinsolving, of Albemarle county, Va., and of Gen. Asa and Eleanor Lee (Orr) Rogers; and a descendent of Col. Richard Lee through Thomas Ludwell Lee. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1889; was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittle in June of that year, and advanced to the priesthood, August, 1889. He sailed for Brazil, which mission was under the Episcopal charge of the bishop of West Virginia, and where he was dean of convocation, member of the standing committee and where he worked for nine years as a missionary. He was elected bishop of Brazil, in October, 1898, "to be subject to the jurisdiction of the American church until there shall be three bishops in Brazil," and he was consecrated, Jan. 6, 1899, by Bishops Dudley, Doane, Scarborough, Peterkin, Potter, Walker, Talbot, G. H. Kinsolving, Wells, Lawrence and McVickar. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899.

KIP, Leonard, author, was born in New York city, Sept. 13, 1826; son of Leonard and Maria (Ingraham) Kip, and a younger brother of Bishop William Ingraham Kip. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1846, A.M., 1860; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he went to California by the way of Cape Horn, and on his return settled in Albany, N.Y., in the practice of law, where he remained until his retirement in 1896. He was president of the Albany institute, 1885–98, and was elected a trustee of the Albany academy. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart college and that of L.H.D. from Trinity college in 1893. He was elected a member of the Authors club, and is the author of: *California Sketches* (1850); *Volcano Diggings* (1851); *Ænone, a Roman Tale* (1866); *The Dead Marquise* (1873); *Hannibal's Man and other Christmas Stories* (1878); *Under the Bells* (1879); *Nestlenook* (1880), and contributions to magazines.

KIP, Leonard William, missionary, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1837; son of Leonard William and Anna (Wilson) Kip; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Smith) Kip and of William and Agnes (Kerr) Wilson, and descendant of Isaac

Hendrickson Kip, son of Hendrick Kip, who came to New Amsterdam in 1635. His father, a lawyer (born, 1796, died, 1863), was graduated at Columbia, 1815, A.M., 1820, and Rutgers, 1827. He was prepared for college at William Leggett's private school in New York city and was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859. He pursued a course in theology at the Seminary of the Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N.J., and in 1861 went to Amoy, China, where he was a missionary, 1861–98. He was married, June 2, 1865, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Michael Simpson and Mary (Dunlap) Culbertson, of Shanghai, China, and their only child, Alice, became the wife of the Rev. Alexander S. Van Dyck, missionary at Amoy, China, from 1883 to 1895, and subsequently of New Brunswick, N.J. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1880. He lived in New Brunswick, 1898-1900, and died at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 27, 1901.

Wm Ingraham Kip

KIP, William Ingraham, first bishop of California and 59th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1811; son of Leonard and Maria (Ingraham) Kip, and descended from a noble French family, who early in the sixteenth century had been driven from France to Holland by religious persecution. His first ancestor in America, Henry De Kype, born in 1576, immigrated to America from Holland with his family in 1635, and soon returned to Amsterdam, but his sons Isaac and Henry settled in New York, and in 1639 owned the part of Manhattan island known as Kip's bay; the site of the City Hall park, and also Kipsburg Manor at Rhinebeck, N.Y. William passed one year (1827) at Rutgers college, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He studied law, but deciding to prepare for holy orders he studied at the Virginia Theological seminary in 1832 and was graduated from the General Theological seminary in New York city in 1835. He was made deacon, June 28, 1835, by Bishop Onderdonk, St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and ordained priest, Oct. 24, 1835, by Bishop Doane in St. Peter's church, Morristown, N.J. He was rector of St. Peter's, Morristown, 1835-36; assistant at Grace church, New York city, 1836–37, and rector of St. Paul's church, Albany, N.Y., 1837–53. He was elected first missionary bishop of the diocese of California, organized, 1850, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, Oct. 28, 1853, by Bishops Kemper, Alfred Lee, Boone, Freeman, George Burgess, Upfold, Whitehouse and Wainwright. In 1857 he was elected by the convention of the diocese bishop of California, which see at that time contained but two or three churches, and he had sole charge of the growing diocese until 1874, when northern California was made a missionary district. He was appointed a member of the board of examiners at the U.S. Naval academy by President Hayes in 1880, and of the board of the U.S. Military academy by President Arthur in 1883, which latter position he declined. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1846, from Columbia college in 1847, and LL.D. from Yale in 1872. He was married in 1838 to Maria, daughter of Governor Lawrence, of Rhode Island. He is the author of: *The History, Object and Proper Observance of the Holy Season of Lent* (1843); *Early Jesuit Missions in North America* (1846); *Christian Holidays at Rome* (1860); *The Unnoticed Things of Scriptures* (1865); *The Catacombs of Rome; The Double Witness of the Church; The Early Conflicts of Christianity; New York in the Olden Time; Historical Scenes in the Old Jesuit Missions* (1875); *The Church of the Apostles* (1877); *The Early Days of My Episcopate* (1892), and numerous addresses and contributions to church periodicals. He died at San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1893.

KIRBY, Ephraim, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 23, 1757. His father was a farmer and Ephraim was employed on the farm during his boyhood, and at the age of nineteen marched with the volunteers from Litchfield, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served through the Revolutionary war and was in nineteen battles and skirmishes, including the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown. By his own labor he earned the money to pay tuition for a short course at Yale, and in 1787 received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. He studied law in the office of Reynold Marvin, of Litchfield, who had been king's attorney for the province of Connecticut before the war, and whose daughter Ruth he married. He was admitted to the bar and practised his profession in Litchfield, Conn., and was the first to report the decisions of the courts in his state. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1791–1804; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Connecticut in opposition to Jonathan Trumbull for several successive years; and was appointed supervisor of the national revenue for the state of Connecticut by President Jefferson in 1804. Upon the acquisition of Louisiana, President Jefferson appointed him U.S. judge and land commissioner in the newly-acquired territory. He accepted the office and had proceeded as far as Fort Stoddart, in the Mississippi Territory, when he was taken ill and died. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. He published: *Reports of the Decisions of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors in Connecticut* (1789). He died at Fort Stoddart, Mississippi Territory., Oct. 2, 1804.

KIRBY, George Franklin, educator, was born in Spartanburg, S.C., May 7, 1868, son of Augustus Hilliard and Mary Elizabeth (Durant) Kirby, and grandson of John T. and Patsy (Hall) Kirby, and of John and Elizabeth (Sweet) Durant. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent and his maternal ancestors were among the French settlers of South Carolina. He studied at the preparatory department of Wofford college, and was graduated from Wofford B.A., 1894, M.A., 1896. During his college vacations and for a short time after graduation he taught school. He was admitted to the Western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Dec. 2, 1895, and was appointed to the Swannona circuit, serving until May 17, 1898, when he was elected president of Weaverville college, Weaverville, N.C.

KIRBY, Isaac Minor, soldier, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834. He enlisted, April 20, 1861, for three months' service in the Union army, and was commissioned captain in the 15th Ohio volunteer infantry. He served in western Virginia and with Buell in the Army of the Ohio. He was engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where for a time he commanded the regiment. In May, 1862, he resigned, and in July recruited a company for the 101st Ohio volunteers and was commissioned captain, Sept. 15, 1862. He joined Buell's army at Louisville, and was promoted major, Oct. 30, 1862. He took part in the battle of Stone's River and was in command of the regiment during the greater part of the battle, both his superior officers being killed. He was promoted colonel, Dec. 26, 1862, and continued in command of the regiment until the beginning of the movement on Atlanta, when he was placed in command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps. He commanded the brigade throughout the campaign and subsequently in the retreat of Thomas's army to Nashville and through the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He led the first assault on the enemy's line of works at Nashville, and for this action was recommended for promotion and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He continued in the service up to the close of the civil war and was mustered out of the volunteer army in June, 1865.

KIRK, Edward N., soldier, was worn in Jefferson county, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828. His parents were Quakers and he was graduated with honors at Friends' academy, Mount Pleasant. He taught school at Cadiz, Ohio, studied law there and at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. He practised in Baltimore one year, and in 1854 removed to Sterling, Ill. He was married, Oct. 15, 1858, to M. E. Cameron, of Philadelphia, Pa. In August, 1861, he recruited and equipped a regiment of volunteers and tendered it to Governor Yates, but the state quota being filled his regiment was rejected by the governor but subsequently accepted by the war department at Washington. He was commissioned colonel of the 34th Illinois volunteers to date from Aug. 15, 1861, and was assigned to the 5th brigade, 2d division, Army of the Ohio, General Buell. He was made a member of the military board of examiners at Mumfordsville, Ky., to pass upon the qualifications of officers. He was in charge of an expedition in defence of Lebanon, Ky., and when that danger had passed he assumed command of all the forces at Louisville, until relieved by General Gilbert, when he was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of Kentucky, commanded by General Nelson. On Sept. 28, 1861, he assumed command of the 5th brigade, 2d division, and on Nov. 29, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general for heroic action, gallantry and ability. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, he was wounded; at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, he covered the retreat of the Federal army with his brigade and a detachment of cavalry with great success, and at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31 to Jan. 3, 1862–63, he commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, and occupied the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. R. W. Johnson. In this engagement his brigade lost 500 men killed and wounded, and he himself was mortally wounded, the command devolving upon Col. Joseph B. Dodge. He died at Sterling, Ill., July 21, 1863.

KIRK, Edward Norris, clergyman, was born in New York city, Aug. 14, 1802, of Scotch ancestry. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1820, and after studying law in New York city, he entered Princeton Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1822. He was agent in the southern states for the board of foreign missions, 1826–28; was ordained in 1827 and was appointed stated supply at the Second Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y. In 1828 he was pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Albany, and in connection with Dr. N.S.S. Beman (q.v.) of Troy, he established a school of theology in Albany, N.Y. In 1837 he resigned his pastorate and went to Europe, where he aided in establishing the first regular church services for American Protestants. He was pastor of the Mt. Vernon Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1842–74. He visited France in 1856 for the purpose of establishing a chapel for American Protestants in Paris. He was president of the American Missionary society, and secretary of the Foreign Evangelical society. Amherst college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1855. He is the author of: *Memorial of the Rev. Dr. Chester, D.D.* (1829); *Lectures on Christ's Parables* (1856); *Sermons* (2 vols., 1840–60); *Canon of the Holy Scriptures* (1862). He translated Gaussen's *Inspiration of the Scriptures* (1842) and Jean Frédéric Astié's *Lectures on Louis XIV. and the Writers of his Age.* He died in Boston, Mass., March 27, 1874.

KIRK, Ellen Warner Olney, author, was born in Southington, Conn., Nov. 6, 1846; daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Barnes) Olney; granddaughter of James Olney, and a descendant of Thomas Olney, one of the founders of Providence with Roger Williams. Her father was an educator and geographer. She was chiefly educated at home in Stratford, Conn., and began to write while quite young. She was married, July 2, 1879, to John Foster Kirk, the historian. Her first book was published in 1876, and met with immediate success. At one time she used the pen name "Henry Hayes." She is the author of: *Love in Idleness* (1876); *Through Winding Ways* (1879); *A Lesson in Love* (1881); *A Midsummer Madness* (1884); *The Story of Margaret Kent* (1886); *Sons and Daughters* (1887); *Queen Money* (1888); *Better Times* (1888); *A Daughter of Eve* (1889); *Walford* (1890); *Ciphers* (1891); *The Story of Lawrence Garthe* (1894); *The Revolt of a Daughter* (1897); *Dorothy Deane* (1898); *Dorothy and her Friends* (1899).

KIRK, John Foster, author, was born in Frederickton, New Brunswick, March 22, 1824; son of Abdiel and Mary (Hamilton) Kirk. During his infancy his parents removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was subsequently placed under the charge of an English clergyman at Truro, and received a classical education. In 1842 he settled in Boston, where he was secretary to William H. Prescott, the historian, 1847–59, and in 1850 he accompanied Mr. Prescott to Europe. He was married in December, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Weed of North Andover, Mass., and in July, 1879, to Ellen Warner, daughter of Jesse Olney of Stratford, Conn. In 1870 he removed to Philadelphia, where he edited *Lippincott's Magazine*, 1870–86, and was lecturer on European history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1886–88. He was elected corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received from the University of Pennsyvania the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889. He is the author of: *A History of Charles the Bold* (3 vols., 1863–68); edited the complete works of William H. Prescott (1870–74); compiled a *Supplement to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors* (1891), and contributed, after 1847, to the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals.

KIRKBRIDE, Thomas Story, physician, was born in Morrisville, Pa., July 31, 1809; son of John and Elizabeth (Story) Kirkbride; grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Kirkbride and of Thomas and Rachel (Jenks) Story, and a descendant of Joseph Kirkbride, a native of Kirkbride, Cumberland, England, who came to America with William Penn. Thomas attended schools in Trenton and Burlington, N.J., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in March, 1832. He was resident physician at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankfort, Pa., 1832–33, and at the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia, 1833–35. In October, 1840, he was elected physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, opened Jan. 1, 1841, serving 1841–83. In 1854 the sum of $355,000 was obtained by public subscription to enlarge the hospital in order to separate the men and women, and a new building was completed in 1859. He was an original member and for eight years president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; a member of the American Philosophical society, the Franklin institute, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological association, and a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa., and manager for the Institution for the Blind. He received from Lafayette college the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1880. He is the author of: *Rules for the Government of those Employed in the Care of the Insane* (1844); *An Appeal for the Insane* (1854); *Construction, Organization and General Arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane* (1856; rev. ed., 1880). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1883.

KIRKHAM, Ralph Wilson, soldier, was born in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 20, 1821. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his great-grandfather, Henry Kirkham, served in the French and Indian wars of 1755–63. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842; and was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 6th U.S. infantry, Feb. 27, 1843. He served in the Mexican war, being present at the skirmish at Amazoque, May 14; the capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20; battle of Chapultepec, Aug. 20, and the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, and was severely wounded at the last-named battle. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco; captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec, and was commended by General Scott for gallant services at the capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13–14, 1847. He was acting assistant adjutant-general at St. Louis, Mo., 1848–49, and quartermaster of the 6th U.S. infantry, 1849–54, being stationed at Fort Snelling, Miss., 1849–51, and at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1851–55. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 7, 1851, and captain of the staff and assistant quartermaster, Nov. 16, 1854. He was on duty at Fort Tejon, Cal., 1855–57; and on duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., 1858–61, and as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific, 1861–65. He was promoted major of the staff and quartermaster, Feb. 26, 1863; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865; and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department. He was quartermaster of the Department of California, 1865; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the staff and assigned to duty as department quartermaster-general, July 29, 1866. He resigned in 1870, and was one of the party accompanying William H. Seward in his tour around the world. He then made his home in Oakland, Cal., where he collected a military library. He died in Oakland, Cal., May 24, 1893.

KIRKLAND, Caroline Matilda Stansbury, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 12, 1801; daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stansbury. Her father was a publisher in New York city and on his death the family removed to Clinton, N.Y., where she was married to William Kirkland, the author, in 1827. They removed to Geneva, N.Y., in 1827, and lived for six months in 1835 sixty miles from the city of Detroit, Mich., in the heart of the forest, and from material afforded in this backwoods life she wrote: *A New Home* (1839), *Forest Life* (1842), and *Western Clearings* (1846), published under the pen-name of "Mrs. Mary Clavers." These books were so successful that she decided to devote herself to literary work. Returning to New York in 1842, she established a girls' boarding school, and contributed to the annuals and magazines. She was editor of the *Union Magazine* until 1848. Besides the books mentioned she is the author of: *Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser* (1846); *Holidays Abroad* (1849); *The Evening Book* (1852); *A Book for the Home Circle* (1853); *The Helping Hand* (1853); *Autumn Hours and Fireside Readings* (1854); *Garden Walks with the Poets* (1853); *Memoirs of Washington* (1857); *School Girl's Garland* (1864); *The Destiny of our Country* (1864). She died in New York city from overwork as a manager of the New York sanitary fair conducted for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, April 6, 1864.

KIRKLAND, Elizabeth Stansbury, author, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1828; daughter of William and Caroline Matilda (Stansbury) Kirkland (q.v.). She was educated in New York, and in 1874 became principal of a young ladies' school in Chicago, Ill. She is the author of: *Six Little Cooks* (1875); *Dora's Housekeeping* (1877); *A Short History of France* (1878); *Speech and Manners* (1885); *A Short History of Italy* (1896); *A Short History of England* (1896); *A Short History of English Literature* (1896). She died in Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1896.

KIRKLAND, James Hampton, educator, was born at Spartanburg, S.C., Sept. 9, 1859; son of William Clarke and Virginia L. (Galluchat) Kirkland. He was graduated from Wofford college, Spartanburg, S.C., A.B., 1877, A.M., 1878; and remained there as a tutor in Latin and Greek, 1878–81, assistant professor of the same, 1881–82, and professor of Latin and German, 1882–83. He spent the years 1883–86 in Europe in study and travel and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1885. He was professor of Latin at Vanderbilt university, Tenn., 1886–93, and was elected chancellor and professor of Latin language and literature there in 1893. He was married to Mary Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., in November, 1895. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1894. He edited: the *Satires and Epistles of Horace* (1893); published *Study of the Anglo-Saxon Poem* (called by Grein *Die Höllenfahrt Christi*) 1885, and is the author of monographs and philological review articles.

J. H. Kirkland

KIRKLAND, John Thornton, educator, was born in Herkimer, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1770; son of the Rev. Samuel and Jerusha (Bingham) Kirkland; grandson of the Rev. Daniel Kirkland, a native of Saybrook, Conn., and of Jabez and Mary (Wheelock) Bingham, of Salisbury, Conn., and a descendant on his mother's side of Myles Standish. He was a student at Phillips Andover academy, 1784–86, and was graduated from Harvard with distinguished honors in 1789. He was an assistant instructor at Phillips Andover academy, 1789–90;

studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Stephen West at Stockbridge, Mass., 1790–92; was tutor in logic and metaphysics at Harvard, 1792–94, and at the same time pursued his theological studies. He was ordained and installed pastor of the New South church, Feb. 5, 1794, and served until 1810, when he was chosen to succeed Samuel Webber as president of Harvard college. Under his administration the course of studies was remodelled and enlarged; the law school was established; the medical school resuscitated and reorganized; the theological school erected into a separate department with able and learned professors and lecturers; four permanent professorships were added, endowed and filled in the academical department, and the salaries of all the instructors were increased; Holworth, University and Divinity halls were erected at Cambridge and the medical college in Boston; the general library was doubled by the gifts of the collections of Palmer, Ebeling and Warden, by the Boylston donation and from various other resources, and the law, medical and theological libraries were instituted. A grant of $100,000 was obtained from the legislature, a sum still greater was bestowed in endowments by individuals, and $50,000 was collected by private subscription for theological purposes. He retired from the presidency of Harvard university on account of ill-health, March 28, 1828. He was married, Sept. 1, 1827, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. George Cabot. In 1828 he travelled with his wife through the United States and, 1829–32, through Europe and the East. He was vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1792, and from Brown university in 1794; that of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1802 and that of LL.D. from Brown in 1810. He is the author of: *Eulogy on Washington* (1799); *Biography of Fisher Ames* (1809); *Discourse on the Death of Hon. George Cabot* (1823). He died in Boston, Mass., April 26, 1840.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, author, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1830; son of William and Caroline Matilda (Stansbury) Kirkland. He received a common-school education and in 1850 removed to Chicago and later to central Illinois. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the volunteer service and attained the rank of major. He returned to central Illinois in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in coal-mining for a short time in Indiana and Illinois, and while thus engaged he studied the social conditions of the miners, which subject he used in several of his books. He subsequently removed to Chicago and devoted himself to literary work. He was literary editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, 1889–91. He was a member of several literary societies in Chicago and New York, and was the first president of the Twentieth Century club. He published: *Zury: the Meanest Man in Spring County* (1887); *The McVeys* (1888); *The Captain of Company K* (1889); *The Story of Chicago* (with Caroline Kirkland, 2 vols., 1892–94); *The Chicago Massacre of 1812* (1893); *Among the Poor of Chicago* (1895). "The Captain of Company K," was first published in the Detroit *Free Press* under the name "The Three Volunteers." It was submitted for a competition and won the first prize offered of $1600. Major Kirkland died in Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1894.

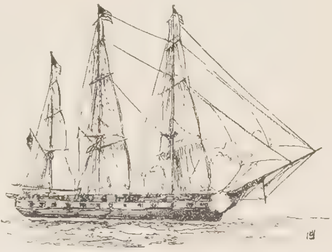
KIRKLAND, Samuel, missionary, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1741; son of the Rev. Daniel Kirtland. When he became of age he restored the original spelling of the family name. He was a student at Dr. Wheelock's school, Lebanon, Conn., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1765, although he left the college eight months before to go as a missionary among the Seneca Indians, where he labored, 1764–66, and on returning home brought one of the Seneca chiefs with him. He was ordained a Congregational missionary at Lebanon, Conn., in June, 1766, under the sanction of the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen. In August, 1766, he took up his residence among the Oneida Indians near Fort Stanwix, N.Y., where he labored until 1769, when he retired to his home in Norwich. In the autumn of that year he was married to Jerusha Bingham, a niece of Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, and she assisted him in his missionary work among the Oneida Indians until 1775, when the dangers of frontier life compelled them to remove to Stockbridge, Mass. During the Revolution he was active in trying to keep the Six Nations neutral, but was successful only with the Oneidas, the other five having been influenced to join the British. He was made chaplain to Fort Schuyler

HAMILTON ONEIDA ACADEMY, 1794.

and brigade-chaplain to Gen. John Sullivan in 1778, and accompanied him in his expedition from Wyoming against the Senecas in that year. He returned to Fort Schuyler for a time and then to Stockbridge, Mass., and at the close of the war received a grant of land from congress and one jointly from the Indians and the state of New York in 1788, on which was founded the town of Kirkland. He resumed his missionary work among the Indians and in 1790 accompanied a party of Senecas to Philadelphia, Pa. He made an Indian census of the Six Nations in 1791, and also founded a school for the education of American and Indian boys, and gave three hundred acres of land for the use and benefit of the academy, which was to be leased and the product applied to the support of an "able instructor." It was incorporated as Hamilton Oneida academy in 1793, and was the beginning of Hamilton college, being known as such from 1812. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1768 and from Dartmouth college in 1773. His name was one of the twenty-one in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," submitted for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received one vote, none in the class receiving the fifty-one votes necessary to secure a place. His son, John Thornton Kirkland, was president of Harvard, 1810–28. Samuel Kirkland died at Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1808.

KIRKLAND, William, educator, was born near Utica, N.Y., in 1800; son of Gen. Joseph and Sarah (Bacchus) Kirkland, and a descendant of Samuel Kirkland, the missionary (q.v.). He was graduated from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., in 1818; tutored there, 1820–25; was professor of Latin language and literature, 1825–27, and in 1828 established a seminary at Geneva, N.Y. He was married in 1827 to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stansbury. He resided in Europe for several years, and was the author of a series of "Letters from Abroad" and other contributions to the periodical press. In 1835 he removed to Michigan with his family, where they resided until 1842. He then returned to New York city, and in 1842 commenced, with the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the *Christian Inquirer*, a Unitarian weekly, and was editor of the New York *Evening Mirror* in 1846. He died near Fishkill, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1846.

KIRKLAND, William Ashe, naval officer, was born in North Carolina, July 3, 1836. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 2, 1850; was attached to the Pacific squadron, 1851–53; served on the sloop *Portsmouth* and the frigate *St. Lawrence*, 1853–55, and in 1856 was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 20, 1856; master, Jan. 22, 1858; lieutenant, March 18, 1858; lieutenant-commander, July, 1862; commander, March 2, 1869; captain, April 1, 1880; commodore, June 27, 1893, and rear-admiral, March 1, 1895. He served on the sloop *Jamestown*, 1862–63; the steam sloop *Wyoming*, of the East India squadron, 1863–64, and commanded the U.S. gunboat *Oswego* and the iron-clad *Winnebago*, of the western gulf blockading squadron, 1864–65, participating in the combined army and naval attack on Mobile in 1864. He commanded the steamer *Wasp* in the South Atlantic squadron, 1866–70; the storeship *Girard*, 1873; was on ordnance duty, 1874; again commanded the *Wasp*, 1875–77, and the storeship *Supply* in 1875. After a leave of absence, 1879–80, he commanded the *Shenandoah*, 1881–82; was stationed in the Norfolk navy-yard, 1883; commanded the receiving ship *Colorado*, 1883–84; was stationed at the New York navy yard, 1885–86; commanded the receiving ship *Vermont*, 1887–89; was supervisor of New York harbor, 1889–91, and was subsequently commandant of the League Island navy-yard at Philadelphia. He commanded the European squadron shortly after his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral and was recalled by President Cleveland in October, 1895, for alleged indiscretion in writing a private letter of congratulation to his intimate friend, M. Felix Faure, on his election as president of France. He was reprimanded, and after a short stay in waiting orders, was ordered to Mare Island navy-yard, Cal. He was formally retired, July 3, 1898, but was requested to retain his command until the close of the war with Spain. He died at Mare Island, Aug. 12, 1898.



U.S.S. SHENANDOAH.

KIRKMAN, Marshall Monroe, author, was born in Morgan county, Ill., July 10, 1842. He attended the district school, and when fourteen years of age entered the service of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, passing through the various grades of telegraph-operator, train-despatcher, auditor, general accounting officer and vice-president. In 1876 he began the publication of books on railway affairs. Besides his railway connection he became a director in various financial institutions in Chicago, and he was a director and president of the board of transportation of the World's Columbian exposition. He was a member of the Evanston club and of the Evanston county club and president of the latter for eleven years. He was married in 1867 to Fanny

Lincoln, daughter of Henry Spencer, of New York. He is the author of the following works on railway transportation: *Railway Equipment; Railway Organization; Financing, Constructing and Maintaining; Train Service, Safety Appliances, Signals, etc.; Passenger, Baggage and Mail Service; Freight Business and Affairs; Disbursement of Railways; Economic Theory of Rates—Private versus Government Control of Railroads; Fiscal Affairs—Collection of Revenue; General Fiscal and other Affairs; Origin and Evolution of Transportation; Engineers' and Firemen's Manual.* These were republished as *The Science of Railways* (12 vols., 1894). He made a notable collection of engravings from all quarters of the globe, illustrating modes of carriage, which he published as: *Classical Portfolio of Primitive Carriers* (1895). He is also the author of an historical novel, *The Romance of Gilbert Holmes* (1900), which was immediately successful.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, was born at Mine Brook, N.J., Feb. 17, 1756; son of David and Mary (McEwen) Kirkpatrick, and a grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick, a Scotchman, who migrated to Belfast, Ireland, and from there to America in 1736, settling in New Jersey. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1775, studied theology with the Rev. Samuel Kennedy for a short time, became a tutor in a private family in Virginia and then in New York, and later became classical instructor in the Rutgers College grammar school, and at the same time pursued the study of law. He subsequently entered the law office of William Paterson in New Brunswick, completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. He settled in practice first in Morristown, N.J., and subsequently in New Brunswick. He was married, in 1792, to Jane, daughter of Col. John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard. He was elected a member of the house of assembly of New Jersey in 1797 and served through one session, resigning at its close to accept a judgeship in the state supreme court. He was elected chief-justice of the state of New Jersey in 1803, as successor to James Kinsey, and was twice re-elected, holding the position until 1824. He spent the few remaining years of his life at New Brunswick, N.J., in retirement. He was a curator of the College of New Jersey, 1807–31. His decisions are recorded in Pennington's, Southard's, and Vols. I., II. and III. of Halstead's reports. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 7, 1831.

And Kirkpatrick

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1844; son of John Bayard and Margaret (Weaver) Kirkpatrick; grandson of Justice Andrew (q.v.) and Jane (Bayard) Kirkpatrick. He was graduated from Union college, New York, in 1863, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1866, and practised at Newark. He was president judge of the Essex county court of common pleas of New Jersey, 1885–96, and in 1896 was made U.S. judge for the district of New Jersey. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1872.

KIRKPATRICK, John Lycan, educator, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., Jan. 20, 1813; son of James Hutchinson and Ann (Parks) Kirkpatrick, and grandson of Capt. Hugh and ——— (Davis) Parks of York county, S.C. His paternal grandfather came from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1784; and his maternal grandfather, an officer in the Revolution, participated in the battle of King's Mountain. John L. Kirkpatrick removed with his parents to Morgan county, Ga., in 1817, and in 1826 went to reside with his uncle, the Rev. John Kirkpatrick, in Cumberland county, Va., and attended a classical school there for two years. In 1830 he matriculated at Franklin college, University of Georgia, and in the following fall entered Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and was graduated from there with distinction in 1832. He taught school two years at Charlotte Court House, Va., and in January, 1835, entered Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Va. He was pastor at Lynchburg, Va., 1837–41; at Gainesville, Ala., 1841–53; and at the Glebe Street church, Charleston, S.C., 1853–61, and was editor of the *Southern Presbyterian*, 1856–60. He was president of Davidson college, Davidson, N.C., 1861–65, and professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Washington university, 1866–85, the institution being known as the Washington and Lee university after 1871. He was a member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia in 1846, and at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1854, and was moderator of the second southern assembly at Montgomery, Ala., in 1862. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1852. He died in Lexington, Va., June 24, 1885.

KIRKPATRICK, Littleton, representative, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Oct. 19, 1797; son of Andrew and Jane (Bayard) Kirkpatrick; grandson of David and Mary (McEwen) Kirkpatrick and of Col. John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard, and great-grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1815; was admitted to the bar in 1818, and settled in practice in New Brunswick, N.J. He was married, Oct. 8, 1832, to Sophia, daughter of Thomas Astley of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth New Jersey district in the 28th congress, 1843-45, and surrogate five years. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1859.

KIRKPATRICK, Richard Llewellyn, educator, was born in Anderson county, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1817; son of Maj. James and Susannah (Llewellyn) Kirkpatrick; grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick, and a descendant of Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, who came from Scotland to America and settled in Virginia. He was graduated at East Tennessee university, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; was instructor there, 1845-48; professor of Latin and Greek, 1848-50; of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, 1851-53; in 1853 accepted a chair in the college at Strawberry Plains, where he remained until 1857, and was president of the Female institute, Knoxville, 1858-64. The school closed on account of the war, and President Kirkpatrick with his family returned to his old home, where he engaged in farming, 1864-67, and in engineering the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, 1867-68. He then returned to Knoxville and was elected city engineer, which position he held until the reorganization in 1869 of the East Tennessee university, Knoxville, where he was professor of Latin language and literature, 1869; of English language and literature, 1870-73; of English language and mental science, 1873-76; of logic and English literature, 1876-78, and of history and philosophy, 1878-79. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., July 15, 1879.

KIRKPATRICK, William Sebring, representative, was born in Easton, Pa., April 21, 1844; son of Newton and Susan (Sebring) Kirkpatrick; grandson of the Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, and a descendant of Alexander Kirkpatrick who was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, came to Newcastle, Del., 1736 and settled at Mine Run, near Baskingridge, N.J. He attended Lafayette college, 1859-62; studied law with Judge H. D. Maxwell 1862-65; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was solicitor of Easton, 1866-74. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette in 1872; was a member of the board of control of Easton, Pa.; president of the Alumni association of Lafayette, 1874; president judge of the third judicial district, 1874-75; dean of the law department of Lafayette college and professor of elementary law and history of jurisprudence, 1875-77; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884; attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1887-91, and a representative from the eighth district of Pennsylvania in the 55th congress, 1897-99.

KIRKWOOD, Daniel, educator, was born in Bladensburg, Md., Sept. 27, 1814; son of John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, and grandson of Robert Kirkwood, who came from Scotland to America about 1731, and settled in Delaware. He was a student at the York academy, Pa., 1834-38, and first assistant and mathematical instructor in that institution, 1838-41; principal of a high school in York, 1841-43; of the high school at Lancaster, Pa., 1843-49; of Pottsville academy, Pa., 1849-51; professor of mathematics at Delaware college, 1851-56; president of that college, 1854-56, and professor of mathematics at the Indiana university, 1856-86, with the exception of the time intervening between Aug. 2, 1865, and Dec. 18, 1867, when he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Washington and Jefferson college. He was married in 1845 to Sarah Ann McNair of Newtown, Bucks county, Pa. He retired from Indiana university as emeritus professor in 1886, and resided at Riverside, Cal., 1889-95. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Washington college in 1849. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1851, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1853. He is the author of: *Meteoric Astronomy* (1867); *Comets and Meteors* (1873); *The Asteroids or Minor Planets, between Mars and Jupiter* (1887). He contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Sidereal Messenger*, the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical society and other scientific periodicals, various articles, including: *Analogy between the Periods of Rotation of the Primary Planets* (1849); *Theory of Jupiter's Influence in the Formation of Gaps in the Zone of Minor Planets* (1866); *Physical Explanation of the Intervals in Saturn's Rings* (1867). He died at Riverside, Cal., June 11, 1895.

KIRKWOOD, Samuel Jordan, cabinet officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Dec. 20, 1813; a cousin of Daniel Kirkwood (q.v.). He attended school in Washington, D.C., until 1827, when he became a clerk in a drug store, and in 1835 removed to Richland county, Ohio, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was prosecuting attorney of Richland county, 1845-49; a delegate to the Ohio state constitutional convention, 1850-51, and a member of its judiciary committee. He removed to Iowa in 1855 and engaged in milling and farming in Johnson county, near Iowa City. He was a member of the Iowa senate in 1856, and was elected governor of Iowa by the Republican party, serving two terms, 1860-64. He is credited with having saved the state half a million dollars in prudently equipping its quota of volunteers, comprising forty-eight regiments, at an expense of $300,000, the usual expense being $800,000. He declined the position of U.S. minister to Denmark, offered him by President Lincoln in 1862. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of James Harlan, who resigned, May 13, 1865, to become secretary of the interior in President Johnson's cabinet. Senator Kirkwood's term expired March 3, 1867, he having been defeated for reelection by James Hanlan. He was again elected governor of Iowa in 1875, and inaugurated Jan. 11, 1876, and a few days later he was elected U.S. senator for the term beginning March 4, 1877. He was appointed by President Garfield secretary of the interior in his cabinet, March 5, 1881, and he resigned his seat in the senate which was filled by T. W. McDill to March 3, 1883. He served as a cabinet officer until April 6, 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Henry M. Teller. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1894.

Samuel J Kirkwood

KIRKWOOD, William Reeside, educator, was born near Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1837; son of William Coulson and Jane (Thompson) Kirkwood, and grandson of Jabez and Mary (Coulson) Kirkwood. He prepared for college at Miller academy, Washington, Ohio, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862. He was pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Smithfield and New Philadelphia, 1862–80; was financial secretary for the University of Wooster, 1880–83; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Winfield, Kan., 1883–85; professor of mental science and logic in Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn., 1885–90, and professor of mental and political science in the College of Emporia, Kan., 1890–1900. He was married, Sept. 4, 1862, to Rebecca Gray. Of their sons, Samuel Markle engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery in St. Paul, Minn., and William Paul became a member of the editorial staff of the Minneapolis *Journal*. William R. Kirkwood received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wooster university in 1878, and that of LL.D. from the College of Emporia in 1900. He is the author of numerous contributions to periodicals.

KIRTLAND, Jared Potter, educator, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1793; son of Tarhand and Mary (Potter) Kirtland, and a grandson of Jared Potter, of Wallingford, Conn. He was educated at the academies of Wallingford and Cheshire, Conn., became a student of botany, and engaged in the cultivation of fruit and flowers, and of mulberry trees for the rearing of silkworms. He studied medicine with Dr. John Andrews of Wallingford, and Dr. Sylvester Wells of Hartford; studied at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Yale, M.D., 1815. He settled in practice at Wallingford, Conn., removing in 1818 to Durham, Conn., and in 1823 to Poland, Ohio. He was married in 1815 to Caroline Atwater, of Wallingford; and secondly, about 1825, to Hannah Fitch Toucey, of Newtown, Conn. He was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1829–32 and 1834–35; was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, 1837–42, and was assistant on the geological survey of Ohio in 1837, under William W. Mather. He lectured on the theory and practice of medicine and physical diagnosis in Willoughby Medical school, 1841–43. He was a trustee of Western Reserve university, 1833–35; one of the founders of the medical department of that institution in 1843; professor of the theory and practice of medicine there, 1843–64, and professor emeritus, 1864–77. He was examining surgeon of recruits for Ohio during the civil war, and gave his pay to the bounty fund and the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. He was a member of the National Academy of Science; president of the Ohio Medical society, and one of the founders of the Cleveland Academy of Sciences in 1845, and its first and only president. This society became the Kirtland Society of Natural History in 1865, and he presented to it his collection of natural history specimens. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1861. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science* and the *Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History*. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1877.

KITCHEL, Aaron, senator, was born in Hanover, N.J., July 10, 1744. He received a common school education, and became a blacksmith. He supported the cause of the patriots in the American Revolution, and was an anti-Federalist representative from New Jersey in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th congresses, 1791–97 and 1799–1801. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to Jonathan Dayton in 1805, and served until 1809, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Condit. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature, and was a presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket in 1817. He died in Hanover, N.J., June 25, 1820.

KITCHEL, Harvey Denison, educator, was born in Whitehall, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1812; son of the Rev. Jonathan and Caroline (Holly) Kitchel. He was graduated at Middlebury, Vt., A.B., with high honors, in 1835, A.M., 1838. He taught at Castleton seminary, Vt., 1835; studied at Andover Theological seminary, 1835–36; was tutor at Middlebury, 1836–37, and was graduated at Yale Theological seminary in 1838. He was pastor at Thomaston, Conn., 1838–48; of the First Congregational church, Detroit, Mich., 1848–64; of Plymouth church, Chicago, Ill., 1864–66, and president of Middlebury college, as successor to President Labaree, 1866–75, but during the year 1874 was relieved of the care of the office by Professor Parker, of the chair of mathematics and philosophy. He resigned the presidency in 1875 and made his home in East Liverpool, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1865, and that of D.D. from Middlebury in 1858. He was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M., 1851–86. He was married, Aug. 20, 1838, to Ann Smith, daughter of David and Jerusha (Smith) Sheldon, of Rupert, Vt., who died June 1, 1858, and left six sons, of whom Cornelius L. became a clergyman. He was married secondly, June 25, 1863, to Mrs. Ophelia Gear (Kimberly) Sayre, daughter of Thompson and Deborah (Griffin) Kimberly, of Amherst, Mass., who died June 21, 1864; and thirdly, June 20, 1866, to Mrs. Harriet (Tyrrell), widow of William Riley Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis., and daughter of Truman and Aurelia (Morse) Tyrrell, of Lanesboro, Mass. He died suddenly while addressing an audience in Dansville, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1895.

KITCHIN, William Walton, representative, was born near Scotland Neck, N.C., Oct. 9, 1866; son of W. H. Kitchin, representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81. He was a student at Vine Hill academy, and was graduated from Wake Forest college in 1884. He was a teacher at Vine Hill academy, 1884–85, and assumed the editorship of the Scotland Neck *Democrat* in 1885. He studied law under his father at Scotland Neck and at the University of North Carolina in 1887, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Roxboro, N.C. He was chairman of the county executive committee in 1890; was nominated for the state senate in 1892, and was a Democratic representative from the fifth district of North Carolina in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

KITE, William, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1810; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barnard) Kite; grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Walton) Kite, and of John and Jane Barnard, of Wilmington, Del., and a descendant of James Kite, who emigrated from England before 1675, settled at Blockley, Philadelphia county, Pa., and was married to Mary Warner, a daughter of William Warner. His grandmother, Rebecca Walton, was descended from Daniel Walton, one of the first settlers in Byberry, Philadelphia. William was educated in the Friends' schools in Philadelphia; taught school at Evesham, N.J., 1828–29; was employed in his father's book store for several years, and was in partnership with his uncle, Joseph Kite, in the printing business, printing court papers and official documents for the U.S. bank. He was married, Nov. 8, 1838, to Mary F., daughter of Josiah F. and Esther (Canby) Clement, and granddaughter of Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby, all of Wilmington, Del. He removed to Birmingham, Pa., in 1844 on account of failing health, and engaged in farming. He was a teacher at the Westtown school, 1863–68; removed to Germantown in 1869, and was librarian of the Friends' free library, 1869–96, and librarian emeritus, 1896–1900. He was admitted a member of the Franklin Institute about 1840, was a member of the Germantown Historical society, and was elected a member of the American Library association in 1876. He was for about fifty years a recommended minister in the Society of Friends, and for more than thirty years a member of the representative body of Philadelphia Yearly meeting, called the "Meeting for Sufferings," being on the publication committee. He is the author of: *A Memoir of Thomas Kite; Memoir of Christopher Healy,* and of *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Friends,* and many articles on natural history for the leading periodicals. He died at Germantown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1900.

KITSON, Samuel James, sculptor, was born at Huddersfield, England, Jan. 1, 1848; son of John and Emma (Jagger) Kitson, and grandson of William and Mary Kitson, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. He attended the National school, and studied art at the Royal Academy of St. Luke, Rome, Italy, 1871–72, where he obtained four medals and two diplomas for modelling in bas-relief and the round. While in Rome he modelled and executed in marble a number of ideal statues. He was married, July 12, 1884, to Annie Gertrude, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Kane) Meredith. He was the principal sculptor of the interior of the William K. Vanderbilt house in New York city; the Sheridan monument at Arlington, Va.; the north frieze on Soldiers' and Sailors' memorial arch at Hartford, Conn., and executed many portraits, including the one of Governor Greenhalge in the state house at Boston, Mass.; a bas-relief of General Thomas, and a bust of Governor Benjamin F. Butler. He was elected a member of the Boston Art club in 1891 and of the Catholic Alumni club of Boston.

KITTERA, John Wilkes, representative, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1753; son of Thomas Kittera. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in December, 1782. He settled in practice in Lancaster, Pa., where he married Ann Moore. He represented Lancaster county in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, 1791–1801, and on being appointed U.S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania by President Jefferson, March 4, 1801, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and filled the office until his death, in that city, June 8, 1801.

KITTERA, Thomas, representative, was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 21, 1789; son of John Wilkes and Ann (Moore) Kittera. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1802, and was graduated, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, March 8, 1808, and was deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1817–18; deputy attorney-general of Philadelphia, 1824–26; member of the select council of Philadelphia and president of the council, 1824–26, and representative in the 19th congress, 1825–27. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1839.

KLEBERG, Rudolph, representative, was born in Austin county, Texas, June 26, 1847; son of Robert and Rosa (von Rœder) Kleberg; grandson of Lucas Kleberg, and a descendant of the Kleberg, von Rœder and Sack families of Germany. He received a liberal education in private schools, and joined Tom Green's brigade of cavalry in the Confederate army in 1864, serving until the close of the civil war. He studied law in San Antonio, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was married, Sept. 29, 1872, to Mathilda E., daughter of Cæsar Eckhardt of Yorktown, Texas. He established the Cicero *Star* in 1873; was elected county attorney in 1876; re-elected in 1878, and in that year entered the general practice of law. He formed a law partnership with the Hon. William H. Crain in 1882, and was elected to the state senate as a Democrat in the fall of that year, serving until 1884. He was U.S. attorney for the western district of Texas, 1885–89; practised law, 1889–96, and was elected, April 7, 1896, representative from the eleventh district to the 54th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his law partner, William H. Crain. He was re-elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

KLINE, Jacob, soldier, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 5, 1840; son of Levi and Belle (Ebert) Kline. He attended Dr. Partridge's military school at Bristol, Pa.; Dr. Russell's military school at New Haven, Conn., and Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. He was studying law at the outbreak of the civil war, but left it and entered the army, receiving his appointment from Pennsylvania as 1st lieutenant in the 16th infantry, Sept. 9, 1861. He was brevetted captain, April 7, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.; major, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign; was promoted captain, Sept. 30, 1864; was transferred to the 25th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; to the 18th infantry, April 26, 1869; promoted major and assigned to the 24th infantry, Oct. 6, 1887; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 9th infantry, March 23, 1892, and colonel and assigned to the 21st infantry, April 30, 1897. He served as an instructor in the art of war at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1887–93. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers for service in the war with Spain, June 1, 1898, and was discharged from the volunteer service, March 15, 1899, when he rejoined his regiment and served in the Philippine Islands from May 10, 1899.

Robert Klotz

KLOTZ, Robert, representative, was born in Northampton county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1819; son of Christian and Elizabeth (MacDaniel) Klotz; grandson of John and Fronia (Krous) Klotz and of Robert and Elizabeth (Hicks) MacDaniel, and great-grandson of Jacob Klotz, who came to America from Würtemburg, Germany, in 1749, and settled in Northampton county, Pa. Robert Klotz was educated in the district school and at an academy in Easton, Pa. He was elected register and recorder of Carbon county, Pa., in 1843. In 1846 he joined the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers for service in the war with Mexico, and was made lieutenant and promoted adjutant of the regiment, which was commanded by Col. John W. Geary. He served in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, was sent home on furlough, and on returning took part in the fights at National Bridge, a second affray at Cerro Gordo, and the skirmishes at Huamantla and Puebla, and on reaching the city of Mexico, Dec. 9, 1847, he joined his old command. He was placed under arrest for refusing to obey orders, but was released after twenty-four hours' imprisonment, in consideration of his service at Cerro Gordo, where he had dislodged the enemy, and at the close of the war he received honorable mention for his courage and bravery at the second battle of Cerro Gordo. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1848–50, and removed to Pawnee, Kan., in 1855. He was married in 1849 to Sallie, daughter of Col. John Leutz. He was a delegate to the Topeka constitutional convention and the first to sign the state constitution; was secretary of state under Governor Robinson; was a member of the committee of safety in 1856, and brigadier-general in command of the state troops at Lawrence. On his return to Pennsylvania, in 1859, he was elected treasurer of Carbon county. In 1861 he entered the Federal army for three months' service, under General Patterson, and in 1862, at the time of Lee's first invasion of Pennsylvania, was colonel of emergency troops at Chambersburg. After the war he engaged in business, and was one of the board of managers of the Laflin & Rand Powder company of New York. He was Democratic representative from the eleventh Pennsylvania district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83. He secured the passage of a bill pensioning the soldiers and the families of deceased soldiers of the Mexican war. He was a trustee of Lehigh university. He died at Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 1, 1895.

KLUTTZ, Theodore Franklin, representative, was born in Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 4, 1848; son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Moose) Kluttz; grandson of Leonard Kluttz and a descendant of Leonhardt Kluttz, who came from the Palatinate, settling first in Pennsylvania, and removing about 1750 to Rowan county, N.C. He was educated in the public schools, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and began practice at Salisbury. He was married in 1873 to Sallie, daughter of J. P. Caldwell, of Statesville, N.C. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1880 and 1896; presiding justice of the inferior court in 1884; chairman of the North Carolina delegation to the Chicago national convention in 1896, where he seconded the nomination of William J. Bryan for President; and was elected a Democratic representative from the seventh North Carolina district in the 56th congress in 1898, receiving the largest majority given up to that time to a representative from North Carolina. He was reelected to the 57th congress, serving 1899–1903. He was elected president of the Davis & Wiley (state) bank, vice-president of the Salisbury Cotton mills and of the Yadkin Railroad company, and also became identified with other banking and industrial interests.

KNAPP, Arthur Mason, librarian, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1839; son of Hiram and Sophronia (Brown) Knapp; grandson of James and Lois (Stearns) Knapp and of Edward Bugbee and Lucy (Risley) Brown, and a descendant of William Knapp, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. His parents removed to Boston, Mass., during his boyhood, and he was prepared for college at Boston Latin school, where he was graduated first in his class in 1859. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; was a teacher of classics and mathematics in Phillips Andover academy and the Brookline high school, respectively, 1863–75, and entered the service of the Boston Public library, Jan. 23, 1875, as curator of periodicals and pamphlets, becoming custodian of Bates Hall, the main reference department of the library, in 1878, which position he held until his death. He catalogued the Barton library of Shakespeariana, and was an authority on early Elizabethan literature and on genealogy and local history. He was married, July 2, 1873, to Abbie, daughter of James Bartlett, of Brookline, Mass., who died, Jan. 26, 1876. Mr. Knapp died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1898.

KNAPP, Charles Welbourne, journalist, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1848; son of Col. John and Virginia (Wright) Knapp and grandson of Edward Knapp. He was graduated from St. Louis university, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1867, and from the University of Kentucky, LL.B., 1867. He immediately entered the office of the Missouri *Republican*, of which his father was one of the principal proprietors, and served in the various departments, editorial and business, gaining a thorough practical knowledge of journalism and of the business of publishing. He had charge of the Washington bureau for a number of years. He was elected president of the corporation, Publishers: George Knapp & Company, publishers of the St. Louis *Republic*, in 1887, and in addition to his duties as president and general manager, was made editor-in-chief. He was elected a director of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, and served as its president, 1895–99. He was elected a director of the Associated Press in 1892, and its president in 1900.

KNAPP, Chauncey Langdon, representative, was born in Berlin, Vt., Feb. 26, 1809; son of Abel and Miriam (Hawkes) Knapp. He received a common-school education and served an apprenticeship in a printing office in Montpelier, Vt. He was elected reporter for the Vermont legislature in 1833, and was co-proprietor and editor of the *State Journal and Middlebury Free Press* for a number of years, and is credited with having secured the nomination of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency in 1836, and of securing for him the electoral votes of Vermont four years before he was elected. He was secretary of the state of Vermont, 1836–40, and in 1844, at the solicitation of John G. Whittier, his friend, he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he edited the Lowell *News*, the Middlesex *Standard* and one other paper. He was secretary of the Massachusetts state senate in 1851, and Republican representative from the eighth Massachusetts district in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–57, defeating Benjamin F. Butler for the office in 1854. He was editor of the Lowell *Daily Citizen*, 1859–82. He died in Lowell, Mass., May 31, 1898.

KNAPP, Lyman Enos, governor of Alaska, was born in Somerset, Vt., Nov. 5, 1837; son of Hiram and Elvira (Stearns) Knapp; grandson of Cyrus Knapp, who removed to Dover about the beginning of the nineteenth century; and great²-grandson of Capt. Joseph Knapp, who commanded a company in Colonel Titcomb's regiment during the Revolution. His first ancestor in America emigrated from England in 1640 and settled in Brighton, and subsequently at Taunton, Mass. Lyman attended school at Manchester, Vt., and was graduated at Middlebury college in 1862. He enlisted as a private in 1862; was promoted captain in the 16th Vermont volunteers; was subsequently transferred to the 17th Vermont volunteers, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at Gettysburg, at Spottsylvania and at the capture of Petersburg. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry at Petersburg, and at the close of the war he settled in Middlebury, Vt. He was married, Jan. 23, 1865, to Martha A. Severance, of Middlebury, Vt. He was editor and publisher of the Middlebury *Register*, 1865–78, and also contributed editorial articles to the *American Law Register* and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. While thus engaged he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practised in Middlebury. He was clerk of the Vermont house of represensatives, 1872–73, and judge of the probate and insolvency courts, 1879–89. He was appointed governor of Alaska by President Harrison, April 12, 1889, and resided at Sitka. He was succeeded, Jan. 9, 1893, by James Sheakley, and engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, Wash. He received the degree of LL.D. from Whitman college in 1893, and became a member of the Institute of Civics and of various patriotic and learned societies.

KNAPP, Samuel Lorenzo, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 19, 1783. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, studied law with Theophilus Parsons in Boston, Mass., and engaged in practice in that city. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and commanded a regiment of militia on the coast defences. He was editor of the Boston *Gazette* in 1824, conducted the Boston *Monthly Magazine*, and established the *National Republican* in 1826. The latter magazine failed in 1828, and Mr. Knapp removed to New York city, where he continued in the practice of his profession. The University of Paris conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is the author of: *Travels in North America by Ali Bey* (1818); *Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and Men of Letters* (1821); *Memoirs of General Lafayette* (1824); *The Genius of Freemasonry* (1828); *Discourse on the Life and Character of De Witt Clinton* (1828); *Lectures on American Literature* (1829); *Sketches of Public Characters by Ignatius Loyola Robertson, LL.D.* (1830); *American Biography* (1833); *Life of Thomas Eady* (1834); *Advice in the Pursuit of Literature* (1835); *Memoir of the Life of Daniel Webster* (1835); *Life of Aaron Burr* (1835); *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1835); *The Bachelor and Other Tales* (1836); *Female Biography* (1843). He also edited: Hinton's *History of the United States* (1834); *The Library of American History* (1837). He died in Hopkinton, Mass., July 8, 1838.

KNAPP, Seaman Asahel, agriculturist, was born in Essex county, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1833; son of Bradford and Rhoba (Seaman) Knapp; grandson of Obadiah and Betsey (Dean) Knapp, and a descendant of Nicholas Knapp, who came to America in 1630. He was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1856, and in August of the same year was married to Maria E. Hotchkins, of Hampton, N.Y. He taught Greek and mathematics at Fort Edward collegiate institute in 1857–58, and became associated with Dr. Joseph E. King in the management of that institution in 1860. He was associate manager of Ripley Female college, in Vermont, 1863–69, and president of the Iowa State College for the Blind, 1869–75. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising in Iowa, and was first president of the Iowa Stock Breeders' association, 1871. He was professor of agriculture at the State Agricultural college, Ames, Iowa, 1879–83, and its president in 1883. He visited China, Japan and the Philippines, 1898–99, in the interest of the U.S. agricultural department to report on the resources of the islands, and while there he gathered seeds of staple agricultural products for experimenting in the southern states, having made his home at Lake Charles, La. In 1899 he travelled extensively in tropical Mexico. In 1900 he was commissioned by the U.S. department of agriculture to visit Porto Rico and report on the state of agriculture with a view to establishing experiment stations. He received the degree of LL.D. from Upper Iowa university in 1881.

KNEELAND, Abner, editor, was born in Gardner, Mass., April 6, 1774. He was ordained a Baptist minister, but soon after changed his faith to the Universalist. He was editor of the *Universalist Magazine* and the *Christian Messenger* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1821–23; of the *Olive Branch* and *Christian Enquirer* in New York city, 1828–32, and established *The Investigator*, in Boston, Mass., as an organ of free inquiry in 1832, his faith having changed from Universalism to Pantheism. He was tried in Boston for blasphemy, March 3, 1836, and his council having died just before the case had its hearing, he addressed the court in his own defence. He published: *Columbian Miscellany* (1804); *Mrs. Johnson's Captivity* (1814); *A Translation of the New Testament from the Greek* (1822); *The Digest* (2 vols., 1822); *Lectures on Universal Benevolence* (1824); *Lectures on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation* (1824); *Review of the Evidences of Christianity* (1829). See *Review of the Prosecution against Kneeland for Blasphemy* (1836). He died at Farmington, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1844.

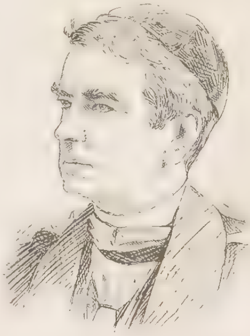
KNEELAND, Samuel, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1821; son of Samuel Kneeland. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1840, A.M. and M.D., 1843. He was awarded the Boylston prize in 1843 and 1844. He studied medicine and surgery in Paris, 1843–45, and then practised as a physician and surgeon in Boston. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Harvard, 1845–47, and physician to the Boston dispensary for many years. He was married Aug. 1, 1849, to Eliza Maria, daughter of Daniel T. Curtis, of Cambridge, Mass. He made scientific explorations in Brazil, in the Lake Superior copper region, in the Hawaiian islands, in Iceland, in California, the Upper Mississippi region and in Colorado. In March, 1862, he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon of Massachusetts volunteers, and was promoted surgeon, serving in field and hospital, in the Burnside expedition, 1862–63, and in New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., 1863–66. He was mustered out with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1866. He was connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as instructor, 1867–69, professor of zoölogy and physiology, 1869–78, acting secretary of the corporation, 1866–78, and secretary of the faculty, 1871–78. He then engaged in lecturing and in literary work. He was a member and secretary of the Boston Natural History society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Boston Society of Medical Improvement, and the Massachusetts Medical society from 1845. He is the author of: *Science and Mechanism* (1854); *The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley and of California* (1871); *An American in Iceland* (1876); edited the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* (1866–69); translated Andry's *Diseases of the Heart* (1847), Smith's *History of the Human Species* (1851), and *Charts of the Animal Kingdom*, and contributed to cyclopædias and to scientific journals. He died in Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 27, 1888.

KNICKERBACKER, David Buel, third bishop of Indiana and 130th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1833; son of Judge Herman Knickerbocker, and a grandson of Col. Johannes Knickerbacker. When he entered college he adopted the orthography of the family name as in the autograph of his grandfather. He was graduated from Trinity college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1856. He was made deacon in New York city, June 29, 1856, and ordained priest, July 12, 1857, by Bishop Kemper, at Minneapolis, Minn., where he was doing missionary work. He was rector of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, 1857–83; deputy to successive general conventions and a member of the standing committee of Minnesota for more than twenty years. He was elected missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona in 1877, but declined. He was active in the development of the church in Minneapolis, having built three churches in the city and five in the outlying districts. He was the founder of St. Barnabas's hospital, the Orphans' home, and the Minneapolis Athenæum. He was consecrated bishop of Indiana in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1883, by Bishops Coxe, Whipple, Robertson, Niles, Lyman, Scarborough, Gillespie and Seymour, together with the Most Rev. Dr. Medley, bishop of Fredericton and metropolitan. He was a tireless worker for the church under his charge, founded a boys' school at Turner, Ind., and one for girls at Indianapolis; secured an endowment of $25,000 for the episcopate of Indiana, and organized the *Church Worker*, a monthly publication of which he was editor. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity college in 1873. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1894.

D B Knickerbacker

KNICKERBOCKER, Herman, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 27, 1782; son of Col. Johannes Knickerbacker, and great-grandson of Herman Jansen Knickerbacker of Friesland, Holland, who came to New Amsterdam and settled at the head of navigation on the Hudson river. Col. Johannes inherited the Schaghticoke grant from his father's elder brother, Herman, who obtained title from the Duke of York, through the corporation of the city of Albany, to whom it had been conveyed when the tract was the extreme outpost of the colony and the site of a fort built by the Duke of York to protect the settlers from the Indians and French Canadians. One of the conditions of the grant was that the mayor and council of Albany should be entertained at the mansion house at least once each year. Col. Johannes Knickerbacker was born at Schaghticoke in 1749, and died there in 1827; was an officer in the American army during the Revolution; served under General Gates at the battle of Saratoga, and after the war was a member of the New York assembly from Rensselaer county. Herman Knickerbocker studied law in the office of John V. Henry in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1803, practising in Albany. He came into possession of a part of the Schaghticoke tract, but as it did not include the homestead, he built a princely mansion and extended yearly hospitality to the mayor and council of the city of Troy, in a style to rival the yearly festivities at the paternal mansion. He was popularly known as the "prince of Schaghticoke," and his prodigality finally exhausted his fortune. He was a representative from New York in the 11th congress, 1809–11; a member of the state assembly from Rensselaer county, and also a county judge. He changed his political faith during Jackson's administration, and supported the Democratic party from that time. While in congress he was visited by Washington Irving, who, in the preface of "Knickerbocker's History of New York," had designated him "my cousin, the congressman," and when they visited the White House, Irving introduced him to the President as "My cousin, Deidrich Knickerbocker, the great historian of New York." He died in Williamsburg, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1855.

KNIGHT, Benjamin Brayton, manufacturer, was born in Cranston, R.I., Oct. 3, 1813; son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight. When twelve years old he was apprenticed for five years to a neighboring farmer, and while employed in running a saw mill he sawed out the tub water wheel for the Natick mills, which was not replaced until the mills were remodelled by B. B. & R. Knight in 1884. In 1835 he engaged in the grocery business in Cranston, removing in 1838 to Providence. He engaged in the grain and flour trade in 1849, and in 1852 he purchased a half interest in the Pontiac mills bleachery, forming, with his brother Robert, the firm of B. B. & R. Knight. He afterward devoted his entire attention to this business, and at the time of his death was the head of the largest cotton mill system in the world, including the business of fifteen distinct mills, operating over 500,000 spindles and 15,000 looms. He was a member of the general assembly of the state in 1853 and 1873, serving as chairman of the finance committee, and was a city alderman, 1865–67. He was married, in 1842, to Alice W., daughter of Elizur W. Collins of Johnston, R.I. She died in 1850, and in 1851 Mr. Knight was married to Phebe A., daughter of Abel Slocum of Pawtuxet, R.I. He died in Providence, R.I., June 4, 1898.



C. F. Knight

KNIGHT, Cyrus Frederick, fourth bishop of Milwaukee and 149th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Marblehead, Mass., March 28, 1831. He attended school at Burlington, N.J., and was graduated at the General Theological seminary in 1854. He received deacon's orders at Trinity church, New York city, July 2, 1854, from Bishop Wainwright, and was ordained a priest in St. Luke's, Germantown, Pa., by Bishop Alonzo Potter, May 18, 1856. He was assistant at St. Luke's, Germantown, 1854–56; was abroad, 1856–57, during which time he studied at Oxford university; was rector of St. Mark's, Boston, Mass., 1857–67; was assistant and preacher at the Church of the Advent, Boston, and rector of St. John's, Tallahassee, Fla., 1867–70; was rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Hartford, Conn., 1870–77, and of St. James's, Lancaster, Pa., 1877–89. He served as a deputy to the general convention from each of the three dioceses in which he labored, and while in Hartford was made archdeacon. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and represented the American church in two meetings of the triennial synod of the church in Canada. He was elected bishop of Milwaukee as successor to the Rt. Rev. E. R. Welles, who died, Aug. 26, 1887; and he was consecrated in All Saints' cathedral, Milwaukee, March 26, 1889, by Bishops McLaren, Perry, A. Burgess, Seymour, Walker and Gilbert. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bethany college, Kan., in 1880, and from Racine in 1890, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, in 1885. He is the author of: *The Peace of Jerusalem; a Plea for Unity; The Reptiles of Florida; Sermons, Addresses and Pastorals.* He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 8, 1891.

KNIGHT, Edward Collings, merchant, was born in Gloucester, N.J., Dec. 8, 1813; son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Collings) Knight, and a descendant of Giles Knight, a Quaker, who came with William Penn from Gloucester, England, in the *Welcome* and settled in Byberry, near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1683. He became a clerk in a store at Kaighn's Point, N.J., in 1831, and in 1836 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where with his mother as partner he conducted a grocery business, subsequently known as E. C. Knight & Co. He was part owner of the schooner *Baltimore* and engaged in the importation of coffee and other products of the West Indies, and in 1846 extended his trade to California, where he owned and equipped the first steamer that navigated the Sacramento river above Sacramento city. He also imported molasses and sugar from Cuba, which he refined. He was president of the Bound Brook railroad, 1874–92, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1876–80, and of the North Pennsylvania railroad for twenty years. As chairman of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company he was influential in securing the American Steamship line from Philadelphia, and was elected president of the line. He is credited with having originated the sleeping car, and he organized a company to build cars from his designs and later sold the right to the Pullman Palace Car company. He was presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860 and a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1873. He was president of the Bi-Centennial association in 1882 and active in promoting the celebration of the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn. In the civil war he equipped two full regiments from New Jersey at his own expense. He died at Cape May, N.J., July 21, 1892.

KNIGHT, Edward Henry, editor, was born in London, England, June 1, 1824. He was educated at a Friends' school, and studied surgery and the art of steel engraving. He came to the United States in 1845 and the following year settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a patent attorney, 1846–53. He was a farmer in Iowa, 1853–63; assisted in preparing the reports of the U.S. patent office in Washington, D.C., 1863; was surgeon for the Christian commission, 1863–65; organized the *Official Gazette* of the U.S. patent-office in 1871; was a member of the international juries of the world's fairs at Philadelphia, Pa. (1876), Paris (1878), and Atlanta, Ga. (1881), and was also a U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, where he received the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for his services to the French government. He was a member of various scientific societies in the United States and Europe and received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Wesleyan university in 1876. He edited the *Reports of the Paris Exposition*, to which he contributed the articles on "Agricultural Implements" and "Clocks and Watches"; compiled *A Library of Poetry and Song* (1870); and published: *American Mechanical Dictionary* (3 vols., 1872); *New Mechanical Dictionary with Indexical References to Technical Journals* (1884). He died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1883.

KNIGHT, George Wells, educator, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 25, 1858; son of Johnson Wells and Cornelia (Hebbard) Knight; grandson of Elisha and Electa (Johnson) Knight, and of Dr. Jeptha and Mary (Johnson) Hebbard, and a descendant of Samuel Knight, of Plainfield, Conn., (1716); also of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was graduated at the Ann Arbor high school in 1874 and at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1883, Ph.D., 1884. He was a law student at the university, 1878–79; principal of the high school, Lansing, Mich., 1879–81; teacher of history at Ann Arbor high school, 1883–85; professor of history and English literature in the Ohio State university, 1885–87, professor of history and political science, 1887–98, and professor of American history and political science, 1898. He was literary editor of the *Fortnightly Index*, Madison, Wis., 1882–83, and spent the season of 1889–90 in study in Europe. He was elected a member of the American Historical association and of the American Economic association, of which latter he was vice-president in 1895, and was chairman of the editorial board of the *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly*, 1887–89. He is the author of: *Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory* (1885); *Government of the People of the State of Ohio* (1895); *History of Education in Ohio*, jointly with J. R. Commons (1891), and articles on the *History of Land Grants for Common Schools in Michigan* (1885); *History of Educational Progress in Ohio* (1888); *The Buckeye Centennial* (1888); *Higher Education in the Northwest Territory* (1888); *The State and the Private College* (1895); *The Growth of the College Idea in Ohio* (1897); and also edited, with critical and supplementary notes, Guizot's *General History of Civilization in Europe* (1896).

KNIGHT, Jonathan, surgeon, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 4, 1789; son of Jonathan Knight, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and a practising physician in Norwalk for nearly half a century. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811. He taught school in Norwalk and New London, Conn., 1808–10; was a tutor at Yale, 1810–11; attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1811–13, and was a pupil of Dr. Rush, having been chosen by the Medical society of Connecticut and corporation of Yale college to be associated in the work of commencing and carrying on a system of medical instruction with Dr. Nathan Smith, Dr. Eli Ives and Professor Silliman. He was licensed to practise medicine by the Connecticut Medical society in August, 1813, and received the degree of M.D. from Yale in 1818. He was professor of anatomy and physiology at Yale, 1813–38; of the principles and practice of surgery, 1838–64, and professor emeritus, 1864. He also lectured on obstetrics at Yale, 1820–29, and was a prominent lecturer on surgery. He was president of the American Medical society, 1853–54, and was a director and president of the board of the General hospital of Connecticut. He was influential in establishing the Knight military hospital at New Haven, Conn., in 1862. See *Life* by Dr. Francis Bacon (1865). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1864.

KNIGHT, Nehemiah, representative, was born in Knightsville, Cranston, R.I., April 13, 1746. He was educated in the common school and became a farmer. He was town clerk, 1773–1800, and was succeeded by his son Jeremiah Knight, who held the office,. 1800–20. He was appointed by the general assembly of Rhode Island to take an active part in providing means for carrying on the war of the Revolution, and was elected a representative in the general assembly in 1783 and again in 1787. He was sheriff of Providence county for several years and was elected by the anti-Federalist party a representative in the 8th, 9th and 10th congresses, serving, 1803–08. He was married, Aug. 8, 1762, to Eleanor Hudson, of Johnston, R.I., and they had sons—Jeremiah, Daniel and Nehemiah Rice (q.v.) He died at Knightsville, Cranston, R.I., June 15, 1808.

KNIGHT, Nehemiah Rice, senator, was born in Knightsville, Cranston, R.I., Dec. 31, 1780; son of Nehemiah and Eleanor (Hudson) Knight. In 1801 he was chosen to represent the town of Cranston in the general assembly of Rhode Island. He removed to Providence in 1802, and was clerk of the court of common pleas for the county, 1805–11; clerk of the circuit court for the district of Rhode Island, 1812–17, and collector of customs by appointment from President Madison, 1812–17. He was elected governor of Rhode Island by the anti-Federalist party and held the office by annual re-election, 1817–21. While chief executive he repeatedly recommended measures to the legislature for the establishment of public schools throughout the state and urged the necessity of free common schools. He was elected to the U.S. senate from Rhode Island in 1821 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. James Burrill, and served by re-election until March 4, 1841. He was an active delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1843, and then retired to private life. He was president of the Roger Williams bank of Providence, R.I., 1817–54. He died at Providence, R.I., April 18, 1854.

KNIGHT, Robert, manufacturer, was born in Old Warwick, R.I., Jan. 8, 1826; son of Stephen and Weltham (Brayton) Knight. He was employed in the Cranston Print works, and in other cotton factories, 1834–43, and in the latter year became a clerk in the store of his brother Benjamin at Providence, R.I. He attended Pawcatuck academy, Westerly, R.I., for a short time, and taught a district school one winter. In 1847, with Zachariah Parker, he leased John H. Clark's cotton mill and bleachery at Arnold's bridge, and in 1850 they purchased the property, of which Mr. Knight became sole owner in 1851. He gave to the village and mill the name of Pontiac. In 1852 he purchased a half-interest in the flour and grain business of his brother, Benjamin Brayton Knight, in Providence, the firm name becoming B. B. & R. Knight. He extensively increased his cotton manufacturing interests, operating as part owner about ten mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1867 he was elected director in the National Bank of Commerce, Providence, and in 1884 became its president. In 1874 he was chosen director in the People's Savings bank, Providence, becoming its president in 1884. He was also elected a director in the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad company, and became prominently identified with various insurance companies. In June, 1898, on the death of his brother, Benjamin Brayton Knight, he became the largest individual owner of cotton mills in the world, with upwards of twenty distinct establishments under his personal control. He was married, March 5, 1849, to Josephine Louisa, daughter of Royal A. and Hannah C. Webster of Providence, and had nine children—Joseph E., Robert, Webster, Franklin, Clinton, Prescott, Harriet, Sophia, Edith and Royal.

KNIGHT, Stephen Albert, manufacturer, was born in Cranston, R.I., June 5, 1828; son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight. He removed with his parents to Coventry, R.I., in 1835, and was employed in a cotton mill, 1835–46. He became a clerk in a Providence grocery store in 1847 and in 1849 engaged with Parker & Knight at Arnold's Bridge as overseer of the spinning-room. He attended Fruit Hill academy in 1850, and in 1853, with his brothers Benjamin B. and Robert, purchased the cotton mill property at Hebronville, Mass. He was married, May 5, 1851, to Ellen, daughter of Zachariah and Eliza Parker of Pontiac, R.I. In 1866 he removed to Providence as agent of the Hebron Manufacturing company, which in that year had purchased the Dodgeville mills. In 1868 he purchased a fourth interest in the Grant mill in Providence, and in 1870, on the death of his father-in-law, Zachariah Parker, the Hebron Manufacturing company became owner of the entire property, Mr. Knight being agent, the business forming a part of the system of B. B. & R. Knight. In 1899 he was elected president of the Hebron Manufacturing company. He was director on the board of government of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association, 1895–98, and president of that association, 1898–99.

KNIGHT, Wilbur Clinton, geologist, was born in Rochelle, Ill., Dec. 13, 1858; son of David A. and Cornelia E. (Jones) Knight, and grandson of Hezekiah T. and Anna A. (Angel) Knight. He graduated from the University of Nebraska, B.S., 1886, A.M., 1893; was assistant territorial geologist of Wyoming, 1886–87; manager and superintendent of mines in Colorado and Wyoming, 1888–92; was elected professor of mining at the University of Wyoming in 1893; professor of mining and geology, curator of the museum and geologist of the experiment station at the University of Wyoming in 1894; was appointed state geologist in 1898, and directed the Union Pacific scientific expedition through the fossil fields of Wyoming in 1899. He was married, Oct. 16, 1889, to Emma E. Howell. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1897, a member of the National Geographic society in 1898, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1899. He is the author of many bulletins and scientific papers and of contributions to leading scientific journals.

J. Proctor Knott

KNOTT, James Proctor, governor of Kentucky, was born near Lebanon, Washington (now Marion) county, Ky., Aug. 29, 1830; son of Joseph Percy and Mara (Irvine) Knott, and grandson of Thomas Percy Knott. He began the study of law in 1846, and in May, 1850, removed to Memphis, Mo., and was employed in the county and circuit clerks' offices until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature in 1858, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He was married, June 14, 1858, to Sarah R., daughter of Philip Edward McElroy of Bowling Green, Ky. He was appointed attorney-general of Missouri to fill a vacancy in 1859, and was elected to the office in 1860, serving 1859–61, when his office was declared vacant upon his declining to take the oath of allegiance. He was arrested and imprisoned in the arsenal, St. Louis, by order of Colonel Boernstein, but was released by order of General Lyon. He returned to Kentucky in April, 1862, and established himself in practice at Lebanon. He was the Democratic representative from the fourth Kentucky district in the 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, serving 1867–71 and 1875–83. He was chairman of the committee on the judiciary in the house, 1878–83; refused a renomination as representative in 1882; was governor of Kentucky, 1883–87, and a delegate to the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1891. He was professor of civics and economics at Centre college, Danville, Ky., 1892–94, and was made professor of law and dean of the law faculty there in 1894. He received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1885.

KNOWLES, Frederic Lawrence, author, was born at Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 8, 1869; son of the Rev. Daniel Clark and Lucia (Barrows) Knowles, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Lorenzo Dow Barrows, and of the Rev. Enoch Knowles. He was prepared for college at Tilton seminary, New Hampshire, and graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., in 1894. He taught in Tilton seminary, 1894–95; took a post-graduate course at Harvard in 1895–96, receiving the degree of A.B. from there in the latter year. He was editorially connected with Dana Estes & Co., L. C. Page & Co., and Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in Boston, and with the *Atlantic Monthly* from February to September, 1898. He edited *Cap and Gown*, second series (1897); *The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics* (1897). He is the author of: *Practical Hints to Young Writers* (1897); *A Kipling Primer* (1899); *On Life's Stairway*, original verse (1900). He also published three books under pseudonyms and one anonymously.

KNOWLES, James Davis, editor, was born in Providence, R.I., in July, 1798; son of Edward and Amey (Peck) Knowles. In 1810 he was apprenticed to John Carter, editor of the Providence *Gazette*, and while learning the trade studied French and Latin, and also wrote articles in prose and verse for the newspapers. In 1818 he engaged as foreman in the printing office of the Rhode Island *American*, and in July, 1819, became co-editor of that paper. He joined the Baptist church in March, 1820, and was licensed to preach in the following autumn. He studied theology at the Baptist seminary in Philadelphia, Pa., and at the Columbian university, which absorbed the seminary. He was graduated from the Columbian university, A.B., 1824, and during his college course edited the *Columbian Star*. He was married, Jan. 11, 1826, to Susan, daughter of Joshua H. Langley, of Providence, R.I. He was a tutor at the Columbian university, 1824–25; was ordained, Dec. 28, 1825, and was pastor of the Second Baptist church, Boston, Mass., 1825–32; professor of pastoral duties and sacred rhetoric at the Newton Theological institution, Mass., 1832–38, and editor of the *Christian Review* for over two years. He is the author of: *Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson* (1829); *Memoir of Roger Williams, the Founder of the State of Rhode Island* (1834), and addresses. He died at Newton Centre, Mass., May 9, 1838.

KNOWLES, Lucius James, inventor, was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 2, 1819. He was brought up on his father's farm, worked in a store, and during his leisure hours constructed working models of steam engines, and as early as 1840, invented a safety steam boiler regulator. He also experimented in the use of electricity as a motive power and manufactured cameras and material for the use of photographers. In 1843 he invented a machine for spooling thread and engaged in manufacturing the machines at New Worcester, 1843–45. This led to his invention of spinning machines for manufacturing four-and six-cord thread, and he manufactured cotton thread and warps at Spencer and Warren, Mass., 1847–53, and woollen goods, 1853–59. He engaged in the manufacture of steam pumps under his own patents and of his safety boiler feeder. In 1860 he sold a half-interest in his pumps, which were subsequently manufactured by the George F. Blake company of Boston, Mass. His tape loom also proved popular and remunerative. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1862 and 1865 and a state senator in 1869. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams college in 1865. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1884.

KNOWLTON, Frank Hall, botanist, was born at Brandon, Vt., Sept. 2, 1860; son of Julius Augustus and Mary Ellen (Blackmer) Knowlton; grandson of John and Betsy (Wright) Knowlton, and of Asa and Lucy (Thayer) Blackmer; and a descendant of Col. William Knowlton and of Lieut. Simeon Wright of the Revolution. He was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1884. He was an assistant in the botanical department of the U.S. National museum, 1884–87; assistant curator of the department, 1887–89; and professor of botany in the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1887–96. He was assistant editor of the botanical contributions to the Century Dictionary in 1889; and his health failing in July of that year, he spent the following six months in New Mexico, Arizona and California in active field work as assistant paleontologist of the U.S. geological survey, a position which he still held in 1901. He had charge of the botanical work for the Standard Dictionary, for which he prepared about 25,000 definitions. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbian university in 1896 and that of M.S. from Middlebury college in 1887. He was twice married: first, Sept. 27, 1887, at Kingman, Kan., to Annie Sterling, daughter of William A. and Lydia Moorhead who died, Jan. 6, 1890; and secondly, Oct. 3, 1893, to Rena Genevieve, daughter of Isaac B. and Lizzie W. Ruff, of Laurel, Md. He was one of the editors of the American *Geologist* and of *The Plant World.* He was elected a member of the American Society of Naturalists and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893, also a fellow by the Geological Society of America and the Washington Academy of Science. He is the author of: *Birds of Brandon, Vt.* (1882); *Fossil Wood and Lignite of the Potomac Formation* (1889); *Fossil Wood of Arkansas* (1890); *Fossil Flora of Alaska* (1894); *Catalogue of the Cretaceous and Tertiary Plants of North America* (1898); *Fossil Flora of the Yellowstone National Park* (1899); *Flora of the Montana Formation* (1900), and contributions to scientific journals.

KNOWLTON, Helen Mary, artist and writer, was born at Littleton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1832; daughter of John Stocker Coffin and Anna Wheeler (Hartwell) Knowlton, and granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Stocker) Knowlton, of Hopkinton, N.H., and of Deacon John and Anna (Wheeler) Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass. She studied art in Boston, Mass., under William Morris Hunt, and later with Frank Duveneck. In 1867 she opened a studio in Boston. She exhibited charcoal-sketches, with landscapes and portraits in oil, in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and London, and for thirty years taught classes in Boston and at her home in Needham, Mass. She wrote for her father's paper, and with her sisters edited and published it for several years after his death. She was art-critic on the staff of the Boston *Post*, 1879–92, and a frequent contributor to the Boston *Transcript.* She edited *Talks on Art* (2 vols., 1879), by William M. Hunt, which she prepared from notes taken while under his instruction; and is the author of: *Hints for Pupils in Drawing and Painting* (1879), with illustrations from drawings by William M. Hunt. She is also the author of: *The Art-Life of William Morris Hunt* (1899), and a journal of artistic and psychic experience, entitled, *The Eternal Years.*

KNOWLTON, John Stocker Coffin, editor, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Dec. 11, 1798; son of Daniel and Mary (Stocker) Knowlton, and a descendant of Ezekiel Knowlton, who emigrated from England and settled in Manchester, Mass. He attended Hopkinton and Phillips Andover academies, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1823. He was married, Sept. 17, 1829, to Anna Wheeler Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass. He was editor and publisher of the *Palladium*, Worcester, Mass., 1830–71; was a state senator, 1853–54; mayor of the city of Worcester, 1855–56; and high sheriff of the county, 1856–71. He died in Worcester, Mass., June 10, 1871.

KNOWLTON, Marcus Perrin, jurist, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1839; son of Merrick and Fatima (Perrin) Knowlton; grandson of Amasa and Margaret (Topliff) Knowlton; and a descendant of William Knowlton, whose father, Capt. William Knowlton, sailed from London, England, for Nova Scotia, in 1633, and died on the voyage; and his widow with three sons, John, William and Thomas, after remaining awhile in Nova Scotia, removed to Ipswich, Mass. Marcus Perrin Knowlton prepared for college at Monson academy, Mass., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1860. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass., in 1862; was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1878, and a state senator, 1880–81. In August, 1881, he was appointed a justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, and in September, 1887, was made a justice of the supreme judicial court of the state. He was twice married: first, July 18, 1867, to Sophia Ritchie, who died, Feb. 18, 1886, leaving no children; and secondly, May 21, 1891, to Rose Mary Ladd, of Portland, Maine. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale university in 1895, and from Harvard university in 1900.

KNOWLTON, Miles Justin, missionary, was born in West Wardsborough, Vt., Feb. 8, 1825. He was student at Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., and was graduated from Hamilton Theological seminary in 1853; was ordained, Oct. 8, 1853, and offered his services to the Missionary Union. Accompanied by his wife he arrived at Ningpo, China, in June, 1854, where he resided for about twenty years. He taught a class in theology, conducted the mission church at Dinghai, and two out stations on the island of Chusan, founded several other churches and prepared a manual for native preachers. He made a journey to Pekin and Manchuria in 1869, and one up the Yang-tse-Kiang in 1870. He visited the United States in 1862–64 and in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from Madison university in 1871. He is the author of: *The Foreign Missionary, his Field and his Work* (1872). He died in Ningpo, China, Sept. 10, 1874.

KNOX, Charles Eugene, educator, was born in Knoxboro, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1833; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated at Hamilton A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; attended Auburn Theological seminary, 1856–57, and was graduated at the Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1859. He was married, Sept. 27, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Peter Fake, of Clinton, N.Y. He was licensed by the presbytery of New York in 1859, was a tutor at Hamilton, 1859–60; was acting pastor of the Reformed church, Utica, N.Y., 1860–62; stated supply at Oswego, N.Y., 1862–63; at Morristown, N.J., 1863–64; and was ordained by the presbytery of Newark, N.J., June 8, 1864. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, N.J., 1864–73; and president of the German Theological school of Newark, at Bloomfield, and professor of homiletics, church government and pastoral theology, 1873–1900. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1874. He is the author of: *Year with St. Paul* (1863); *Love to the End* (1868); *David the King* (1874); a course of graded Sunday-school text-books in five numbers (1864–67), and reports, sermons and pamphlets. He died at Bloomfield, N.J., April 30, 1900.

KNOX, George William, missionary, was born in Rome, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1853; son of Dr. William Eaton and Alice Woodward (Jenks) Knox, and grandson of John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1874 and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1877. He was married, May 11, 1877, to Anna Caroline, daughter of Judge Jacob Holmes. He was ordained by the presbytery of Chemung at Elmira, N.Y., June 3, 1877, and immediately sailed for Japan, where he engaged in missionary work. He was professor of homiletics at the Union Theological seminary, Tokio, 1881–93, professor of philosophy and ethics at the Imperial university, Japan, 1886, and vice-president of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1891–92. He returned to the United States in 1893, and was a stated supply and subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rye, N.Y. He lectured on apologetics at the Union Theological seminary, New York, 1896–99, and in the latter year was made professor of the philosophy and history of religion there. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton university, 1888. He is the author of: *The Basis of Ethics* (1883); *A Brief System of Theology* (1884); *Outlines of Homiletics* (1885); *Christ, the Son of God* (1886); *The Mystery of Life* (1890); *A Japanese Philosopher* (1891); and contributions to periodicals.

KNOX, Henry, soldier and cabinet officer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1750; son of William and Mary (Campbell) Knox. His father emigrated from St. Eustatius, West Indies, and became a shipmaster and wharf-owner in Boston, Mass. Henry was the seventh of ten sons. He attended the public schools of Boston, and upon the death of his father in 1762 he obtained employment in a bookstore. In 1768 he joined the "Boston Grenadiers" and became second in command. He was on duty in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, and endeavored to keep the crowd away from the soldiers. In 1771 he opened a bookstore in Boston and during the occupancy of the town by the British his store was pillaged. He was married, June 16, 1774, to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Flucker, of Boston, secretary of the province. On April 19, 1775, he left Boston in disguise accompanied by his wife and repaired to General Ward's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass. He was engaged in reconnoitring before the battle of Bunker Hill and upon his reports the orders of Colonel Prescott were issued. After the battle he assisted in planning the defences around Boston, including the redoubt at Roxbury. The need of heavy ordnance became of serious concern and Knox proposed to procure cannon and stores from Fort Ticonderoga and to transport them to Cambridge on sleds drawn by oxen. This plan was approved by Washington, and accompanied by his brother William Knox he left Cambridge, November 15, arrived at Ticonderoga after twenty days' journey, and assisted by General Schuyler loaded his sleds with 55 pieces of ordnance, 2300 pounds of lead and a barrel of flints, and after much hardship and suffering, reached Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1776, where he was warmly congratulated by General Washington. He was commissioned colonel of artillery, Nov. 17, 1775, but his commission did not reach him until his return from Ticonderoga. On the night of March 1, 1776, under cover of a furious cannonade from Knox's batteries on Cobble Hill, Lechmere's Point and Roxbury, General Thomas took possession of Dorchester Heights and compelled General Howe to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776. Colonel Knox accompanied Washington to New York city and engaged in removing stores and ordnance previous to the evacuation by the troops. He was among the last to leave the city and escaped by boat. During the crossing of the Delaware by Washington, Colonel Knox superintended the passage of the army. He was commissioned brigadier-general with entire charge of the artillery, Dec. 27, 1776, and participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. On Nov. 15, 1777, he was sent in company with DeKalb and St. Clair, to provide for the security of Fort Mercer, which fell after a gallant defence, Nov. 18, 1777. During the encampment of the American army at Valley Forge he brought his young wife into camp, May 20, 1778, and she remained with the army until its disbandment. He participated in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, behaving with conspicuous gallantry and receiving the congratulations of Washington. In January, 1781, he was sent by Washington to the eastern states to represent the suffering condition of the troops, and on Jan. 14, 1781, he arrived at Boston, bearing the news of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line. He was instructed to procure the necessary arms and ammunition for an operation against New York, but on account of the neglect of the board of war, the work progressed very slowly, and upon learning of the arrival of the French fleet, Washington marched his army to the southward and abandoned the attempt upon New York. General Knox participated in the siege of Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781. He was commissioned major-general, March 22, 1782, and subsequently with Governor Morris, was appointed a commissioner to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. He was appointed to the command at West Point, Aug. 29, 1782, and immediately set at work strengthening and completing the fortifications. As chairman of a committee of officers, he drew up an address and petition to congress, giving a statement of the amounts due the officers and proposing that a commutation of half-pay for life should be made. In March, 1783, he founded the Society of the Cincinnati, was its secretary, 1783–1800, and vice-president, 1805–06. Having been left in command of the army, in November, 1783, he began the delicate task of disbanding, and on Nov. 25, 1783, upon the evacuation of New York by the British, Knox, at the head of the American troops, took possession of the city. On Dec. 4, 1783, Washington took leave of his officers, and on Dec. 18, 1783, Knox returned to West Point, where he remained in command until January, 1784, when he returned to Boston and resided in Dorchester. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Penobscot Indians, and to settle the eastern boundary line of Massachusetts. He was appointed by congress secretary of war, March 8, 1785, and on the inauguration of Washington as President, April 30, 1789, he retained him as secretary of war in his cabinet, commissioning him, Sept. 12, 1789. General Knox retired from the cabinet, Jan. 2, 1795, the limited compensation of his office not being sufficient for the support of his family. He removed to a large tract of land in Maine, and applied himself to its cultivation. He died at Thomaston, Maine, Oct. 25, 1802.

HKnox

KNOX, James, representative, was born in Canajoharie, N.Y., July 4, 1807; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated at Yale in 1830, and was admitted to the bar in

Utica, N.Y., in 1833. He removed to Knoxville, Ill., in 1836, where he was a farmer and merchant. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1847 and a representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57. He gave to Yale college $50,000 and a like sum to Hamilton for a hall of history and to increase the endowment of the Maynard-Knox chair of political economy. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1862. He died in Knoxville, Ill., Oct. 8, 1876.

KNOX, James Hall Mason, educator, was born in New York city, June 10, 1824; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Euphemia Provost (Mason) Knox; and grandson of Dr. Samuel and Rebekah (Hodge) Knox, of Adams county, Pa., and of the Rev. Dr. John M. and Ann (Lefferts) Mason, of New York city, and great-grandson of the Rev. Dr. John and Catharine (Van Wyck) Mason, of New York city. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1841, and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1845. He was ordained, Sept. 3, 1846, by the presbytery of Newton, and was pastor at German Valley, N.J., 1846–51; of the Reformed Dutch church at Easton, Pa., 1851–53; of the First Presbyterian church, Germanton, Pa., 1853–69, and Bristol, Pa., 1873–84. He was elected a trustee of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., in 1865, and became president of the college as successor to President Cattell, in November, 1883, serving till 1890, in which year he resigned and became a minister-at-large. He was on the executive committee of the board of home missions for many years previous to the reunion of the Presbyterian church in 1869. He was married, Sept. 17, 1846, to Louise, daughter of Burr and Jane (De Forest) Wakeman, of New York city. Mrs. Knox died, March 7, 1863, and he was married secondly Dec. 16, 1869, to Helen Ritchie, daughter of the Hon. Oswald and Cornelia Woodhull (Hart) Thompson, of Philadelphia, Pa. He received from Columbia college the degree of D.D. in 1861 and that of LL.D. in 1886.

Jas H. Mason Knox

KNOX, John, clergyman, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., June 17, 1790; son of Dr. Samuel and Rebekah (Hodge) Knox. He entered the junior class of Dickinson college, and was graduated in 1811; was a student at the Theological seminary of the Associate Reformed church in New York city, under Dr. John M. Mason, and was licensed to preach by the Associate Reformed presbytery of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1815. He was installed a pastor of the Collegiate Reformed church in New York city, July 16, 1816; and became senior minister in 1833, which position he held until his death. He was married, May 11, 1818, to Euphemia Provost, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason. He took an active part in raising funds for the endowment of professorships in the Theological seminary in New Brunswick, N.J., and was prominently identified with the American Tract society, being chairman of its publishing and executive committees. He was president of the board of trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan asylum, a trustee of Columbia college, 1836–58, and president of the board; a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of Rutgers college, which college he greatly assisted in a time of financial embarrassment. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1824. He died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1858.

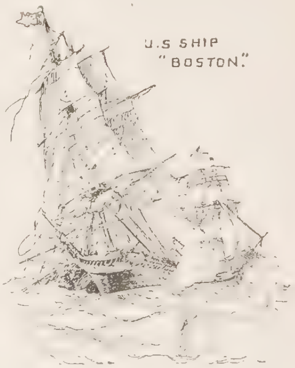
KNOX, John Jay, financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, N.Y., March 19, 1828; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. His father was a banker, brigadier-general in the state militia, presidential elector for Harrison and Tyler in 1840 and for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860, trustee of Hamilton college, 1828–76, and founder of the village of Knoxboro, Oneida county. John Jay Knox, Jr., was graduated at Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1849, and began his business career as a clerk in the bank at Vernon, N.Y., of which his father was president. He was subsequently, for brief periods, cashier of a bank at Norfolk, Va., and of one at Binghamton, N.Y. He conducted a private banking business at St. Paul, Minn., with his brother, Henry M. Knox, 1856–62, and in January, 1862, he wrote an article for *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, advocating the establishment of a national banking system, with the circulation guaranteed by the government. This article attracted the attention of Secretary Chase, and Mr. Knox was given a position in the U.S. treasury department, and his suggestion resulted in the national bank act, passed Feb. 25, 1863. He had charge of the mint and coinage correspondence in the treasury department, 1866–73, and made an examination of the U.S. branch mint at San Francisco, and his report was published in 1866. He subsequently discovered in the office of the treasury of the U.S. mint at New

U.S. TREASURY BUILDING.

Orleans a defalcation of $1,000,000, and he took charge of the branch. He was deputy comptroller of the currency under Secretary McCulloch, 1867–72, and comptroller, 1872–84. While deputy comptroller he prepared a bill for the discontinuing of the coinage of the silver dollar, with the help of the director of the mint, and on June 25, 1870, reported the bill with the opinion of scientific experts to congress, and it was ordered printed. In 1873 Henry R. Linderman (q. v.) used this bill and the opinions attached as the basis of the "Coinage act of 1873," and Mr. Knox was made an *ex officio* member of the assay commission in recognition of his services. He accomplished the sale of the 3½ per cent. bonds. He was president of the National Bank of the Republic, New York city, 1884–92; the Republican candidate for comptroller of New York city, 1887; a member of the finance committee of the New York chamber of commerce; a trustee of Hamilton college, 1884–92; a member of the American Banking association, of the Union League and University clubs, and of the Century association. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1890. On Jan. 16, 1890, he made an elaborate argument in favor of a permanent national bank circulation before the banking and currency committee of the U. S. house of representatives. He is the author of: *Annual Reports of the U. S. Treasury* (1872–1884); *United States Notes; or a History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the U. S. Government* (1894); *A History of Banking in the United States*, left incomplete and published by his wife. He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1892.

KNOX, Martin Van Buren, educator, was born at Schroon, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1841; son of Jephthah and Philura (Lewis) Knox. He served in the U. S. army, 1861–65, gaining the rank of captain. He was a student at Wesleyan university, 1869–70; was stationed at St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt., 1870–71, and at North Thetford and Fairlee, 1871–72. He married Janette, daughter of the Rev. Lewis Hill of Craftsbury, Vt., Jan. 9, 1871. He was graduated at Baker university, Baldwin, Kansas, A.B., 1873; was professor of natural science there, 1873–77; graduated at Boston university, A.M., 1879, Ph.D., 1882; stationed in New Hampshire, 1879–92; made a tour of the world, 1891–92; and was president of the Red River Valley university, Wahpeton, N.D., 1892–99. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Baker university in 1899. He is the author of: *A Winter in India and Malaysia* (1890); *Religious Life of the Anglo-Saxon Race*, in preparation (1900–01).

KNOX, Philander Chase, cabinet officer, was born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; son of David S. and Rebekah (Page) Knox. His father was a banker in Brownsville. He matriculated at the University of West Virginia in the class of 1872, and was graduated at Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, in 1872; entered the law office of H. B. Swope, Pittsburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, 1876, and in 1877 formed a law partnership with James H. Reed, as Knox & Reed, and became counsel for many large interests, incuding the Carnegie company. He was elected president of the Allegheny bar association in 1897. He is said to have been considered by President McKinley for attorney-general in his cabinet in 1897, but would not encourage the appointment at that time on account of his unwillingness to relinquish the practice of law. He was married, in 1880, to Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburg. He was elected to membership in the Duquesne, Pittsburg, and Pittsburg County clubs, of his home city; the Castalia Angling club, Sandusky, Ohio; the Union League and Lawyers' clubs, New York city, and the Lawyers' club, Philadelphia, Pa. He was made attorney-general in the cabinet of President McKinley in 1901, as successor to John William Griggs, resigned, and was sworn into office, April 9, 1901.


U.S SHIP "BOSTON."

KNOX, Samuel Richardson, naval officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 28, 1811. His father was a Boston pilot. He was warranted midshipman April 1, 1828, was promoted past-midshipman July 15, 1837, and accompanied Lieut. Charles Wilkes in his exploring expedition to the south pole as commander of the schooner *Flying Fish*, and Knox's highland, the most southern point attained, was named in his honor. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841; attached to the sloop *Albany*, home squadron, and during the Mexican war, 1846–48, commanded a landing party at the capture of Vera Cruz; led an assault on Tuspan, and subsequently commanded the *Flirt* and afterward the *Wasp*. He was on the receiving-ship *Boston*, 1849–50; commanded the steamer *Massachusetts* in the Pacific squadron, and surveyed the coasts of California and Oregon, 1850–52. He was on the receiving-ship *Boston*, 1852–53; was attached to the sloop *Falmouth*, home squadron, 1854–55, and was retired, Sept. 13, 1855. In 1862 he was appointed to the command of the rendezvous *Boston*, and was engaged in blockading service off Galveston, Texas, at Barataria, La., and at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He was commissioned captain and again placed on the retired list, April 4, 1867. He died in Everett, Mass., Nov. 20, 1883.

Th. W. Knox

KNOX, Thomas Wallace, author, was born in Pembroke, N.H., June 26, 1835. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1839, and Thomas was sent to the Mayhew school in Boston. He returned to New Hampshire in 1845 and worked on a farm, attending school during the winters. In 1851 he left the farm, became a shoemaker's apprentice, and saved enough money to enable him to attend school. He soon became a teacher in a district school, and in 1858 he secured the position of principal in an academy at Kingston, N.H. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in 1860, was a reporter on the Denver *Daily News*, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the army and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Colorado troops. He was war correspondent for the New York *Herald*, and his articles were published in book form under the title of "Camp Fire and Cotton Field" (1866). He was wounded in a skirmish and removed to New York, where he became a prominent journalist. His first trip around the world was made as a newspaper correspondent in 1866. On this trip, while in Siberia, he travelled 3600 miles in sledges and 1400 miles in wagons, ending his journey in Paris in 1867. Accounts of his travels were published from time to time in the journals, and were republished in book form under the title "Overland through Asia" (1870). A second book entitled "Backsheesh" (1875) was equally successful. He was the first representative of the western associated press in New York, and supplied telegraphic correspondence to the leading western papers for several years. He was appointed *Herald* commissioner at the Vienna exhibition in 1873, and took that opportunity to travel through Crimea, Greece, Asia-Minor, Palestine, Egypt and Nubia. In 1875 he went to Ireland with the American rifle team and telegraphed the score of the international rifle match at Dollymount, by means of a device invented by himself, and which he afterward perfected and sold to the U.S. government for use in transmission of weather maps. In 1877 he made another trip around the world, visiting Japan, China, Siam, Java, India and Egypt, and arriving in Paris in 1878. The King of Siam invested him with the Order of the White Elephant for his book "Siam and Java" (1880), accompanying the order with an autograph letter stating that it had never before been conferred on an American. Colonel Knox was a member for many years and a director and secretary of the Lotus club. Besides the works mentioned, he is the author of: *Underground Life* (1873); *John* (1879); *The Boy Traveller Series* (14 vols., 1880–94); *How to Travel* (1880); *The Young Nimrods in North America* (1881); *Pocket Guide for Europe* (1882); *The Young Nimrods in Europe, Asia and Africa* (1883); *Pocket Guide around the World* (1883); *The Voyage of the Vivian* (1884); *Lives of Blaine and Logan* (1884); *Marco Polo for Boys and Girls* (1885); *Robert Fulton* (1886); *Life of Henry Ward Beecher* (1887); *Decisive Battles since Waterloo* (1887); *Dog Stories* (1887); *Horse Stories* (1889); *Teetotaler Dick* (1890); *A Close Shave* (1892); *The Republican Party and its Leaders* (1892); *Darkness and Daylight* (1892); *The Siberian Exiles* (1893); *The Talking Handkerchief* (1893); *The Lost Army* (1894); *John Boyd's Adventures* (1894); *Captain Crane* (1895); *A Boy's Life of General Grant* (1895); *Hunters Three* (1895); *In Wild Africa* (1895); *The Land of the Kangaroo* (1896). He died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1896.

KNOX, William Eaton, clergyman, was born in Knoxboro, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1820; son of Gen. John Jay and Sarah (Curtiss) Knox. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1840, and at the Auburn Theological seminary, 1843. He was installed at Watertown, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1844, and was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Watertown, N.Y., 1844–48; of the Presbyterian church, Rome, N.Y., 1848–70, and of the First Presbyterian church, Elmira, N.Y., 1870–83. He was married, June 4, 1844, to Mary Ann Chandler, of Avon, N.Y., and secondly, Oct. 13, 1846, to Alice Woodward Jenks of Toledo, Ohio. He was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1876–83, and received the degree of D.D. from there in 1865. He died at Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1883.

KNOX, William Shadrach, representative, was born at Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1843; son of William and Rebecca (Walker) Knox; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Kimball) Knox, and of James and Hannah (Richardson) Walker. He removed with his parents to Lawrence, Mass., in 1852; was graduated from Amherst college in 1865; was admitted to the Essex bar in 1866, and began practice at Lawrence. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, and served on the judiciary committee, 1874–75; was city solicitor of Lawrence, 1875–76 and 1887–90; and was representative from the fifth district in the

54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903, serving as chairman of the committee on territories in the 55th and 56th congresses. He was twice married: first, September, 1871, to Eunice B. Hussey, of Acton, Maine, who died March 27, 1897; and secondly, Nov. 26, 1898, to Helen Boardman, of Lawrence, Mass.

KOEHLER, John Daniel, Moravian bishop, was born near Stendal, Saxony, Prussia, Aug. 25, 1737. He was educated at the University of Halle and became a minister of the Moravian church. He was sent to America in 1783 and became pastor of the church in Salem, N.C. He was elected bishop of the Southern district and consecrated, May 9, 1790. He returned to Europe in 1801, to attend the general synod, and that body decided that he should remain in Europe. He died in Saxony, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1805.

KOEHLER, Sylvester Rosa, author, was born in Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 11, 1837. His grandfather was a musician and composer, and his father was an artist. In 1849 he immigrated to the United States, where he continued his classical studies and made his home in Boston, Mass. He was married, April 9, 1859, to Amelia Susanna Jarger. He devoted himself especially to the criticism of art, and edited the *American Art Review*; lectured on engraving and kindred subjects before the Lowell institute, Boston, the Drexel institute, Philadelphia, Pa., and the U.S. National Museum, Washington, and was a well-known contributor to American and European periodical literature. He was regarded as an authority on all matters connected with the chalcographic and reproductive arts, and for several years before his death was curator of prints in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, building up what was at the time of his death the only great print department in an American museum. He published translations of Von Betzold's: *Theory of Color* (1876), and Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching*, with notes (1880); and is the author of: *Art Education and Art Patronage in the United States* (1882); *Etching, an Outline of Its Technical Processes and Its History, with Some Remarks on Collections and Collecting* (1895). He also wrote the text for *Original Etchings by American Artists* (1883); *Twenty Original American Etchings* (1884); *American Art* (1887); edited the *United States Art Directory and Year Book* for 1882 and 1884, and at the time of his death was at work on an extensive history of color printing. He died at Littleton, N.H., Sept. 15, 1900.

KOERNER, Gustavus, diplomatist, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Nov. 20, 1809. His father was a well-known publisher and bookseller, and for many years a public official of Frankfort. Gustavus studied at the universities of Jena and Munich, and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg, LL.B. in 1832. He immigrated to the United States in 1833, studied law at Transylvania college, Kentucky, 1834–35, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1835, and settled in practice in Belleville. He was married in 1836 to Sophia Engelmann, of St. Clair county, Ill. He was a representative from St. Clair county in the state legislature, 1842–43, judge of the supreme court of Illinois, 1845–51, and lieutenant-governor of the state, 1853–56. In 1856 he became an anti-Nebraska Democrat: was delegate at large from the state to the Republican national convention of 1860; organized the 43d Illinois volunteer regiment, was commissioned colonel by President Lincoln and served on the staffs of Generals Frémont and Halleck. He resigned from the service in March, 1862, and in June, 1863, accepted the appointment of U.S. minister to Spain, resigning this post in January, 1865. He was president of the board of trustees that organized the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Bloomington, Ill., in 1867; elector at large on the Grant ticket in 1868; president of the first board of railroad commissioners of Illinois in 1870; delegate to the Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1872, and a candidate for governor of Illinois on the Democratic and Liberal Republican ticket in 1872. He is the author of: *Collections of the Important General Laws of Illinois with Comments*, in German (1838); *From Spain* (1866); *Das Deutsche Element in den Vereingten Staaten 1818–48* (1880; 2d ed., 1885), and contributions to periodicals. He died at Belleville, Ill., 1896.

KOHLMANN, Anthony, educator, was born in Kaisersesch, Prussia, July 13, 1771. He was educated at Kolmar, Alsace, and at the College of Freiburg, Breisgau, Germany, and was ordained priest in 1796, becoming a member of the Society of the Sacred Heart. He was driven from Belgium by the French revolutionists in 1797, and settled in Austria, where he became known as the "Martyr of Charity," from his devotion to the sufferers of the epidemic of 1799 and his attention to the sick soldiers in Italy. He was president of the College of Dillingen, Bavaria, and of a college in Amsterdam. He was sent to the United States in 1806 by the order of the Jesuits, and was appointed to visit the Roman Catholic congregations in Pennsylvania. He was pastor in New York city, 1808–15, and in 1809 was present at the death-bed of Thomas Paine. During his residence in New York he founded a literary institution for boys, an institution for girls under charge of the Ursuline nuns, and was instrumental in completing St. Patrick's cathedral on Mulberry street in 1815. He removed to Maryland in 1815 and took charge of the novitiate of the Jesuits at Whitemarsh, becoming superior of the order in the United States in 1817. He was rector of Georgetown college, 1818–20 : superior of Washington seminary, 1821–24, and was summoned to Rome, where he taught theology in the college, 1824–29. He published : *A True Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church* (1813); *Centurial Jubilee* (1817); *The Blessed Reformation ; Martin Luther Portrayed by Himself* (1818); *Unitarianism, Philosophically and Theologically Examined* (1821). He died in Rome, Italy, in April, 1838.

KOHLSAAT, Herman Henry, publisher, was born at Albion, Ill., March 22, 1853 ; son of Reimer and Sarah (Hall) Kohlsaat. His father came from Germany in 1830, and his mother from England in 1819. He was educated in the public schools of Galena, Ill., and removed to Chicago in 1865, where he was a paper carrier and later cash boy in a dry-goods store, and travelling salesman for a wholesale baker, 1875–80. He held a controlling interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 1891–94, and in 1895 became owner and editor of the Chicago *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post*. He was also largely interested in real-estate operations, 1885–92. He presented a statue of General Grant to the city of Galena, Ill., in 1891. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1888 and 1892.

KOLLEN, Gerrit John, educator, was born in the Netherlands in 1843 ; son of Gerrit John and Berendina (Scholten) Kollen. His father died in 1846, leaving a widow and five children. In 1851 the family emigrated to the United States, and located on a farm in Allegan county, Mich. In 1862 he entered Holland academy, Mich., founded by immigrants from the Netherlands in 1847. This institution was organized as Hope college in 1866, from which he graduated, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871. He was assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy of Hope college, 1871–78 ; professor of applied mathematics and political economy, 1878–93, and in 1893 he became president of the college. He was married, in 1879, to Mary W., daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, founder of Holland City and of Hope college. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers college in 1894.

KOLLOCK, Henry, theologian, was born at New Providence, N.J., Dec. 14, 1778 ; son of Shepard and Susanna (Arnett) Kollock, and grandson of Shepard and Mary (Goddard) Kollock. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1794, and was a tutor there, 1797–1800. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York, May 7, 1800. He was pastor at Princeton, N.J., in 1800 ; at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1800–03 ; professor of sacred theology at the College of New Jersey and pastor of the church at Princeton, 1803–06 ; pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church at Savannah, Ga., 1806–19, and declined the presidency of the University of Georgia in 1810. In 1817 he travelled in England to collect material for a life of John Calvin. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard and from Union in 1806. His sermons and a memoir were published by his brother in 1822. He died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 29, 1819.

KOLLOCK, Mary, artist, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20, 1832 ; daughter of Shepard Kosciusko and Sarah (Harris) Kollock ; granddaughter of Shepard and Susannah (Arnett) Kollock, and of Stephen and Sarah (Denny) Harris of Leicester, Mass., and a descendant on her mother's side from John Alden of the *Mayflower*. She studied under Robert Wylie in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, Pa. ; at the National Academy of Design in New York ; also took lessons in landscape painting from John B. Bristol, A. H. Wyant and others, and spent one year at the Julian school in Paris and in sketching in the north of France. She established herself in a studio in New York city. She was elected a member of the Art Students' league in 1877. In 1890 she settled in Paris, where she remained five years, studying under Paul Delance, Collot, Lewis Deschamps and others. While in Paris she exhibited in the Salon. She returned to America and again settled in New York city in 1897. She exhibited "Midsummer in the Mountains" at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, and constantly exhibited at the National Academy of Design and other places in the United States. Her more important works include : *Lake George* (1872); *Black Mountain* (1872); *Morning in the Mountains* (1877); *On the Road to Mount Marcy* (1877); *A November Day* (1878); *An Evening Walk* (1878); *A Gleam of Sunshine* (1882); *On Rondout Creek* (1883); *The Old Fiddler* (1883); *Under the Beeches* (1885); *A Glimpse of the Catskills* (1886); *Early Morning in the Mountains* (1887); *Old Brittany Woman Spinning* (1890); *Road in Normandy* (1890); *Washing in Pont-Aven, France* (1890); *The Gossips* (1892) ; *Italian Brigand* (1892).

KOLLOCK, Shepard, editor, was born in Lewes, Del., in September, 1750 ; son of Shepard and Mary (Goddard) Kollock ; grandson of Simon and Comfort (Shepard) Pettyman Kollock, and great-grandson of Jacob Kollock, who died in Lewes, Del., in 1720, and of Hercules Shepard. Shepard Kollock, Jr., was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 2d artillery, Continental army, Jan. 1, 1777, and participated in the battle of Princeton, Jan. 31, 1777, and in other engagements in New Jersey. He was married, June 5, 1777, to Susannah, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Arnett : she died, April 13, 1846. He resigned his commission, Jan. 3, 1779, and at the request of General Knox established the *New Jersey Journal* in Chatham, which he devoted to the cause of the patriots. He removed to New York city in 1783, and established the New York *Gazetteer*, at first published weekly and then three times a week. He also engaged in printing and book publishing, and issued the first New York directory, compiled by David Franks. He removed to Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1788, where he revived the *New Jersey Journal*, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1818. He was judge of the court of common pleas of New Jersey for thirty-five years and postmaster of Elizabethtown, N.J., 1820–29. He was member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1839.

KOLLOCK, Shepard Kosciusko, clergyman, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., June 25, 1795; son of Shepard and Susannah (Arnett) Kollock. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1812, studied theology with his brother-in-law, the Rev. John McDowell, and his brother, Dr. Henry Kollock, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of South Carolina in June, 1814. He preached in South Carolina and Georgia until 1817, was pastor in Oxford, N.C., 1818–19; was ordained by the presbytery of Orange, May 2, 1818; was professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina, 1819–25; pastor in Norfolk, Va., 1825–35; agent for the Board of Domestic Missions, 1835–38; and pastor at Burlington, N.J., 1838–48, and at Greenwich, N.J., 1848–60. In 1860, being broken in health, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he preached occasionally to benevolent institutions until 1863. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Harris. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1850. He is the author of: *Hints on Preaching without Reading* and *Pastoral Reminiscences* (1849), both translated into French and republished in Paris. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1865.

KOONTZ, William H., representative, was born in Somerset, Pa., July 15, 1830; son of Jacob and Rosanna (Snyder) Koontz, and grandson of Samuel Koontz and of Jacob Snyder. He was admitted to the bar; was district attorney for Somerset county, 1853–56, and prothonotary and clerk of the county courts, 1861–63. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860 and one of the first of the delegation to vote for Lincoln. He was a Republican representative from the sixteenth Pennsylvania district in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69. He then engaged in railroad enterprises, and in 1875 became a director of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad company, and when that road was leased by the Baltimore and Ohio he became counsel for the latter corporation. He was elected a representative in the state legislature for two terms, 1899–1903.

BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman, librarian and poet, was born in Freeport, Maine, July 1, 1860; son of Charles Frederick and Mary Brewer (Mitchell) Koopman, and grandson of Niclas and Fredrika Maria (Linqvist) Koopman and of Reuben and Eliza Buxton (Curtis) Mitchell, natives of Freeport, Me. His paternal grandfather was a native of Götenborg, Sweden, and an officer in the Swedish navy. Harry L. was graduated from the Freeport high school in 1876; from Colby university, Maine, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883; was principal of a grammar school at Claremont, N.H., 1880–81; clerk at the Astor library, New York, 1881–82; and cataloguer at the libraries of Cornell university, 1883–84, Columbia college, 1884–85, Rutgers college, 1885–86, and the University of Vermont, 1886–92. He was married, June 27, 1889, to Helene Luise, daughter of Wilhelm Mayser, of Ulm, Germany. He was a graduate student in English at Harvard, 1892–93, and received the degree of A.M. 1893. He was elected librarian of Brown University library, Providence, R. I., in 1893; a member of the American Library association, of the Massachusetts Library club, of the Rhode Island Historical society, of the Barnard club, and president of the Massachusetts Library club in 1900. He is the author of: *The Great Admiral* (1883); *Orestes and Other Poems* (1888); *Woman's Will with Other Poems* (1888); *The Mastery of Books* (1896); *Morrow Songs* (1898); *Catalogue of the George Perkins Marsh Library* (1892); *Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764–1894* (1895), and contributions to the *Library Journal* and other periodicals.

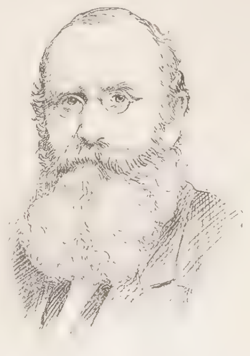
KOSCIUSZKO, Tadeusz, soldier, was born at Mereczowszczyzna, Lithuania, Russia, Feb. 12, 1746. He received a military education at Warsaw and in France, for service in the Polish army. Having sued in vain for the hand of the daughter of the vice-grand-general, the Marquis of Lithuania, he sailed from Dantzic to America, in 1775, and offered his services to Washington. He brought a letter from Benjamin Franklin, then in Paris, and he was commissioned colonel of engineers, Oct. 18, 1776, and assigned to service with the Northern army under General Gates, where he devised the defences of Bemis Heights. After the battle of Saratoga he was the engineer at West Point, became one of Washington's adjutants, and aided Gen. Nathanael Greene at Ninety-

Six. He received a vote of thanks from congress, was brevetted brigadier-general at Washington's request Oct. 13, 1783, and was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He returned to Poland in 1786, was made major-general in the Polish army in 1789, and scored brilliant victories over the Russians at Zielence, in June, 1792, and at Dubienka, in July, 1792. In spite of these successes a peace was concluded and the second partition of Poland followed in 1793. This action led to his resignation and his acceptance of a citizenship for France. He planned a general uprising in 1794 and at Cracow as commander-in-chief drove the Russian army beyond the Prussian frontier. At Warsaw they massacred and expelled the Russian garrison, but at Macijowice, on Oct. 10, 1794, the Poles, with Kosciuszko at their head, were totally overpowered by a Prussian and two Russian armies. He was imprisoned at St. Petersburg, Russia, for two years and was set free by the Emperor Paul in 1796. He visited the United States in 1797, where he received a public ovation, was voted a pension and a grant of land, and returned to France in 1798, and settled at Fontainebleau, where he lived in retirement until 1814. He refused to enter the service of Napoleon in 1806 in his invasion of Poland because of the condition of his release by the Russian government. He took up his residence in Solothurn, Switzerland, in 1816, freed the serfs on his paternal estate in 1817, and met his death from a fall from his horse over a precipice in that year. A monument was erected to his memory at West Point, N.Y., in 1828. He died at Solothurn, Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1817.

KRAUTBAUER, Francis Xavier, R.C. bishop, was born at Bruck, in Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Jan. 12, 1824. He studied theology in the Georgianum in Munich, and was ordained priest at Ratisbon, Bavaria, July 16, 1850, by Bishop Valentine Riedl. He came to the United States in October, 1850, resided in Buffalo, N.Y., for a short time, was rector of St. Peter's church, Rochester, N.Y., 1851–59, and erected in that city parochial schools for girls and boys. He was spiritual director of the school conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame at Milwaukee, Wis., and rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels for over ten years, and under his direction the mother house of the sisterhood was erected. He was appointed bishop of Green Bay, Wis., in February, 1875, and was consecrated at Milwaukee, Wis., June 25, 1875, by Archbishop Henni, assisted by Bishops Heiss, of La Crosse, Wis., and T. L. Grace of St. Paul, Minn., the sermon being preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N.Y. The work of his diocese was difficult on account of the diversity of languages spoken by the parishioners. He died at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 17, 1885.

KRAUTH, Charles Philip, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., May 7, 1797; son of Charles James and Catherine (Doll) Krauth, and a descendant of Charles James Krauth, who came from Germany and located at Lynchburg, Va. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated for the medical profession but before receiving his degree he took up the study of theology and was licensed as a Lutheran minister. He was pastor of the German churches at Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, Va., and in 1827 went to Philadelphia to take charge of an English-speaking congregation and he served the church, 1827–33. He was professor of biblical and oriental literature in the Gettysburg Theological seminary, 1833–67, and president of Pennsylvania college from its organization in 1834 to 1850, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Henry Louis Baugher, Sr. He was editor of the *Evangelical Review*, 1850–61; co-editor of the general synod hymn-book published in 1828 and editor of the Lutheran Sunday-school Hymn-Book published in 1843. He was twice married: first, Dec. 7, 1820, to Catherine Susan, daughter of Peter Heisken, and secondly, April 17, 1834, to Harriet Brown. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1837. He is the author of: *Inaugural Address* (1834); *Life and Character of Henry Clay* (1852). He died in Gettysburg, Pa., May 30, 1867.

KRAUTH, Charles Porterfield, theologian, was born at Martinsburg, Va., March 17, 1823; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Philip and Catherine Susan (Heiskell) Krauth. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839 and from the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1841. He was pastor at Baltimore, Md., 1841–47; Shepherdstown, Va., 1847–48; Winchester, Va., 1848–55; Pittsburg, Pa., 1855–59, and St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1859–61. He visited the Danish West Indies in 1852–53, and for a short time preached in the Dutch Reformed church at St. Thomas. He was editor of the *Lutheran and Missionary* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1861–67; professor of systematic theology in the Lutheran Theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1864–83; of intellectual and moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1868–83; and was vice-provost of that institution, 1872–83. He was



C. P. Krauth.

a leader in the controversy of 1866, which led to the division in the general synod of the Lutheran church, and was president of the general council, 1870-80. He was a member of the American Bible Revision committee of the Old Testament company from its organization in 1871 until his death. He went to Europe in 1880 to visit the scenes of the labors of Luther in order to complete a life of the reformer which he left partly finished in manuscript. He received from Pennsylvania college the degree of D.D. in 1856 and that of LL.D. in 1874. He was twice married: first, Nov. 12, 1844, to Susan, daughter of Isaac Reynolds, and secondly, in May, 1855, to Mary Virginia, daughter of Jacob Baker. He is the author of: *Fundamental Principles of Faith and Church Polity* (1866); *Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of John*, translated (1859); *Christian Liberty in Relation to the Usages of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Maintained and Defended* (1860); *The Augsburg Confession*, translated with historical introduction and notes (1868); *The Conservative Reformation and its Theology* (1872); *Infant Baptism and Infant Salvation in the Calvinistic System*, a revision of Dr. Hodge's *Systematic Theology* (1872); *Ulrici's Review of Strauss* (1874); *Berkeley's Principles, Prolegomena Notes of Ueberweg and Original Annotations* (1874); *Chronicle of the Augsburg Confession* (1878). He also edited with introduction and additions: *Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy* (1860); translated hymns from the Latin and German, and contributed to periodicals. See *Memoir* by his son in-law, the Rev. Adolph Spaeth, D.D. (1898). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1883.

KREBS, John Michael, educator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., May 6, 1804; son of William and Ann (Adamson) Krebs. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1827; taught at the Dickinson college grammar school, 1827-29, and studied theology under the Rev. George Duffield, of Carlisle, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1829. He was licensed by the presbytery of Carlisle in 1829, and ordained and installed pastor of the Rutgers Street church in New York city in 1830, where he ministered until 1867. He was permanent clerk of the general assembly, 1837-45; clerk of the presbytery and synod of New York in 1841, and was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1845. He was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions from its organization and served as its president for several years. He was a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1841-67, and president of the institution, 1865-67. He was married to Sarah Harris, daughter of Andrew Holmes, of Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 7, 1830, and after her death to Ellen Dewitt, daughter of John Chambers, of Newburg, N.Y. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1841. He is the author of: *The Private, Domestic and Social Life of Jesus Christ, a Model for Youth* (1849); *The Presbyterian Psalmist* (1852), and published sermons. He died in New York city, Sept. 30, 1867.

KREHBIEL, Helen Virginia Osborne, editor, was born at Birmingham, Conn., Jan. 15, 1846; daughter of John White and Susan Hawkins (Durand) Osborne; granddaughter of Capt. Stephen and Apama (Gorham) Osborne, of English descent, and of Samuel and Sally (Hawkins) Durand; and great^2-granddaughter of Noah Durand, of French Huguenot descent. She attended Castleton seminary, Vermont, and was a student at Vassar college, 1866-67, giving special attention to the study of music. She was assistant editor of *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburg, N.Y., 1868-74; was editor of *Golden Hours*, 1875-79; and edited the "Rockery" department in the Cincinnati *Weekly Gazette*, 1879-83, and in the Cincinnati *Tribune* from December, 1893, until her death. She was married in 1877 to Henry Edward Krehbiel (q.v.). She was organist of St. Paul's M.E. church and of the Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, 1876-80, and of Washington Square M.E. church, New York city, 1893-94. She died in New York city, May 10, 1894.

KREHBIEL, Henry Edward, author, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 10, 1854; son of the Rev. Jacob and Anna Maria (Haake) Krehbiel. The Rev. Jacob Krehbiel came to America from Germany about 1830; received his education in the United States, and devoted his services to the German branch of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was editor of the *Christlidur Apologete* from 1875 until his death in 1890. Henry Edward Krehbiel was educated in the public schools of Michigan and Ohio; studied law in Cincinnati, 1872-74; was musical critic of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, 1874-80; assistant to John R. G. Hassard, musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, 1880-82, and editor of the *Musical Review*, 1881-82, holding his place at the same time on the *Tribune*. He received the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor from France in 1901. He edited the musical department of the *Annotated Bibliography of Fine Arts* (1898); *Music and Musicians*, by Lavignac (1899); translated Carl Courvoisier's *The Technics of Violin Playing* (1880); and is the author of: *An Account of the Fourth Musical Festival in Cincinnati* (1880); *Notes on the Cultivation of Choral Music* (1884); *Review of the New York Musical Season* (five annual volumes, 1885-90); *Studies in the Wagnerian Drama* (1891); *The Philharmonic Society of New York: A Memorial* (1892); *How to Listen to Music* (1896); *Music and Manners in the Classical Period* (1899); *The Pianoforte and its Music* (1901).

KREMER, George, representative, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1775. He practised law in Lewisburg. He was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29. On Jan. 28, 1825, in the midst of the excitement attending the decision of the presidential election, an anonymous letter appeared in the *Columbian Observer*, Lewisburg, in which "a member of the Pennsylvania delegation" charged a bargain in the house of representatives to secure the election of John Quincy Adams, by which Henry Clay, for his support, was promised the portfolio of state. Mr. Clay, on receiving the paper, pronounced "the member, whosoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate men of honor." Mr. Clay caused the letter to be read before the house, Feb. 3, 1825, and demanded an investigation. A committee with Mr. Webster as chairman was appointed to investigate "who wrote the letter" hoping to implicate Representative Ingham, an enemy of Mr. Adams but the authorship was acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, who avowed himself ready to prove the accuracy of his statements and his readiness to meet the inquiry and abide the result, but the committee dropped the subject. Mr. Kremer was renominated and re-elected, and Mr. Adams and his secretary of state were defeated in 1828. Mr. Kremer died in Union county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1854.

KREUSI, John, mechanical engineer, was born in Switzerland, in 1843. He received his professional education in his native country, and immigrated to the United States in 1870. He found employment with Thomas A. Edison at Melno Park, N.J., in manufacturing the first telegraph transmitters used in the New York stock exchange. He soon became Mr. Edison's confidential helper He perfected the phonograph from rude drawings and oral instructions given by Edison, and the instrument he constructed was the first in which Edison spoke. He invented the conduit system by which telegraph, telephone and electric-light wires are encased in iron tubes and placed underground. He became chief mechanical engineer of the electric company originally organized by Mr. Edison, and invented much of the apparatus used by the company. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1899.

KRIBBS, George Frederic, representative, was born in Clarion county, Pa., Nov. 8, 1846; son of George and Susanna (Scheffer) Kribbs; grandson of Christian and Marie (Gutenkunst) Kribbs (or Krebs) and of John and Barbara (Best) Scheffer, and great-grandson of Adam Scheffer, who came from Holland, and served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Christian Kribbs, came from Strassburg, near Alsace, when eight years old, about the close of the Revolution, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., with his father's family, who were bound out as redemptionists to pay their passage. George Frederic Kribbs passed his early life on a farm, and was graduated from Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1873. He was admitted to the bar in 1875; was editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, 1877–89, and was a representative from the twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law at Clarion, Pa.

KRIEHN, George, educator, was born in Lexington, Mo., April 19, 1868; son of G. A. and Amelia (Meyer) Kriehn. He was graduated from William Jewell college in 1887; studied history and art at Berlin, Freiburg, Zürich and Strassburg, Germany, and in Florence, Italy, 1887–92, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Strassburg in 1892. He was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university by courtesy, 1892–93; an instructor of history there, 1893–94, and assistant professor of art and economic history at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, 1894–99. He was elected a member of the American Historical association. He is the author of: *The English Rising in 1450* (1892); *English Popular Upheavals in the Middle Ages* (1894); *The English Social Revolt in 1381* (1901).

KRIMMEL, John Lewis, artist, was born in Ebingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1787. He emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1810, with the intention of engaging in business with his brother, but took up art instead. He first painted portraits, but on seeing a copy of Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler" turned his attention to portraying the humorous, and also to painting historical pictures. Just before his death he received a commission to paint a large canvas "The Landing of William Penn." He was president of the Society of American Artists. Among his works are: *The Pepper-Pot Woman; The Cut Finger; Blindman's Buff; Election Day; The Fourth of July at Old Centre Square; Going to and Returning from Boarding School; The Country Wedding; Perry's Victory.* He was drowned near Germantown, Pa., July 15, 1821.

KROEGER, Adolph Ernst, author, was born in Schwabstadt, duchy of Schleswig, Germany, Dec. 28, 1837; son of the Rev. Jacob and Julia (Meyer) Kroeger. His father immigrated to the United States from Germany with his family in 1848, and settled at Davenport, Iowa. Adolph was employed in a banking house in Davenport; was connected with the New York *Times* as a translator, 1857–60, and served on the staff of General

Frémont during the civil war, 1861–64. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, and engaged in literary work, writing regularly for the St. Louis *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, and translating into English the works of Fichte, Kant and Leibnitz. His published works include: *Our Forms of Government and the Problems of the Future* (1862); *The Minnesingers of Germany*, containing translations from the writings of Walter von der Vogelwiede and others (1873); and translations of Fichte's *Science of Knowledge* (1868), and *Science of Rights* (1869). He also translated Fichte's *Science of Morals* (MS. 1901). He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1882.

KROEGER, Ernest Richard, composer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1862; son of Adolph Ernst and Elizabeth (Curren) Kroeger; grandson of Jacob and Julia (Meyer) Kroeger. He began his musical education at an early age, studying the pianoforte under Egmont Froehlich, Waldemar Malmène, and Charles Kunkel; harmony with W. Malmène; composition with W. Goldner, of Paris; counterpoint with P. G. Anton; violin with E. Spiering, and instrumentation with L. Mayer. He was employed in a wholesale metal house in St. Louis, Mo., 1877–85, and in 1885 adopted music as a profession. He was the organist and choirmaster at Grace and Trinity Episcopal churches, 1878–86; the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis, 1886–96, and organist of the First Congregational church, St. Louis, from 1896. He was director of the Amphion male chorus, 1883, of the Morning Choral (ladies') club from 1893, and was, in 1901, director of the College of Music at the Forest Park University for Women. He was president of the Music Teachers' National association, 1895–96, and of the Missouri State Music Teachers' association, 1897–99. He was married, Oct. 10, 1891, to Laura Alberta, daughter of Henry Burrow and Adeline (Whitley) Clark, of Lebanon, Mo. He composed orchestral works, including a symphony, several overtures, chamber music, songs, church music, and organ and pianoforte pieces, and contributed to musical journals.

KROEH, Charles Frederick, educator, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, March 28, 1846; son of Karl August and Sophie Katharine (Ossmann) Kroeh. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1848, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the Central High school in that city, A.M., 1864. He also passed competitive examinations for professorship in chemistry and physics at the High school in 1864, and was assistant professor of German there, 1864–66. He was assistant editor of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, 1866–68, and selected and translated English news into German. He was instructor in French and German at Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1868–71, and in 1871 was elected professor of languages at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. He originated a method and made a specialty of teaching pupils to think directly in a foreign language. In 1894 he directed the School of Modern Languages at Point o' Woods, L.I., and was chancellor of the summer schools at Point o' Woods, L.I., 1895. He was married, April 4, 1872, to Julia, daughter of Thomas Henly and Jane Meredith (Rose) Phillips, of Danbury, Conn. He is the author of: *The Pronunciation of German* (1884); *The Pronunciation of French* (1884); *The Pronunciation of Spanish in Spain and America* (1888); *The Living Method of Learning How to Think in French* (1892), *German* (1893), and *Spanish* (1894), and other text-books in use in America, Europe and Asia. He also translated numerous scientific reports, patents, legal and literary publications.

KROTEL, Gottlob Frederick, clergyman, was born at Ilsfeld, Würtemberg, Germany, Feb. 4, 1826; son of Christopher Frederick and Louisa Dorothea (Seiz) Krotel. He emigrated to the United States with his parents, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., in 1846, A.M., 1849. He studied theology with his pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. R. Demme, and was licensed to the Lutheran ministry in 1848. He was married in 1849 to Elizabeth, daughter of John McGann. He was pastor at Trinity church, Phildelphia, 1848–49; Lebanon, Pa., 1849–53; Lancaster, Pa., 1853–62; and Philadelphia, Pa., 1862–68; and at the establishment of the Lutheran Theological seminary in Philadelphia, was professor there, 1864–68. He removed to New York and was pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity in New York city, which he organized, 1868–95, and in 1897 he organized and became pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, New York city. He was editor of the *Lutherische Herald*, New York, 1871–74, and became editor-in-chief of the *Lutheran*, the official organ of the general council, in 1896. He was president of the Lutheran Ministerium of New York, 1869–76, and of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, 1866–68, and 1884–92. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran general council, and its president, 1869–70, and 1888–93. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, and that of LL.D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1888. He is the author of: *Explanation of the Constitution of the United States*, in German (1847); *Life of Melanchthon*, translation (1854); *Who are the Blessed? Meditations on the Beatitudes* (1855); *Memorial Volume of Trinity Church, Lancaster* (1861); joint author of : *Explanation of Luther's Small Catechism*, with William J. Mann, D.D. (1863); *Luther and the Swiss*, translation (1878).

KRZYZANOWSKI, Wladimir, soldier, was born in Raznova, Poland, July 8, 1824. He was a revolutionist in his native country in 1846 and fled to New York, where he engaged as a civil engineer. In 1861 he organized the Turner rifles and was commissioned captain, May 9, 1861. He then recruited the 58th N.Y. volunteers, was commissioned colonel and led the regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He distinguished himself at Chancellorsville and was brevetted brigadier-general. He was mustered out in 1865 and was appointed to a civil Federal office in California, and when the government purchased Alaska from Russia he was made governor of the new territory and subsequently inspector of customs at various South American posts. In 1883 he was made special agent of the treasury department in the N.Y. custom-house, where he remained until his death in New York city, Jan. 31, 1887.

KULP, Monroe Henry, representative, was born at Barto, Berks county, Pa., Oct. 23, 1858 ; son of Darlington Runk and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Kulp. He removed to Shamokin, Pa., with his parents in childhood, and was educated in the public schools, at the State Normal college, Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Eastman business college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was bookkeeper for the firm of which his father was a member until 1886, and manager of his father's lumber business until the death of his father in 1893, after which he directed the business in the interest of the estate until October, 1895, and then became sole owner. He was a Republican representative from the seventeenth Pennsylvania district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99, and in 1899 resumed the charge of his manufacturing interests at Shamokin.

KUMLER, Franklin Abia Zeller, educator, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1854 ; son of Joseph and Margaret Kumler, natives of Pennsylvania ; grandson of Michael and Mary Zeller and of Henry and Susanna Kumler, natives of Basel, Switzerland. He was a student at the Southwestern Normal school, Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated at Otterbein university, A.B., 1885, A.M. 1888, Ph.D., 1895. He studied at Pulte Medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1885–87 ; was president of Avalon college, Trenton, Mo., 1887–98, and donated to the college, buildings and grounds worth $50,000. In 1898 he was elected president of Eastern Indiana Normal university. In 1899 he raised $100,000 with which the college building was erected, and in 1900 secured a guarantee equal to an endowment of $500,000. He was elected a member of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London, England, in 1889.

KUNKEL, Jacob Michel, representative, was born in Frederick, Md., July 24, 1822 ; son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Kunkel, natives of Lancaster county, Pa. ; grandson of William Kunkel, who served at the battle of Red Bank, and of John and Barbara (Hoffman) Baker, and great-grandson of Colonel Kunkel, an officer in the army of Frederick the Great, who came to America about 1732. John Kunkel served in a company of dragoons in the war of 1812. Jacob was prepared for college at the Frederick academy for boys, was a student at the University of Virginia two sessions, 1841–43, and was graduated in moral philosophy, political economy and chemistry in 1843 ; and also pursued studies in the schools of ancient and modern languages, natural philosophy and law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 ; practised law in Frederick, Md., and was a state senator, 1850–56. The change of the state constitution shortened his term and he was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was married in 1848 to Anna Mary, daughter of Col. John McElfresh. She died in April, 1870. Mr. Kunkel died in Frederick, Md., April 7, 1870.

KUNKEL, John Christian, representative, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1816 ; son of George and Catherine (Zigler) Kunkel. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, in 1839, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and practised law at Harrisburg, Pa. During the presidential campaign of 1844 he stumped the state for Henry Clay. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1844, 1845 and 1850, a member of the state senate, 1851–53, and speaker of the senate after the first session. He was a Whig representative from Pennsylvania in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He was married to Elizabeth Crane, daughter of Dr. W. W. Rutherford. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 14, 1870.

KUNZ, George Frederick, mineralogist, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1856 ; son of Johan Gottlieb and Marie Ida (Widmer) Kunz, natives of Germany and Switzerland, respectively, who came to America in 1854. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, at the Cooper Union, and in the laboratory of Henry Wurtz. He was married, Oct. 29, 1879, to Sophia, daughter of Benjamin Hanforth of New York city. He accepted the position of gem expert for Tiffany & Co., jewelers, of New York city, in 1879, and became well known as a specialist on the subject. He was made special agent on the U.S. geological survey in 1883 ; was in charge of the department of mines at the Paris exposition, 1889, the Kimberley exposition, South Africa, 1892, and the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893. He was an honorary special agent of mines at the Atlanta exposition in 1895, and the Omaha exposition in 1898; served on special investigations of the U.S. fish commission on American pearls, 1892–98; and was honorary special agent to the commissioner-general of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1900. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the New York Academy of Science, vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member of other scientific societies at home and abroad. He was decorated "officier de l'academie" by the French government in 1889, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia college in 1898. He was a specialist on precious stones in the preparation of the Century Dictionary, and wrote the "Reports on Gems" in the annual volumes of the "Mineral Resources of the United States" (1884–99); and is the author of: *Gems and Precious Stones of North America* (1890), and of articles on gems, minerals, meteorites and folk-lore, contributed to scientific journals, reviews and magazines.

KUNZE, John Christopher, clergyman, was born in Aitern, Saxony, Aug. 4, 1744. He was a student at the Orphan House of Halle, studied theology at the University of Halle, became a teacher in Closter-Bergen, near Magdeburg, and was later inspector of the Orphans' Home at Gratz. He was sent to America in 1771 by the theological faculty of the University of Halle, to preside over St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran congregations, Philadelphia, Pa., and served as their minister until 1784. He established a theological seminary in Philadelphia, which was closed by the Revolutionary war. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, Zion church was used as a hospital and St. Michael's was employed for religious services for the garrison. Dr. Kunze was professor of German at the University of Pennsylvania, 1780–84, and pastor of the German Lutheran church in New York city, 1784–1807. He was professor of oriental languages and literature in Columbia college, New York, 1784–87 and 1792–97. He accepted the presidency of the second synod of the American Lutheran church on its formation in 1786, and was an early and prominent advocate of adopting the use of the English language in Lutheran churches and schools. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of A.M. in 1780, and that of D.D. in 1783. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1779. He is the author of: *Concise History of the Lutheran Church: Something for the Understanding and the Heart* (poems); *A Table of New Construction for Calculating the Great Eclipse, expected to happen June 16, 1806; Hymn and Prayer Book for the use of such Lutheran Churches as use the English Language* (1795); *Catechism and Liturgy* (1795), and historical essays. He died in New York city, July 24, 1807.

KURTZ, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1795; a grandson of the Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz. He was educated at Harrisburg academy, and was a teacher there, 1810–13. He was licensed to preach in 1815; was assistant to his uncle, the Rev. John Daniel Kurtz (q.v.), was pastor at Hagerstown, Md., 1815–31; and at Chambersburg, Pa., from 1831 until 1833, when he retired, owing to ill-health. He was editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, 1833–62. He was one of the founders of the general synod; of the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1826, and of the Missionary institute at Selinsgrove, Pa. He was a trustee of Pennsylvania college, and a member of the board of directors of the Lutheran Theological seminary for over thirty years. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1838, and that of LL.D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1858. He visited Europe in 1825. He is the author of: *First Principles of Religion for Children* (1821); *Sermons on Sabbath Schools* (1822); *Faith, Hope and Charity* (1823); *Infant Baptism and Affusion, with Essays on Related Subjects* (1840); *Theological Sketch Book, or Skeletons of Sermons, Carefully Arranged in Systematic Order*, original and selected (2 vols., 1844); *Why Are You a Lutheran?* (1847); *Lutheran Prayer Book* (1856). He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1865.

KURTZ, John Daniel, clergyman, was born in Germantown, Pa., in 1763. His father, John Nicholas Kurtz, a native of Germany, was educated at the University of Halle; settled in New Hanover, Montgomery county, Pa., 1745; was, ordained to the ministry in 1748, at the first meeting of the Lutheran synod in America; was pastor at Tulpehocken, Pa., 1748–71, and at York Pa., 1771–89, and resided with his son at Baltimore, Md., from 1789 until his death there May 12, 1794. John Daniel Kurtz studied theology with his father, and with the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and was licensed to preach by the synod of Pennsylvania in 1784. He was an assistant to his father at York, Pa., and pastor of a congregation near York, 1784–86, and pastor of the leading Lutheran church in Baltimore, Md., 1786–1832. He was one of the founders of the general synod and a director of the Evangelical Lutheran seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1856.

KYLE, James Henderson, senator, was born near Xenia, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1854; son of Thomas Beveridge and Margaret Jane (Henderson) Kyle;

James H Kyle

grandson of Judge Samuel and Rachel (Jackson) Kyle; great-grandson of Joseph Kyle, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Samuel Kyle, proprietor of Clifton Hall, near Chambersburg, Pa. His father, a civil engineer, served in the civil war, 1862–64. He was six feet six inches tall. James H. Kyle entered the University of Illinois in 1871, where he took a course in civil engineering, and was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., in 1878. He was married, April 72, 1881, to Anna Belle Dugo of Oberlin, Ohio. He studied law, but decided on the ministry as his profession, and was graduated from the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1882. While studying theology he taught mathematics and engineering. He went to Utah in charge of educational work for the church board; was pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church at Salt Lake City, 1882–85, and subordinate officer of the Utah commission in 1883. In 1886 he settled in Dakota Territory, where he was pastor of Congregational churches at Ipswich and Aberdeen, and financial secretary of Yankton college. He supported the South Dakota Prohibition ticket in 1888; was elected to the South Dakota senate in 1890, and U.S. senator from South Dakota as successor to Gideon C. Moody, in 1891, receiving the combined Independent and Democratic votes. In 1897 he was re-elected for a second term, expiring March 3, 1903. He served on the committees on Indian affairs, territories, pensions, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Indian depredations, forest reservations and the protection of game, and was chairman of the committee on education and labor. He was also elected chairman of the U.S. industrial commission created by act of congress, June 18, 1898.

KYLE, John Curtis, representative, was born near Sardis, Panola county, Miss., July 17, 1851. He attended Bethel college, McKenzie, Tenn., and was graduated at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., LL.B., 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and settled in practice in Sardis, Panola county, Miss. He was mayor of Sardis, 1879–81; was elected a member of the Mississippi senate in 1881, and a railroad commissioner of the state. He was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1888, and was a Democratic representative from the second congressional district of Mississippi in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law at Sardis.

AJKynett

KYNETT, Alpha Jefferson, clergyman, was born in Adams county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1829; son of John and Mary (Peterson) Kynett, and of Pennsylvania German descent. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1832; to Indiana in 1838, and settled in Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1842. He obtained a good education, principally under the tuition of a graduate of Oxford university. He then engaged in teaching, and at the same time pursued the higher branches of learning, intending to devote his time to law. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1851, and was pastor of leading churches of the Iowa and Upper Iowa conferences. He was presiding elder of the Davenport district, 1860–64, and in 1861 and 1862 he served on the staff of Governor Kirkwood in recruiting and hospital service and in the organization of Iowa as a branch of the U.S. sanitary commission. He founded and was in charge of the church extension work of his conference, 1864–66, and was then appointed corresponding secretary of the Church Extension society for the entire Methodist Episcopal church, with headquarters in Philadelphia, which had been founded and organized through his influence at the general conference of 1864. This society was in 1872 brought under the control of the general conference as a board, largely through his influence. He was a delegate to the general conference, 1864–96, and was chief executive officer of the church extension work, 1868–99. While Dr. Kynett was in charge of its affairs the board collected and disbursed $6,240,000 and established a loan fund with a permanent capital of $1,044,000. In all more than $6,250,000 passed through his hands. He received the degree of D.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1867, and that of LL.D. from Allegheny college in 1886. He was one of the founders of the National Anti-Saloon league, and at the time of his death was president of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon league. He edited *Christianity in Earnest* in the interest of church extension and saloon suppression; and is the author of: *Laws and Forms concerning Churches* (1897.) He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 23, 1899.

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LABAGH, Isaac Peter, clergyman, was born in Leeds, Greene county, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1804; son of the Rev. Dr. Peter and Magdalen (Van Alen) Labagh. His father (born in 1773, died in 1858), was a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed church. Isaac was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1823, and from the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1826, and held pastorates in Rochester and Gravesend, N.Y., until 1842. He was suspended from the ministry by the general synod for views expounded concerning the second advent and the Christian Sabbath. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1846; engaged in missionary work among the Jews in New York city, and organized and built Grace church, Gloucester, N.J., and St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, N.Y. He removed to Marengo, Ill., in 1860, and there established a seminary for young women, which was destroyed by fire in 1862. In 1863 he removed to Cairo, Ill., and built the Church of the Redeemer, and in 1864 removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and was pastor of St. Peter's church until his death. He is the author of: *A Sermon on the Personal Reign of Christ* (1846); *Twelve Lectures on Great Events of Unfulfilled Prophecy* (1859); *Theoklesia; or the Organization, Perpetuity, Conflicts and Triumphs of the One Holy Catholic Apostolic Church* (1868). He died in Fairfield, Iowa, Dec. 29, 1879.

LABAREE, Benjamin, educator, was born in Charlestown, N.H., June 3, 1801; son of Benjamin and Hannah (Farwell) Labaree. He taught school in North Carolina and later studied at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1831. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newburyport at Bradford, Mass., Sept. 26, 1831, and was sent on a tour through the southwest, by the American Education society, to enlist young men for the ministry. He was principal of the Manual Labor school at Spring Hill, Tenn., 1831–32, professor of ancient languages at Jackson college, Columbia, Tenn., 1832–36, president of the institution, 1836–37; secretary of the Central American Education society, New York city, 1837–40, and president of Middlebury college, Vt., 1840–66. During his administration the endowment of Middlebury college was largely increased, and important progress made in other directions. He resided in Andover, Mass., 1867–69; was pastor at Hyde Park, and acting pastor at South Weymouth, 1869–70, and resided at West Roxbury, Mass., 1870–75, at Charlestown, N.H., 1875–80, and Walpole, N.H., 1880–83. He was lecturer on moral philosophy and international law at Dartmouth college, 1871–76, and at Middlebury college in 1874. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1841, and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1864. He was twice married: first, Sept. 29, 1831, to Eliza Paul Capen of Dorchester, Mass., who died in Spring Hill, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1835, and secondly, Oct. 25, 1806, to Mrs. Susan (Freeman) Fairbank, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in Walpole, N.H., Nov. 15, 1883.

LACEY, Edward Samuel, representative, was born in Chili, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1835; son of Edward D. and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey; and grandson of Samuel Lacey, a major in the 1st Regiment of Vermont Militia in the war of 1812. He was taken by his parents to Eaton county, Mich., in 1842, where he attended Olivet college. He was in Kalamazoo, Mich., 1853–57, and then removed to Charlotte, Mich., where he was register of deeds, 1860–64. He was married, Jan. 1, 1861, to Annette C., daughter of the Hon. Joseph Musgrave of Charlotte, Mich., and engaged in banking until 1889. He was interested in the construction of the Grand River railroad in 1868. In 1871 he was elected the first mayor of Charlotte. He was a trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, 1874–80; a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876; chairman of the Republican state committee of Michigan, 1882–84; a representative from the third district of Michigan in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85, and a candidate before the Republican legislative caucus for U.S. senator in 1886. He was appointed comptroller of the currency by President Harrison in April, 1889, and served until 1892, when he resigned to become president of the Bankers' National bank of Chicago, Ill.

LACEY, John, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 4, 1755. He was captain in Col. Anthony Wayne's 4th Pennsylvania battalion and went with the battalion to Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1776, and on the Canada expedition. In 1777 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and on Jan. 9, 1778, brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, serving in the efforts to prevent the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1778, and a member of the council, 1779–81. He commanded a brigade of state militia from August, 1780, to October, 1781, and after the war removed to New Mills, N.J., where he engaged in manufacturing iron. He represented his assembly district in the New Jersey legislature and was county judge. He died at New Mills, N.J., Feb. 17, 1814.

LACEY, John Fletcher, representative, was born at New Martinsville, Va., May 30, 1841; son of John M. and Eleanor Lacey; grandson of John M. Lacey, and a descendant of Spencer Lacey and John Lacey, his father, both of whom served in the Revolutionary war. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and continued his studies at private schools. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 3d Iowa volunteer infantry, was taken prisoner at the battle of Blue Mills, and in November, 1861, was paroled at Lexington with General Mulligan's command and discharged in November, 1861. He then studied law under Samuel A. Rice, attorney-general of Iowa. In 1862 he was exchanged as a prisoner, and re-enlisted in the 33d Iowa infantry, of which Samuel A. Rice was made colonel. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and captain, 1863; assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Colonel Rice, 1863, and was transferred to Gen. Frederick Steele's staff when General Rice was mortally wounded April 30, 1864, and served until his discharge, Sept. 19, 1865, having participated in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock, Terrenoir, Elkin's Ford, Prairie d'Ann, Poison Springs, Camden, Jenkins's Ferry and Fort Blakely. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practised at Oskaloosa. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1870, temporary chairman of the Republican state convention in 1898, and Republican representative from the sixth district of Iowa in the 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1889–91, and 1893–1903. He is the author of: *Lacey's Railway Digest*; *Lacey's Third Iowa Digest* and other legal reference works.

LACLÈDE, Pierre Ligueste, pioneer, was born in Bion, France, in 1724. It is probable that he was one of the founders of Ste. Genevieve in 1755, the first settlement made by Europeans in that part of Louisiana, afterward known as Louisiana Territory. He obtained, in 1763, from M. D'Abbadie, director-general and civil and military commander of Louisiana, a monopoly of the "fur trade with the Indians of Missouri river and those west of the Mississippi river above the Missouri, as far north as St. Peter's river;" and the firm of Laclède, Maxent & Co. became known as the Louisiana Fur Company. In order to accomplish the designs of the company, Laclède organized an expedition in New Orleans, and in August, 1763, started out to establish a trading post north of the settlements at Ste. Genevieve. They wintered at Fort de Chartres in what was then called Illinois, and in February, 1764, Col. Auguste Chouteau (q.v.) left the fort with some followers and proceeded through the wilderness until he reached the present site of St. Louis, Mo., which he selected for a settlement on Feb. 15, 1764. Laclède arrived in March, 1764, laid out the plan of the future town, and named it in honor of Louis XV. of France. This spot became the capital of Louisiana Territory. He received two valuable grants of land in St. Louis from St. Ange de Bellerive in 1766. His partner, Antonie Maxent, a Spanish officer, disposed of Laclède's property for a small sum in 1779. He died in his bateau, on the Mississippi, while on his way to New Orleans, June 20, 1778.

LACOCK, Abner, senator, was born in Virginia in 1770. He removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Beaver county, where he entered the political field in opposition to the Federalist party. He served in both houses of the state legislature a term of years, and was a representative in the 12th U.S. congress, 1811–13. In congress he advocated the war of 1812, but opposed General Jackson's policy in the south. In 1813 he was elected U.S. senator as successor to Andrew Gregg, serving until March 4, 1819. He was made chairman of the special committee on the conduct of Jackson in Florida, and the committee was engaged in the investigation from Dec. 12, 1818, to Feb. 24, 1819, Senator Lacock making the report condemning Jackson's conduct. He subsequently denied that Mr. Calhoun had any knowledge of the substance of the report before it was made public, as charged by Mr. Calhoun's enemies in the campaign of 1824. After the close of his senatorial term he was president of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal company. He died in Freedonia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1837.

LACOMBE, Emile Henry, jurist, was born in New York city, Jan. 29, 1846; son of Emile H. and Elizabeth E. (Smith) Lacombe; grandson of Pierre Lacombe of Philadelphia, and a descendant of a family of French refugees from Santo Domingo. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1863, honor man, and LL.B. in 1865, taking the prize for an essay on constitutional law. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, on reaching his majority. He was an assistant in the office of the counsel to the corporation of the city of New York, 1875–84, and in June, 1884, was appointed counsel to the corporation and reappointed in January, 1885. He resigned in June, 1887, to accept the position of U.S. circuit judge of the second circuit, having been appointed by President Cleveland. He received the honorary degree of LL.D from Columbia in 1894.

LACY, Drury, educator, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., Oct. 5, 1758; son of William and Elizabeth (Rice) Lacy, and grandson of

Thomas and Ann (Burnley) Lacy and of James and Margaret (House) Rice. His grandfather, Thomas Lacy, came to America from England about 1685. His early education was meagre, but being debarred from manual labor by the loss of his left hand from the explosion of a gun, he acquired sufficient knowledge of the classical languages to be appointed tutor in Hampden-Sidney college in 1781. He studied theology under Dr. John Blair Smith, president of Hampden-Sidney college, and was licensed to preach in September, 1787, and ordained in October, 1788. In 1788 he was elected vice-president of the college, and in 1791, on Dr. Smith's resignation, succeeded to the presidency. He was married, Dec. 25, 1789, to Anne Smith, and became the father of three sons: William and Drury, who entered the ministry, and Horace, who was a physician; and two daughters: Elizabeth Rice, who married Samuel Davies Hoge and became the mother of Moses Drury and William James Hoge; and Judith, who married the Rev. James Brookes and became the mother of the Rev. James H. Brookes, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Lacy resigned from the presidency of Hampden-Sidney college in 1796, and during the rest of his life supplied neighboring churches and taught a classical school. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1809, and served as clerk of the Hanover Presbytery during a large part of his ministry. The loss of his hand was supplied by one of silver, and this fact, together with his clear and musical voice, gained for him the name of "Lacy with the silver hand and silver tongue." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1815.

LADD, Catherine, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1809; daughter of James and Nancy (Collins) Stratton, and granddaughter of James and Catherine (Foulk) Collins of Philadelphia. She was educated at Richmond, Va., in the same school that Edgar Allan Poe attended in 1821 and 1822, and in 1828 she married G. W. Ladd, a painter of portraits and miniatures. She established and was principal of a boarding school at Winnsborough, Fairfield county, S.C., 1841–61, and in 1851 through the press urged the necessity of procuring white labor and of engaging in the manufacture of cotton in South Carolina. During the progress of the civil war she nursed the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and at its close resumed teaching. She is said to have been the designer of the first Confederate flag. In 1880 she removed to a farm in Fairfield county, near Winnsboro, S.C., where she spent the remainder of her life. During her career as a writer, beginning in 1828, she wrote, besides articles on art and education, numerous stories and poems for the *Floral Wreath* and other periodicals. She died at Buena Vista, Fairfield county, S.C., Jan. 31, 1899.

George Trumbull Ladd

LADD, George Trumbull, teacher, was born in Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1842; son of Silas Trumbull and Elizabeth (Williams) Ladd; grandson of Jesse, Jr., and Ruby (Brewster) Ladd; great-grandson of Wadsworth and Jerusha Brewster, of Chatham, Conn.; a descendant of Daniel Ladd who came to New England in the *Mary and John*, of London, in 1633, and was one of the original settlers of Haverhill, Mass.; and also a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from Western Reserve college in 1864, and from Andover Theological seminary, in 1869; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 26, 1870, and was acting pastor at Edinburg, Ohio, 1869–71; and pastor of the Spring Street church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1871–79. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Bowdoin college, 1879–81; lectured on church polity and systematic theology in the Andover Theological seminary, 1879–81, and was chosen professor of mental and moral philosophy at Yale in 1881. He was a lecturer in the Harvard Divinity school, in 1883, and a special lecturer on philosophy at the Doshisha, Kioto, Japan, before the students of the University at Tokio, and at the Summer school at Hakoné, Japan, in 1892. During the academical year of 1895–96, he served on the faculty of Harvard university, conducting the graduate seminary in ethics: and in the summer of 1896 he lectured on ethics and the philosophy of religion in Chicago university. He was president of the American Psychological association in 1893. In the fall of 1899 he lectured before the Imperial Educational society, and the Imperial university of Japan. While in Japan he was decorated by the emperor with the third degree of the Order of the Rising Sun, for his services to the country, was admitted to the Imperial audience and delivered addresses before other educational institutions, and before the Noble club. The following winter he lectured in Bombay and Calcutta, the principal cities in India, and in Colombo, Ceylon. The lectures in Bombay were given under the auspices of the University of Bombay, and those in Madras at the Christian college, of Madras. On the return journey through Europe he attended the International congress of psychology as the delegate of the American Psychological association. In the autumn of 1900, he resumed his professional work at Yale university. He was twice married, first, in December, 1869, to Cornelia A., daughter of John Tallman, of Bridgeport, Ohio, who died in October, 1893; and, secondly, in December, 1895, to Frances V., daughter of Dr. George T. Stevens, of New York city. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. in 1881 and LL.D. in 1895, from Western Reserve college, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1896. He is the author of: *Principles of Church Polity* (1881); *Doctrine of Sacred Scripture* (1883); *Elements of Physiological Psychology* (1887); *Outlines of Physiological Psychology* (1890); *A Translation of Lotte's Philosophical Outlines* (1884–87); *What is the Bible?* (1885); *Introduction to Philosophy* (1890); *Primer of Psychology* (1894); *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory* (1894); *Philosophy of Mind* (1895); *Philosophy of Knowledge* (1897); *Outlines of Descriptive Psychology* (1898); *Essays on Higher Education* (1899); *A Treaty of Reality* (1899). All these books were republished in England, several were translated into Japanese and some printed in raised letters for the blind.

LADD, Horatio Oliver, educator, was born in Hallowell, Maine, Aug. 31, 1839; son of Gen. Samual Greenleaf and Caroline (Vinal) Ladd; grandson of Dudley and Bethala (Hutchins) Ladd, and a descendant of Daniel Ladd, who came from London in the *Mary and Jane*, and was one of the first settlers of Ipswich, Mass., 1634. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1859; was principal of an academy at Farmington, Maine, 1859–61, and was graduated from Yale Divinity school in 1863. He was pastor of the Congregational church and professor of rhetoric and oratory at Olivet college, Olivet, Mich., 1868–69; pastor at Romeo, Mich., 1869–73; and principal of the State normal school, Plymouth, N.H., 1873–76. In 1881 he founded the University of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, N.M., and was its president until 1889, when the territorial legislature incorporated and endowed the State University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. He founded the Ramona Indian school and the U.S. Indian school at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and was appointed and confirmed by the U.S. senate as supervisor of the census of New Mexico, in 1889, which office he resigned in 1890. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Hopkinton, Mass., 1890–91. In 1891 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was rector of Trinity church, Fishkill, N. Y., until 1896, when he accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. He was married, Aug. 6, 1863, to Harriet Vaughan, daughter of John S. C. Abbott, D.D., of Fair Haven, Conn. He is the author of: *The Memorial of John S. C. Abbott* (1878); *The War with Mexico* (1881); *Ramona Days* (1889); *The Story of New Mexico* (1891); *The Founding of the Episcopal Church in Dutchess County, N.Y.* (1895), and many contributions to periodicals.

LADD, William, philanthropist, was born at Exeter, N.H., May 10, 1778. He was graduated from Harvard, in 1797, and shipped on one of his father's vessels as a common seaman and soon became one of the most successful of his father's captains, subsequently commanding vessels owned jointly by himself and brothers. In 1801 he made a trip to Florida, having conceived the idea of undermining slavery by the introduction of free white laborers. This experiment was encouraged by the Spanish governor of the province, who offered a piece of land to every laborer introduced. Mr. Ladd transported a number of Dutch immigrants, who were redemptioners, from Philadelphia, but the project failed and was abandoned in 1806. He returned to Portsmouth, and once more followed the sea with much success, until the business was stopped by the war of 1812, when he retired to Minot, Maine, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was instrumental in the organization of the American Peace society in 1828, and for several years sustained it, almost alone. Finding it difficult to collect an audience during the week, he obtained from an association of Congregational ministers in Maine a commission as a preacher of the gospel, for the purpose of facilitating his labors in the cause of peace. He edited the *Friend of Peace* established by Dr. Noah Worcester, and the *Harbinger of Peace* which succeeded it as the official organ of the society. He published an *Address to the Peace Society of Maine* (1824); *Address to the Peace Society of Massachusetts* (1825); *An Essay on the Congress of Nations* (1840). He died in Portsmouth, N.H., April 9, 1841.

LADUE, Pomeroy, educator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23, 1868; son of George Norton and Sarah Scarborough (Pomeroy) Ladue; grandson of John and Mary (Angel) Ladue, and of Dr. Thomas Fuller and Mary Ann (Hoadley) Pomeroy, and a descendant of Pierre Ladoue, one of the Huguenot settlers of the town of New Rochelle, N.Y., in 1688. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, B.S., in 1890, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Detroit, 1891–92. He was an observer in the U.S. weather bureau, 1892–93, and an instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan, 1893–94, when he accepted the professorship of mathematics at the New York university, acting also as secretary of the faculty of the graduate school and of the faculty of the school of applied science. He became a member of the council of the American Mathematical society and was elected its librarian in 1895.

LA FARGE, Christopher Grant, architect, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 5, 1862; son of John and Margaret (Perry) La Farge; grandson of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sergeant) Perry and of Jean Fredéric de la Farge; great-grandson of Com. Oliver Hazard and Elizabeth Champlin (Mason) Perry, and a descendant, through Frances Sergeant, of Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson. He was taught to draw by his father whom he assisted in church decoration. He studied in Boston, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1880–81, and in the office of H. H. Richardson, 1882. He then joined his classmate George L. Heins (q. v.) who was established at Minneapolis, and in 1884 they returned to New York, where they took charge of the architectural work of John La Farge. In 1885 they formed a partnership as architects and their first work was upon commercial buildings in the west. In 1891 in competition with sixty-seven other architects for the plan of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, they were the successful designers. They also planned the interior of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and Church of the Incarnation, New York city; planned the church and rectory for Fourth Presbyterian church, New York city; St. Matthews church, Washington, D.C.; the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Providence, R.I.; St. Paul's church and parish house, Rochester, N.Y.; Houghton Memorial chapel, Wellesley, Mass.; R. C. church and rectory, Tuxedo, N.Y.; R. C. chapel, West Point, N.Y.; Chapel and parish house of St. Michael's church, Geneseo, N.Y.; Church of the Reconciliation, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lorillard and Matthiesen mausoleums, Woodlawn, N.Y.: alterations and extensions of Grace church, N.Y., 1901; and accessory buildings for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In 1899 his partner, Mr. Heins, was made state architect for the state of New York. Mr. La Farge was married, Sept. 5, 1895, to Florence Bayard, daughter of Benoni and Florence (Bayard) Lockwood and niece of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware.

CATHEDRAL OF ST JOHN THE DIVINE,-N.Y.CITY.

LA FARGE, John, artist, was born in New York city, March 31, 1835; son of Jean Fredéric de la Farge, a midshipman in the French navy, who sailed with General Leclerc to Santo Domingo, was taken prisoner, compelled to teach the negroes, escaped at the time of the massacre and settled in New York city. John La Farge studied painting in Paris under Couture, who perceiving his talent, advised him to study by himself and thus preserve his individuality. He removed to Newport, R.I, where he married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sergeant) Perry. He studied landscape painting with William Morris Hunt. His first important religious picture was "St. Paul," in 1861. He undertook the decoration of Trinity church, Boston, in 1876, but want of sufficient time and lack of money on the part of the parish prevented his completing such a finished decoration as he originally intended, and the only mural decorations in the church by him are the allegorical subjects above the windows in the tower, six figures of prophets in heroic size below the windows, "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria" on the north wall of the nave, "Jesus and Nicodemus" on the south wall and "St. James" on the eastern wall, under the arch. In 1877 he executed the paintings, and with Augustus St. Gaudens, the alto relievo in the chancel of St. Thomas's church, New York. His other church work includes: "The Adoration of the Wise Men" in the Church of the Incarnation; "The Ascension" in the chancel of the Church of the Ascension, and the decorations in the chancel of Trinity church, Buffalo, N.Y. He executed most of the interior decorations in the Vanderbilt mansions and the paintings for the music room in the residence of Whitelaw Reid. He devoted much attention to the art of decorative glass. He invented and carried out in all its details from the making of the glass material itself, the method now known as American. For this he received from the French government the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the Paris exposition in 1889. He was made officier of the order in 1901.

American soldiers serving together, Lafayette advised that the French auxiliary army should be placed under Washington's command, and that a French officer should show precedence to an American officer of an equal rank, and these views were adopted by the ministry. A force of 6000 men under Rochambeau was sent to Rhode Island, July 10, 1780, Lafayette having sailed for Boston in the French frigate *Hermione*, March 19, 1780, and arrived April 27, 1780. He repaired to Washington's headquarters at Tappan on the Hudson and was assigned to the command of a special corps of 2000 light infantry. He accompanied Washington to Hartford where an interview with Rochambeau had been arranged, Sept. 20, 1780. He returned to West Point, Sept. 26, 1780, the day on which Arnold's treason was discovered, and he was a member of the board of fourteen generals that condemned André to death. He was detached in 1781 by General Washington with twelve hundred men from the Maryland and New Jersey lines under convoy of a French frigate to oppose the British forces in Virginia under Arnold. He proceeded to Annapolis where he awaited the arrival of the frigate, but hearing of the return of the French fleet to Newport he returned to the head of the Elk. The troops under his command were ill prepared for a campaign and were deeply prejudiced against a southern climate. Desertions became frequent and the annihilation of the corps was only prevented by the prompt action taken by Lafayette. He borrowed from the merchants of Baltimore on his own credit, the sum of $10,000, with which he purchased necessary food and equipments for the march. He arrived in Richmond, Va., April 29, 1781, in time to prevent the destruction of the military stores by Arnold. On May 18, 1781, he received orders from General Greene to assume entire command of the army in Virginia. He stationed his army between Wilton and Richmond on the north side of the James river and on June 10, 1781, having been reinforced by Wayne's Pennsylvanians, he crossed the Rapidan and approached close to the British army. While Cornwallis was preparing for an attack, Lafayette under cover of the night obtained a strong position before the town where he was joined by a detachment of mountain militia and displayed so strong a front that Cornwallis was obliged to march back to Richmond and thence to Williamsburg under cover of the British naval fleets. Lafayette was joined by Baron Steuben, June 18, 1781, and his force was thus increased to about 4000 men. He pursued the British, harassing their rear and flanks, and when Cornwallis set out for Portsmouth to embark a portion of his troops to the north, Lafayette attacked their rear and an action took place at Green Spring, July 6, 1781, in which the Americans were obliged to retire, giving Cornwallis free access to Portsmouth. Cornwallis supposing Lafayette's army to be the only force against which he need provide, withdrew the troops to Yorktown, Aug. 1, 1781. Lafayette followed and posted himself to the west of the town. On August 30, the French fleet under De Grasse arrived, and on September 1, the Count St. Simon landed at James Island with over 3000 men, and joined Lafayette at Green Spring. The land forces immediately occupied Williamsburg, thus cutting off Cornwallis's retreat to North Carolina, and as the French naval forces had control over the James and York rivers, Cornwallis was completely blocked in by land and sea. Washington arrived at Lafayette's headquarters, assumed command of the combined forces at Williamsburg, and advanced to within two miles of the British works, Sept. 28, 1781, and began the siege which lasted until October 17, when Cornwallis surrendered. At the close of the war, Lafayette received an unlimited leave of absence and congress at the same time directed the American ministers in Europe to consult with him on national affairs and recommended him to the favor of Louis XVI. He embarked on the French frigate *Alliance* which arrived in France, Jan. 17, 1782, where he was tendered a hearty reception. He returned to America, Aug. 4, 1784, and visited Washington at Mt. Vernon, and after a protracted tour through the country from Virginia to Massachusetts he returned to Trenton, N.J., where he resigned his commission in the Continental army, and sailed for France in the frigate *Nymphe*, Dec. 25, 1784. On his return to France in the summer of 1785 from a tour through Germany and Austria he interested himself in a scheme for the abolition of slavery and purchased a large plantation in Cayenne, French Guiana, S.A., where he provided for the instruction of the freed slaves; but the scheme was not successful. Lafayette was appointed lieutenant-general in the French army, June 30, 1791, and upon the declaration of war with Austria, April 20, 1792, he commanded the army of the centre, consisting of 52,000 men. He openly opposed the policy of the Jacobins, and with their rise in power his popularity diminished. The insurrection of June 20, 1792, followed, and on June 28

LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE.

Lafayette went to Paris where he defended his course. Finding the Jacobins in power he planned to remove the king to Compiègne, but the revolution of Aug. 10, 1792, prevented, and Lafayette refused to obey the orders of the assembly, and arrested three commissioners sent to his camp to gain his adherence. Infuriated at this insult the assembly dismissed him from the army, and on Aug. 19, 1792, declared him a traitor. He fled to Belgium with a few of his officers, was arrested at Liege by the Austrians, was given in charge of the Prussians, confined in the fortress at Wesel, and removed to Magdeburg, in March, 1793. In 1794 he was conveyed to Neisse, but the King of Prussia transferred the prisoners to the Austrians and numbers were substituted for their names and but a few officers knew the place of their imprisonment. Lafayette escaped to the Austrian frontier in 1794 through the boldness and skill of Dr. Eric Bollman, a German physician, and Francis Kinloch Huger, of South Carolina (q. v.), but he was re-captured and carried back to Olmutz. In 1795 his wife and two daughters received permission to share his imprisonment. He was set free Sept. 23, 1797, repaired to Holstein and thence to Holland, returning to France in March, 1800, and retiring to his castle of La Grange, in Brie, where his wife died Dec. 24, 1807. Napoleon sought to gain his allegiance by offering him a senatorship, the cross of the legion of honor and the position of minister to the United States, but he declined. He also refused President Jefferson's offer in 1805 of the governorship of Louisiana. He was a member of the chamber of representatives for the department of Seine-et-Marne, 1815. On June 21, 1815, he insisted on Napoleon's abdication, but conditioned that his life and liberty be guaranteed by the nation. He also endeavored to procure for Napoleon, the means of escaping to the United States. Lafayette was a member of the chamber of deputies, 1818–24, where he was the leader of the opposition. Upon the request of congress he again visited the United States in 1824, sailing from Havre, July 12, and arriving in New York August 15. He travelled through the states and returned to New York July 4, 1825. The whole journey was a triumphal progress, everywhere he was received with extraordinary honors and the festivities and celebrations of that year had no precedent in the annals of the country. In consideration of his services, congress voted him an appropriation of $200,000 and a township of 24,000 acres to be assigned from the public lands. His sixty-eighth birthday, Sept. 6, 1825, was celebrated at the White House, where a farewell speech was pronounced by President Adams. He sailed for France in the frigate *Brandywine*, Sept. 7, 1825, arriving in Havre Oct. 5, 1825, and resumed his domestic life at La Grange, but in 1827 he was again elected to the chamber of deputies. In the revolution of July, 1830, he was made commander-in-chief of the National guard, and was instrumental in putting Louis Phillippe on the throne. He was tendered a public dinner, Aug. 15, 1830, by the city of Paris, as a recognition that to him the nation owed the deliverance from past dangers and the peace it then enjoyed. A revolution in Belgium which left the throne vacant gave him an opportunity to decline the offer of a crown. He was again appointed commander of the National guard. He died in Paris, France, May 20, 1834.

LAFLIN, Addison Henry, representative, was born in Lee, Mass., Oct. 24, 1823. He was graduated at Williams college in 1843 and engaged in the manufacture of paper at Herkimer, N.Y. He was a state senator, 1857–58, and a representative in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865–71, serving as chairman of the committee on printing, and as a member of the committee on manufactures. He was a member of the Republican state convention of 1867. He was appointed by President Grant, naval officer of the post of New York, in 1871, resigning in 1877. He died at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 24, 1878.

LA FOLLETTE, Robert Marion, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Primrose, Wis., June 14, 1855 ; son of Josiah and Mary (Furgeson) La Follette. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879, and won the inter-state collegiate oratorical contest. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 ; was district attorney of Dane county, 1880–84 ; a Republican representative from the third Wisconsin district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91, and was defeated for re-election in 1890. He served on the ways and means committee and was prominent in framing the McKinley bill. In 1891 he returned to the practice of law at Madison, Wis. He was married, Dec. 31, 1881, to Belle, daughter of Anson T. Case, of Baraboo, Wis. He was a candidate for nomination for governor before the Republican state conventions of 1896 and 1898 ; and was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1900. It was through his efforts that a primary election law was enacted in Wisconsin, by which all nominations were made by Australian ballot.

Robert M. La Follette

LAHEE, Henry Charles, author, was born in London, England, July 2, 1856; son of Henry and Georgiana (Grainger) Lahee. His father was a musician and composer. He attended private schools and colleges in England, including St. Michael's college, Tenbury, Worcestershire, and was soprano soloist in St. Michael's church for several years. He was graduated from the Nautical Training college near London in 1873. He travelled in India, Burmah, Mauritius, the Philippines, Australia, and the United States, 1873–79; engaged in business near Boston, Mass., 1880–91; was secretary of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 1891–99, and during and after that period devoted much of his time to literary work. He was married, Sept. 10, 1883, to Selina I.M., daughter of Frederick Long of Hingham, Mass. He is the author of: *Famous Singers of Yesterday and To-day* (1898); *Famous Violinists of Yesterday and To-day* (1899); *Famous Pianists of Yesterday and To-day* (1900); *Opera in America* (1901), and numerous magazine articles and stories.

LAHM, Samuel, representative, was born in Leitersburg, Md., April 22, 1812; son of John Lahm, a native of Germany, a mechanic, innkeeper and farmer. Samuel left home in 1830, and went to Franklin county, Pa., where he became a clerk, but returned home on condition that his father should allow him to attend school. In two years he acquired a good English education and taught school. He attended Gettysburg academy and Washington college, Pa., for a short time, and in October, 1835, he settled in the practice of law at Canton, Ohio. He was master of chancery, 1837–41; prosecuting attorney for Stark county, 1841–45; state senator, 1842–44; brigadier-general in the state militia; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 29th congress and a representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49. He was married in 1838 to Almira Webster, daughter of Daniel Brown of Portsmouth, N.H. After his service in congress he retired from active politics, gave up his law practice on account of a failure in his voice, and devoted the remainder of his life to farming and sheep raising. He died in Canton, Ohio, June 16, 1876.

LAIDLAW, William Grant, representative, was born near Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1840; son of Gilbert and Margaret (Lamb) Laidlaw. He emigrated from Scotland with his parents and the other members of the family in 1852, and settled in Franklinville, N.Y., where he worked on his father's farm and received an academic education at a private school. He served in the U.S. navy on board the *Montgomery*, *Tawa* and *Cincinnati*, 1862–64. He was admitted to the bar in 1866; was school commissioner of Cattaraugus county, 1867–1870; removed to Ellicottville in 1870; was assessor of internal revenue for the 31st collection district of New York, 1871–77; district attorney of Cattaraugus county, 1877–83, and a representative in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–1891. He was married, Sept. 1, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret (Dow) McVey; and of their three sons, Gilbert William became an Episcopal clergyman in Middleboro, Mass., Archibald McVey entered upon the practice of law in partnership with his father, and Clarence Scott engaged in business.

LAIDLEY, Theodore Thaddeus Sobieski, soldier, was born in Guyandotte, Va., April 14, 1822. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842, sixth in his class, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant and assigned to the ordnance corps. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in March, 1847, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo Pass, April 18, 1847, and in the siege of Puebla. He was brevetted captain and major for gallant and meritorious services during the war with Mexico. He served on ordnance duty in the arsenals at Watervliet, Fort Monroe and Charlestown, was in command of the North Carolina arsenal, 1854–58, and was promoted captain in July, 1856. During the civil war he served as inspector of powder, 1861–62; in command of the Frankfort arsenal, 1862–64, and inspector of ordnance and in charge of the Springfield armory, 1864–66. He was commandant of the New York arsenal, on Governor's Island, and subsequently of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., and was promoted colonel in 1875. He was a member of several committees to make scientific tests and experiments, and was president of the commission appointed to test the strength and value of various kinds of metal in the Watertown arsenal, 1875–81. He was retired, at his own request, in December, 1882, having attained the rank of senior colonel in the ordnance department. He invented a number of appliances used in the ordnance department, and is the author of: *Ordnance Manual* (1861), which was the standard manual for many years, and of *Instructions in Rifle Practice* (1879), besides government reports. He died in Palatka, Fla., April 4, 1886.

LAIRD, James, representative, was born in Fowlerville, N.Y., June 20, 1845. He removed to Michigan with his parents when a child. He served in the Army of the Potomac as a private, 1862–65; was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871, and removed to Hastings, Neb. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875; a presidential elector in 1880, and a Republican representative from the second district of Nebraska in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1883–89. He was re-elected to the 51st congress in 1898, but died before taking his seat, and his term was filled by Gilbert L. Laws, secretary of state, 1887–89, elected Nov. 5, 1889. He died in Hastings, Neb., Aug. 17, 1889.

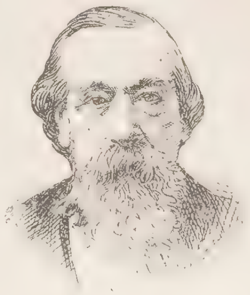
LAKEY, Emily Jackson, artist, was born in Quincy, N.Y., June 22, 1831; daughter of James Jackson. She was educated by private teachers, taught school in Ohio and Tennessee, and took up the study of the art of painting. She exhibited her paintings first in Chicago, Ill., in 1870, and at the National Academy of Design in 1873. She studied in Europe with Emile van Marcke in Paris, and in the galleries there and in Florence and London. After her return to New York city, in 1887 she devoted all her time to art, making a specialty of domestic animals. She was married in 1865 to Charles D. Lakey, of New York. Among her important works are: *Leader and Herd* (1882), *The Right of Way* (1886), both exhibited at Goupils, in London; *The Anxious Mother* (1882); *Alone* (1885); *From Pasture to Pool* (1890). She died in Cranford, N.J., Oct. 22, 1896.

LALOR, Teresa, educator, was born in county Queens, Ireland, in 1766. She immigrated to the United States with her parents in 1797, and they settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where, in connection with two other young women, she opened a school for girls under the direction of the Rev. Leonard Neale. After the school was established yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia, and her two companions died with the fever. She remained at her post of duty and nursed the sick, although urged to leave the city. In 1799 Father Neale, who had become president of Georgetown college, decided to open a school for girls there, and invited Miss Lalor to take charge. This school was the foundation of the first permanent Roman Catholic school for girls in the Atlantic States. Bishop Neale purchased the deserted convent of the Poor Clares in 1805, and settled in it the Pious Ladies, who afterward became the Visitation Nuns. This property was transferred to Miss Lalor in 1808, and shortly afterward, by order of the pope, it became officially known as the Convent and Academy of the Visitation, and she was made the first mother superior. Five convents of her order were established in the United States during her life. She died in Georgetown, D.C., in 1846.

LAMAR, Henry Gazaway, representative, was born in Putnam county, Ga. He was a nephew of Zachariah and John Lamar, and a cousin of President M. B. Lamar, Judge L. Q. C. Lamar and Col. John B. Lamar. He became a lawyer in Macon, Ga., and was a representative from that district in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and a judge of the superior court of Georgia. No record of the date of his birth or death or of his parents' names could be found.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, jurist, was born near Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., July 15, 1797; the eldest son of John Lamar, a wealthy planter. He was a student at Franklin college, University of Georgia. He studied law in the office of Joel Crawford at Milledgeville, Ga., in 1816, and at the law school, Litchfield, Conn., 1817–18; was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1819, and settled in practice at Milledgeville. In 1821 he became a law partner with Joel Crawford, his former instructor. In 1828, on the resignation of Judge Shorter from the justiceship of the superior court of Georgia, Mr. Lamar refused to become a candidate for the office in opposition to Thomas W. Cobb, but on the death of Judge Cobb, in 1830, he was elected judge of the superior court, filling the position until his death. His decisions were considered the highest authority in Georgia. He was married in 1819 to a daughter of Dr. Bird, of Milledgeville, Ga. He revised Augustine S. Clayton's "Georgia Justice," published in 1819, and was chosen by the legislature of Georgia to compile the laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1820, published in 1821. During a temporary condition of insanity he took his own life in Milledgeville, Ga., July 4, 1834.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, statesman, was born near Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 1, 1825; son of Judge Lucius Q. C. Lamar (q.v.). He was graduated at Emery college, Oxford, Ga., in 1845; studied law in Macon in the office of A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began practice in Macon, but failing to secure the hand of Miss Henrietta Dean, who subsequently married Gen. William I. Holt, he accepted the position of adjunct professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, Oxford, and while there became a contributor to the *Southern Review*, of which Prof. Alfred T. Bledsoe (q.v.) was editor. He remained at the university, 1850–52, was married to a daughter of the Rev. A. B. Longstreet, the president, and returning to Georgia, practised law at Covington. He represented Newton county in the state legislature in 1853, having been elected as a Democrat, although the county had a large Whig majority, and he became at once a leader in the assembly. He returned to Mississippi in 1854, and made his residence on his



L. Q. C. Lamar

plantation in Lafayette county. He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, resigning in December, 1860, and was a delegate to the state secession convention of Jan. 9, 1861. He was professor of metaphysics and ethics in the University of Mississippi, 1860–61, and in 1861 joined the Confederate States army as lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Mississippi regiment, and was soon after promoted colonel. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia in Featherston's brigade, Wilcox's division, Longstreet's corps. He was granted leave of absence from the army in 1863 on account of failing health, and was sent by President Davis on a diplomatic mission to Russia, France and England. He assisted in negotiating the southern loan and sought to secure a cessation of hostilities for six months through the friendly mediations of the three powers. He failed to secure mediation or recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power, but his presence in England added to the friendliness of that power toward the southern states. He returned in 1864 fully convinced of the hopelessness of the Confederate cause. Being physically unable to take the field, he was attached to Longstreet's corps as judge-advocate. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi and resumed the chair of metaphysics and ethics, serving 1866–67, and as professor of governmental science and law, 1867–70. He resumed the practice of his profession in 1868, and was a representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77. On April 27, 1874, he delivered a eulogy on Charles Sumner, which fixed upon him the attention of the nation and the displeasure of his constituents, and nearly cost him his re-election. He was elected U.S. senator in 1877 and re-elected in 1883, serving until 1885, when he resigned to become secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet. In the senate he had a notable debate with Senator Conkling, and refused to vote for the silver bill, although instructed to do so by the Mississippi legislature. It was generally expected that this action would cost him his re-election, but he was re-elected by a large majority of both houses. In conducting the business of the department of the interior, he was a friend of the Indians, and proposed that they be speedily fitted for citizenship, and was also a friend of the pensioners seeking relief for services in the civil war. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court by President Cleveland, and took his seat, Jan. 18, 1888. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1869, from the University of Georgia in 1870 and from Harvard in 1886. His wife died during his term in the 44th congress, and he was married secondly, Jan. 5, 1887, to Mrs. Henrietta Dean Holt, of Macon, Ga., whose hand he had been denied in 1849. In December, 1892, failing health compelled him to seek rest, and he went with his wife to Macon, Ga., where he died suddenly, Jan. 23, 1893.

LAMAR, Mirabeau Buonaparte, president of Texas, was born in Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798; son of John Lamar. He attended school at Milledgeville, and also at Eatonton, under Alonzo Church (q.v.), 1816–19. He became a merchant and planter, and in 1828 established the Columbus *Independent*, a States' rights newspaper. In 1835 he removed to Texas, where he joined the revolutionists. He led the charge of cavalry that broke the Mexican line in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. This decided the combat, and he was commissioned major-general by General Houston. He was appointed attorney-general in the cabinet of Provisional President Burnet, then secretary of war, and was elected the first vice-president of the republic in 1836, with Gen. Sam Houston as president. He was elected president of Texas in 1838, with David G. Burnet as vice-president, held the office until 1841, and during his term Texas was recognized by the leading foreign powers as an independent republic. His administration was disastrous to the growth of the new republic. His extravagance, his visionary schemes, his bitter spirit of retaliation toward the Indians, his opposition to annexation to the United States, and his many intentional acts of neglect and disrespect toward General Houston made him unpopular. In 1846 he joined Gen. Zachary Taylor's army at Matamoras. He distinguished himself at Monterey, was appointed division inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a company of Texan rangers until the close of the war. He served a term in the Texas legislature after its admission as a state, and then retired to a farm. He was appointed U.S. minister to the Argentine Republic in July, 1857, by President Buchanan, but did not serve. He was commissioned U.S. minister to Nicaragua, Dec. 23, 1857, and minister resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Jan. 20, 1858, and he returned to the United States in 1859. His first wife was a Miss Jordan, who died, leaving him a daughter. His second wife was a daughter of the Rev. John Newland Maffitt, of Philadelphia, Pa. Lamar county, Texas, bears his name. He is the author of: *Verse Memorials* (1857). He died in Richmond, Texas, Dec. 19, 1859.

LAMB, Daniel Smith, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1843; son of Jacob and Delilah (Rose) Lamb; grandson of William and Priscilla (Matlack) Lamb, and of Seymour and Mary (Devinney) Rose, and a descendant of William Matlack, born in England about 1648, who arrived, October, 1677, at what is now Burlington, N.J. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High school, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1864. He enlisted in 1861, as a private in the 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, and was transferred in 1862 to the military hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he remained until 1865. He was a hospital steward at Alexandria and Washington, 1864–68, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Georgetown, Washington, D.C., in 1867. He was acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, on duty at the Army Medical Museum, 1868–92, and in the latter year was promoted pathologist to that institution. He was professor of materia medica at Howard university, D.C., 1873–77, when he was made professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy. He was also a demonstrator of pathological anatomy at the Freedmen's hospital, 1875–1900, and became professor of general pathology at the U.S. College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1894. He became secretary of the Association of American Anatomists in 1890, and was president of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States army, 1893–1900. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member and councillor of the Anthropological society of Washington. He directed the post-mortem examinations of President Garfield, Senator Henry Wilson, Senator Brooks and the assassin Guiteau. As a writer on medical subjects he contributed to periodicals. He was twice married: first, May 20, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Scott of Philadelphia, and secondly, July 3, 1899, to Dr. Isabel Haslup of Washington, D.C.

LAMB, Isaac Wixom, inventor, was born in Hartland, Mich., Jan. 8, 1840; son of the Rev. Aroswell and Phebe (Wixom) Lamb; grandson of the Rev. Nehemiah and Hannah (Palmer) Lamb, and a descendant of the Rev. Valentine Wightman who settled in Groton, Conn., about 1550. In 1852, with his brother Martin Thomas, he began to make whip-lashes by hand for the neighbors. On June 28, 1859, he obtained a patent on a machine for braiding whiplashes. His next experiment was on a knitting machine which would knit either flat or tubular work and on which it was practicable to widen or narrow. He obtained his first patent on his knitting machine Sept. 15, 1863. Two companies were organized in 1865, one at Springfield, Mass., and one at Rochester, N.Y. and they removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1867. Patents were obtained in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Mr. Lamb sold his interests and became secretary and treasurer of the Lamb Knitting company of Concord, Mich. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1869, and was pastor of a church in Perry, Mich., until May, 1899, when he again engaged in manufacturing knitted goods at Perry.

LAMB, James Hazard, publisher, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., June 24, 1841; eldest son of William and Eliza (Hazzard) Lamb; grandson of William and Susanna (Gostree) Lamb and of Henry and Elizabeth Hazzard; and a descendant of Thomas Hazard, an original settler and proprietor of the Island of Aquidneck, R.I. His paternal grandfather, a mariner, born in England in 1781, died at sea in 1833; and his father, also a mariner, died at sea in 1852. After attending the common schools, he served one year's apprenticeship as a carpenter, 1859, and then worked as a journeyman. He attended Westport academy, 1861–62; and taught school at Dartmouth, 1862, 1863 and 1865, and at Middletown, R.I., 1864. In 1866–67 he studied engineering and was graduated from Scholfield college, Providence, R.I., in 1867. He then engaged in manufacturing in New Bedford, Mass., 1867–68, and with B. W. Merriam & Co., manufacturers, New York city, 1868–69. He was married in 1870 to Emma J., daughter of Nelson B. and Harriet Tinkham, of Mattapoisett, Mass., and had one daughter, Harriet, who became the wife of Lewis M. Brightman of New Bedford, Mass., and one son, Henry Burt. In 1870 he formed a partnership with William S. Brownell, as Lamb & Brownell, manufacturers of mechanics' tools, New Bedford; and in 1872 he purchased his partner's interest and established the New Bedford Tool company, of which he was treasurer, manager and agent until his resignation in 1877. He engaged in the publishing business in 1879; was connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co., in Providence, R.I., 1884–92, and in Boston, 1892–96. In March, 1896, he established and became treasurer and general manager of The Cyclopædia Publishing company, the name of which corporation was changed in 1898 to James H. Lamb company.

LAMB, John, soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1735; son of Anthony and ——— (Ham) Lamb. His father was a native of England, and a celebrated optician and maker of mathematical instruments. The son followed the father's trade until 1760, when he became a wine merchant. He was married in 1756, to Catherine Jandine, of Huguenot descent. He spoke French and German, was well versed in the literature of the time, and contributed to the patriotic papers, printed by John Holt and Hugh Gaines in New York, and to the *Gazette* and *Spy*, published in Boston, Mass. He entered the Revolutionary army, took an active part in Montgomery's expedition to Quebec, as captain of a company, was taken prisoner there, Dec. 31, 1775, and released on parole, Jan. 2, 1777. In the meantime he was commissioned major, in command of artillery in the northern department under Col. Henry Knox, and on his release was commissioned by congress lieutenant-colonel, and soon after, colonel commanding artillery. He received instructions to raise a regiment, and authority from General Knox to appoint under him one major, six captains and twenty-five subalterns, Jan. 22, 1777, and on April 10, he proceeded to Fishkill, where he remained for some time arranging the affairs of his regiment. He served through the war, and in 1788 was chosen a member of the New York assembly by the Whig party. He was chairman of the committees on the regulations of trade and of the militia. He was appointed collector of customs for the port of New York by President Washington, Aug. 6, 1789, for which he resigned his seat in the legislature. The embezzlements of a trusted clerk in his employ in the custom-house ruined him financially and he resigned the office a short time before his death. He was a member and at one time vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city, May 31, 1800.

LAMB, John, representative, was born in Sussex county, Va., June 12, 1840 : son of Lycurgus Anthony and Elizabeth (Christian) Lamb ; grandson of John and Mary (Emory) Moody Lamb and of the Rev. James Hendricks Christian, both of Charles City county, Va., and a descendant in the fourth generation from Joseph Christian, an officer in the American Revolution. His father, a school teacher, removed in 1845 with his parents to their home "Rural Shades" Charles City county, where the family had been established since about 1650. In 1855, upon the death of his father, John became the sole support of his mother, left with a large family of children. He engaged in the study of civil engineering during his leisure time. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Confederate army as a private in the Charles City troop, which afterward became Company D, in the 3d Virginia cavalry, attached to Wickham's brigade. He served throughout the war and was twice severely wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox as captain of his company. He returned to Charles City county and engaged in farming. He was sheriff of the county, and was successively county treasurer, county surveyor and chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was a Democratic representative from the third district of Virginia in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

LAMB, Martha Joanna Reade Nash, historian, was born in Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829 ; daughter of Arvin and Lucinda (Vinton) Nash, and granddaughter of Jacob and Joanna (Reade) Nash. Her first paternal ancestor in America came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and her maternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who settled in America about 1640. She was well educated and at an early age wrote poetry and stories and became interested in historical research. She was married in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb of Ohio, and resided in that state until 1858, when she removed to Chicago, Ill. She was influential in founding the Home for the Friendless and the Half Orphan asylum in Chicago, and was made secretary of U.S. Sanitary fair, in 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York city, where she devoted herself to historical and literary work, and edited the *Magazine of American History*, 1883–93. She was a member of many historical and learned societies in America and Europe. Her most important work is: *The History of the City of New York* (2 vols., 1877–81). She is also the author of eight books for children (1869–70); *Spicy*, a novel (1873); *Lyme, a Chapter on Chief-Justice Waite and His Home* (1876); *State and Society in Washington* (1878); *The Homes of America* (1879); *Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ* (1880); *The Christmas Owl* (1881); *Snow and Sunshine* (juvenile, 1882); *The Christmas Basket* (juvenile, 1882); *Wall Street in History* (1883); *Historical Sketch of New York* (tenth census, 1883). She died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1893.

Martha J Lamb

LAMBDIN, Alfred Cochran, editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1846 ; son of James Reid and Mary (Cochran) Lambdin. He was educated in private schools and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He practised medicine at Germantown, Pa., 1866–70, and then engaged in journalism. He was editor of the Germantown *Chronicle*, an independent paper, 1870–75, and managing editor of the Philadelphia *Times* from 1875. He was married, June 11, 1872, to Katherine Lingen, daughter of Robert Lindsay and Ellen (Oldmixon) McIlwaine of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of : *An Account of the Battle of Germantown* (1877).

LAMBDIN, George Cochran, artist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6, 1830 ; son of James Reid and Mary (Cochran) Lambdin : grandson of James and Prudence (Harrison) Lambdin and of George and Eleanor (Connor) Cochran. He studied art with his father and at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts until 1855, when he attended the art academies at Munich and Paris. On his return in 1857 he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and followed in his art the depiction of subjects of a sentimental and domestic genre. From 1866 to 1869 he resided in New York, and in 1868 was elected a National Academician. After another visit to Europe he returned to Philadelphia, and devoted himself chiefly to painting flowers, especially roses—which he cultivated successfully at his home in Germantown—and to portraits. Among his works are: *Old Letters* (1857); *The Dead Wife* (1861); *Winter Quarters* (1865); *Golden Summer* (1872); *Roses* (1885).

LAMBDIN, James Reid, portrait painter, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 10, 1807; son of James and Prudence (Harrison) Lambdin; grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Hopkins) Lambdin and of Jonathan and Frances (Spencer) Harrison, and a descendant of Daniel Lambdin, of Maryland. He received his art instruction from Thomas Sully, in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1825 opened a studio in Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in portrait painting. He was married, Sept. 11, 1828, to Mary, daughter of George and Eleanor (Connor) Cochran, of Pittsburg. He visited the large cities between Pittsburg and Mobile, Ala., and painted many portraits after 1832. He also established a museum of art and antiquities in Louisville, Ky., where he resided several years. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, where he painted portraits and was professor of fine arts in the University of Pennsylvania. He painted portraits of every President of the United States from John Quincy Adams to James A. Garfield, nearly all of which were painted at the executive mansion. He presided over the convention of American artists at Washington in 1858, and was appointed by President Buchanan one of the U.S. art commissioners. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and president of the Artists' Fund society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1889.

LAMBERT, John, senator, was born in New Jersey, in 1748. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; vice-president of the council, and acting governor of New Jersey, during the absence of Governor Joseph Bloomfield, 1802–03. He was a representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09, and U.S. senator, 1809–15. He died in Amwell, N.J., Feb. 4, 1823.

LAMBERT, Louis Aloisius, clergyman, was born at Charleroi, Pa., April 13, 1835; son of William and Lydia (Jones) Lambert. His father, a native of Inniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland, immigrated to America with his uncle, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lambert, bishop of St. John's, N.F., 1811–17, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Lydia Jones, a Friend, who had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Louis A. Lambert matriculated at St. Vincent's college in 1854, was graduated in theology at the Seminary of St. Louis, Carondelet, Mo., and was a priest in several parishes, being stationed in the Church of the Assumption, Scottsville, N.Y., in 1901. He also served as professor of moral philosophy in the Paulist novitiate, New York city, and as chaplain in the U.S. army on the staff of the 18th Illinois volunteers, 1862–63. He was editor for some years of the Philadelphia *Catholic Times*, and in 1901 was editor of the New York *Freeman Journal*. He received the degree of LL.D. from Notre Dame university in 1890. He became a noted controversialist and is the author of: *Thesaurus Biblicus, or Hand-Book of Scripture Reference; Notes on Ingersoll; Tactics of Infidels; Reply to Ingersoll's Christmas Sermon*, and several translations from German and Italian.

LAMBERTON, Benjamin Peffer, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed from that state to the U.S. Naval academy, Newport, R.I., Sept. 21, 1861, and was graduated in 1864. He was promoted ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; master, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, April 27, 1869. He was stationed at the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards in 1876, was attached to the *Alaska* of the Pacific station, 1877–79; was connected with the bureau of equipment, 1879–82; served on the *Vandalia*, 1882–84; was promoted commander, June 2, 1885; was a light-house inspector, 1885–88; commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, 1888–89; of the training ship *Jamestown*, 1889–91, and a member of the bureau of yards and docks, 1891–98. In April, 1898, he was ordered to the Pacific station to relieve Captain Wilde of the command of the *Boston*, but on his arrival on the eve of the battle of Manila Bay, Wilde decided to retain the command of his vessel. Commodore Dewey made Lamberton his chief-of-staff, and he stood beside that officer and aided in directing the battle of May 1, 1898. He was commissioned captain and advanced seven numbers by order of the navy department, May 11, 1898. When Captain Gridley was ordered home on sick leave Captain Lamberton was given command of the *Olympia*, and brought the flagship, with Admiral Dewey, to Boston in October, 1899, where she was put out of commission in November, 1899. He was made a member of examining boards, Jan. 5, 1900, and subsequently served on the lighthouse board.

LAMBERTON, John Porter, educator and editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1839; son of Robert and Jane (Porter) Lamberton. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861. He was a teacher in the Rev. Dr. John W. Faires's Classical Institute, Philadelphia, 1859–70; was principal of a classical school, Philadelphia, 1870–72; and teacher of classics in various schools in Philadelphia, 1872–79. He was married, Oct. 8, 1874, to Melvina, daughter of Charles Vandyke of Philadelphia; she died, April 15, 1878. From 1880 he devoted himself to literary work. He was assistant editor of the "American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica" (1882–89); was associate editor, with Ainsworth R. Spofford, of "Historic Characters and Famous Events" (1893–97); and managing editor of Hawthorne's "Literature of All Nations" (1898–1900). He was the author of: *Daughters of Genius* (1897); *Literature of the Nineteenth Century* (1900). He contributed to "Chambers's Cyclopædia"; "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography"; "Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States," and other works of reference. He assisted in the revision of "Worcester's Dictionary," and contributed to Funk and Wagnall's "Standard Dictionary."

LAMBERTON, Robert Alexander, educator, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 6, 1824; son of Robert and Mary (Harkness) Lamberton. He was graduated at Dickinson, A.B., and valedictorian, 1843, A.M., 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and practised in Harrisburg, Pa., 1846–80. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania militia in 1863, and at the time of the invasion of the state by the Confederate army he was a member of the staff of Governor Curtin. He was secretary of the diocesan convention of the P.E. church for the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, 1871–91, and a member of the standing committee; was a prominent Mason; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1872; a trustee of Lehigh university, 1871–93, and president of the institution, 1880–93; a director of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and a trustee of the estate of Asa Packer. He was married, Sept. 14, 1852, to Anne Buchler of Harrisburg, Pa.; of their sons, William B. Lamberton was a member of the bar of Dauphin county, Pa., and James M. Lamberton was a master of St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H. President Lamberton received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. He died in South Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 1, 1893.

LAMBERTON, William Alexander, educator was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26, 1848; son of Robert and Jane (Porter) Lamberton. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and was instructor in mathematics there, 1867–68. He was instructor in Latin and Greek at Lehigh university, 1869–73; instructor in mathematics, 1873–78; professor of Greek and Latin languages, 1878–80; professor of Greek, 1880–88; and in 1888 he was made professor of Greek language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania. He was married to Mary, daughter of Daniel McCurdy, of Philadelphia. He edited the 6th and 7th books of *Thucydides* in "Harper's Classical Series," and made a number of contributions on classical subjects to the *Journal of Philology.*

LAMM, Emile, inventor, was born in Ay, France, Nov. 24, 1834. He was educated in the College Royale at Metz, France, and immigrated to the United States in 1848. He practised dentistry at Alexandria, La., until 1861; served in the Confederate army under Gen. Braxton Bragg, 1861–65; and in 1865 resumed practice in New Orleans, La. He invented an ammoniacal fireless engine to propel street cars in 1869, which was successfully tested by street railway companies in various cities in the United States. The system was introduced into Germany and France, with success, but did not come into general use in the United States, on account of his sudden death and the bad management of those who controlled the patent. He invented a second fireless engine in 1872. He later invented a method for manufacturing sponge gold, for which he received a patent, and a medal at the mechanics' fair in New Orleans, La., and his method was adopted by dentists in the United States. He was a fellow of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. He was drowned near Mandeville, La., July 12, 1873.

LAMONT, Daniel Scott, cabinet officer, was born at Cortlandville, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1851; son of John B. and Elizabeth (Scott) Lamont. He attended the McGrawville Union school and matriculated in the class of 1872 at Union college, but did not complete the course. He entered the country store at McGrawville, of which his father was proprietor, but the occupation proving uncongenial, he purchased an interest in the *Cortland County Democrat* and became its editor. He served as deputy clerk to the New York state assembly in 1870, 1871 and 1875, and was chief clerk in the New York state department under

Daniel Lamont

Secretary John Bigelow, 1876–77. He was legislative reporter for the Albany *Argus*, and in this capacity became known to influential politicians of the state. He was subsequently a proprietor and managing editor of the *Argus*. He was secretary of the Democratic state committee of New York, 1874–83; was appointed on the military staff of Governor Cleveland in January, 1883; was the governor's private secretary, 1883–85, and was private secretary to the President, 1885–89. He removed to New York city in 1889, where he engaged in business, and upon Mr. Cleveland's re-election to the presidency he served in his cabinet as secretary of war, 1893–97. At the close of President Cleveland's administration, Secretary Lamont returned to New York city and became prominent in railway interests. He was vice-president and a director of the Northern Pacific railway company, and president of the Northern Pacific express company. He was a member of the executive committee of the New York Associated Press, 1880–82. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1886.

LAMOROUX, Wendell, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1825; son of James and Mary (Wendell) Lamoroux, and a descendant of a Huguenot refugee of 1696, from Rochelle, landing at Rochelle, N.Y. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was instructor there, 1849–50; professor of modern languages and assistant professor of belles-lettres, 1850–53; acting professor of modern languages, 1862–64; assistant professor of rhetoric, Columbia college, New York city, 1867–68; professor of literature at Wells college, N.Y., 1873–76; of English essays and oratory, at Union, 1876–85, librarian of Union, 1885–97 and lecturer, 1895–97; after which he was made librarian emeritus.

LA MOUNTAIN, John, aëronaut, was born in Wayne county, N.Y., in 1830. His education was limited by reason of the death of his father, and the necessity of working to support his mother. He became interested in ballooning while a young man and succeeded in making several ascensions. He constructed the "Atlantic," a balloon made of silk, having a capacity for 70,000 cubic feet of gas, and with several passengers, including John Wise, the aëronaut, he made an ascent from St. Louis Mo., July 1, 1859. The balloon passed over the states of Illinois and Indiana, reached Ohio the next morning, crossed Lake Erie into New York and to Lake Ontario into which it descended, but rose again and a safe landing was effected at Henderson, Jefferson county, N.Y. This journey occupied nineteen hours and fifty minutes, and the distance traversed was 1150 miles, or 826 miles in an air line. He made an ascension in September, 1859, from Watertown, N.Y., and at various altitudes experienced much suffering from the changes in temperature. He passed one night in the balloon, descending during the second day, and wandered for four days in the wilderness without adequate food or clothing. He was rescued by lumbermen 150 miles north of Ottawa, Canada. He was appointed aëronautic engineer to the Army of the Potomac under Thaddeus S.C. Lowe, in 1862, and made several ascensions, but soon severed his connection with the army. He subsequently made occasional uneventful ascensions. He died in Lansingburg, N.Y., in 1878.

LAMPSON, William, philanthropist, was born in Leroy, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1840; son of Miles P. Lampson. He was graduated at Yale in 1862, travelled in Europe, 1862–63, and was graduated from Columbia Law school, New York, in 1867. He devoted himself to business and to the management of the family estates in Leroy, his father having died in 1864. He succeeded his father as president of the bank at Leroy, serving, 1864–97. He never married. In his will he provided for a commencement hall for Yale university to cost $150,000 and the payment of $29,000 for personal legacies; and the residue of his estate, valued at $1,500,000, was bequeathed to Yale university for the endowment of professorships in Latin, Greek and English literatures, the professors in each branch to receive an annual salary of $4000. The will was contested and affirmed in 1897. He died at Leroy, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1897.

LAMSON, Charles Marion, clergyman, was born in North Hadley, Mass., May 16, 1843; son of Charles Edwin and Elizabeth (Cook) Lamson, and grandson of Charles Lamson. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He was instructor at Williston academy, 1864–65; instructor in Latin language and literature at Amherst, 1865–67; studied theology at Halle, 1867–68, and was instructor in English at Amherst, 1868–69. He was married in December, 1869, to Helena, daughter of R. B. Bridgman, of Amherst. He was pastor of the Porter Congregational church, Brockton, Mass., 1869–71; of the Salem Street church, Worcester, 1871–85; of the North church, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1885–93; and of the First Church of Christ, Hartford, Conn., 1893–99. In 1897, upon the resignation of Dr. Richard S. Storrs as president of the A.B.C.F.M., Dr. Lamson was elected his successor, and served, 1893–99. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1885, and was a trustee of that institution, 1888–99. He was a director of the Home Missionary society and a member of the American Antiquarian society. He died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1899.

LAMSON-SCRIBNER, Frank, botanist, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 19, 1851; son of Joseph S. and Eunice E. (Winslow) Lamson;

grandson of John and Nancy (Dodge) Lamson, of Exeter, N.H., and of Steven and Rebecca (Blish) Winslow, of Augusta, Maine, and a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, of Massachusetts Bay colony. In 1854 he was adopted by a family by the name of Scribner, who lived near Augusta, Maine. He was clerk to the secretary of the Maine state board of agriculture, 1869–70; was graduated from the Maine State college, B.S., in 1873; taught in the public schools at Augusta and Danforth, Maine, 1873–74; was an officer of Girard college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876–84; and taught botany in summer schools of science at Bangor and Brunswick, Maine, 1875–76. He was married, Dec. 25, 1877, to Ella Augusta, daughter of Nathaniel D. Newmarch, of Bangor, Maine. He was special agent in charge of the mycological section of the botanical division of the U.S. department of agriculture in 1886; chief of the section of vegetable pathology in 1887; professor of botany and horticulture at the University of Tennessee, 1888–94, and director of the agricultural experiment station connected with that institution, 1890–94. In 1894 he was made chief of the division of agrostology in the U.S. department of agriculture at Washington, D.C. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; New Jersey Horticultural society; Pennsylvania Horticultural society, and corresponding member of the Buffalo Academy of Science and of the Torrey Botanical club, New York. He was decorated with the cross of *Chevalier du Mérite Agricole* by the French minister of agriculture in January, 1889, for his services in matters pertaining to viticulture and diseases of the vine. He wrote extensively on botanical subjects, especially on the fungous diseases of plants and grasses, and had one of the largest private collections of grasses in the country, numbering nearly 5000 specimens. He is the author of: *Weeds of Maine* (1869); *Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine* (1874); *Fungus Diseases of Plants* (1884); *The Fungus Diseases of the Grape Vine* (1886); *Fungus Diseases of the Grape and Other Plants, and Their Treatment* (1889); *Grasses of Tennessee* (1894); *American Grasses*, illustrated (1897–1900).

LAMY, John Baptist, R.C. archbishop, was born at Lempdes, France, Oct. 11, 1814; son of Jean and Marie (Diê) Lamy. He was ordained, Dec. 22, 1838, and immigrated to the United States in 1839. He was stationed in the diocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he succeeded in building up a parish and erecting a large church. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Covington, Ky., in 1848, and was consecrated "Bishop of Agathon" and vicar apostolic of New Mexico by Bishop M. J. Spalding, of Louisville, Ky., at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1850. New Mexico had just been acquired by the United States, and no bishop had visited the country for eighty years. The Franciscan monks had been removed and all the schools had been closed. The territory contained a population of 60,000 whites and 8000 Indians, with twenty-five churches and forty chapels. Under Bishop Lamy's direction, the Sisters of Loretto opened the Academy of Our Lady of Light in 1853. He was made the first bishop of Santa Fé, July 29, 1853, and visited Europe to obtain aid in his work, and succeeded in interesting the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who subsequently founded St. Michael's college. In 1869 the Jesuits opened a residence and established the *Revista Catholica* at Las Vegas. Upon the erection of the Metropolitan See in 1875, Bishop Lamy was promoted archbishop, and received his pallium, June 16, 1875. He resigned, July 18, 1885, and was made titular archbishop of "Cyzicus." At the time of his resignation his diocese contained 34 churches, 203 chapels and 56 priests. He died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, Feb. 13, 1888.

+John B. Lamy

LANCASTER, Joseph, educationist, was born in London, England, Nov. 25, 1778. He began to study for the ministry in 1794, but subsequently united with the Society of Friends. He established a school for poor children at Southwark, England, and taught there for several years without remuneration. He planned the founding of schools among the poor of England and employing the more advanced students to instruct the class next below themselves. This plan, it was claimed, was originally introduced into England from India by Dr. Andrew Bell, and for many years the claims of Lancaster and Bell for priority divided the community. Lancaster immigrated to the United States in 1818, having lost nearly all his money in the promotion of his schools. He visited South America and the West Indies, and removed to Canada in 1829, where he established schools under his system, but was compelled to abandon them on account of lack of funds, and he removed to New York city. After his death his family removed to Mexico, where several of his grandchildren attained prominence in politics under the name of Lancaster Jones.

His system was adopted in Mexico, Colombia and elsewhere in South America under a National Lancasterian society. He is the author of: *Improvements in Education* (1803–07); *The British System of Education* (1812); *Epitome of the Chief Events and Transactions of My Own Life* (1833). He died in New York city, Oct. 24, 1838.

LANDER, Edward, jurist, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 11, 1816; eldest son of Edward and Eliza (West) Lander, and grandson of Peter Lander and of Nathaniel West. He was fitted for college at the Salem Latin school and at Putnam's academy, North Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, LL.B., 1839. In 1841 he removed to Indiana, where he was prosecuting attorney for the fifth judicial circuit comprising eight counties and including Indianapolis. During the Mexican war he raised a company and served for fourteen months as captain in the fourth Indiana volunteers. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Wright, judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy, and at the next session of the legislature he was elected for a full term. In March, 1853, he was appointed by President Buchanan, chief justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory. In 1858 he declined the renomination for this office, intending to practise law in San Francisco, Cal., but received an injury to his spine from which he did not recover for several years. In 1865 he went to Washington, D.C., as counsel for the Hudson Bay company in their case against the United States, tried before an international commission created under treaty with Great Britain for the purpose of deciding upon the value of the rights and property claimed by the company in Oregon. This case occupied his attention for five years, after which he practised law in Washington, D.C. He held the office of president of the Harvard Society of Washington for many years.

LANDER, Frederick West, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 17, 1821; son of Edward and Eliza (West) Lander. He was educated as a civil engineer at Drummer Academy, Byfield, Mass.; entered the service of the U.S. government as surveyor, and made two trips across the continent to determine a railroad route to the Pacific. The second expedition was undertaken at his own expense and he was the only member of the party who survived the hardships. His knowledge of the country enabled him to survey and construct the great overland wagon route in 1858, and for five fruitful expeditions across the continent, he received official recognition from the secretary of the interior. In 1861 he was employed by the U.S. government to visit secretly the southern states in order to determine the strength of the insurgents, and when McClellan assumed command of the army in western Virginia, he became volunteer aide on his staff. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; participated in the capture of Philippi, June 3, and the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. He was given command of one of the three brigades making up Gen. C. P. Stone's division on the upper Potomac in July, 1861, and upon the defeat of the Federal forces at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, he hastened to Edward's Ferry, which place he held with a single company of sharpshooters. In this engagement he was severely wounded. He reorganized his brigade into a division, and on Jan. 5, 1862, at Hancock, Md., he defended the town against a greatly superior Confederate force. On Feb. 14, 1862, although still suffering from his wound, he led a brilliant charge at Blooming Gap into a pass held by the Confederates, thereby securing a victory for which he received a special letter of thanks from the secretary of war. On March 1, 1862, he received orders to move his division into the Shenandoah Valley to co-operate with General Banks. While preparing the plan of attack on the Confederates, he died of a congestive chill caused by exposure and hardships, and his command was assumed by General Shields. His death was announced in a special order issued by General McClellan, March 3, 1862. He is the author of numerous patriotic poems inspired by incidents of the campaign. He died in camp on the Cacapon River, Morgan county, Va., March 2, 1862.

F. W. Lander

LANDER, Jean Margaret Davenport, actress, was born in Wolverhampton, England, May 3, 1829; daughter of Thomas Donald, and of Scotch descent. Her father became manager of the Richmond theatre, where in 1837 Jean made her first appearance on the stage. She was brought to the United States in 1838, and acted in various cities until 1842, when she returned to Europe to travel and to study music under Garcia. She appeared at the London Olympic, where she became famous as Juliet in "The Countess," and as Julia in "The Hunchback." She played in Holland, 1846–48, and returned to England where she was prominent as a reader. She again visited the United States in 1849, appearing at the Astor Place opera-house in New York, Sept. 24, 1851, and in California in 1865, and subsequently twice revisited England. She was married, Oct. 12, 1860, to Gen. Frederick West Lander at San Francisco, Cal., and soon after his death, with her mother she took charge of the hospital department at Port Royal, S.C., remaining there, 1862–63, when she returned to her home in Massachusetts, and on Feb. 6, 1865, re-appeared on the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York, in her own translation of "Mesalliance." She appeared as Queen Elizabeth at the National theatre in Washington, D.C., in April, 1867; and was the first to produce in the United States Browning's "Colombe," Reade's "Peg Woffington," and Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." She also appeared in Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouveur," Schiller's "Mary Stuart," Legouve's "Medea," and Geacomette's "Queen Elizabeth." She made her last appearance at the Boston theatre in the "Scarlet Letter," and on retiring from the stage made her home in Washington, where she was residing in 1901.

LANDER, Louisa, sculptor, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 1, 1826; daughter of Edward and Eliza (West) Lander. She showed remarkable talent in her youth in modelling likenesses of various members of her family and in executing cameo heads. She studied in Rome under Thomas Crawford in 1855, and produced "To-Day," a figure in marble emblematical of America; "Galatea:" a bust of Governor Gore of Massachusetts; a bust of Hawthorne; a statuette of "Virginia Dare:" "Undine;" a life-size statue of "Virginia Dare:" "Evangeline;" "Elizabeth, the Exile of Siberia;" "Ceres Mourning for Proserpine;" "A Sylph Alighting;" and "The Captive Pioneers," a group of three life-size figures, besides numerous portrait busts. Her sister, Sarah West Lander (1819–1872), is the author of "Spectacles for Young Eyes," being sketches of foreign countries; numerous translations from the German, German songs set to music, translated into English verse, original hymns and sonnets.

LANDERS, Franklin, representative, was born in Morgan county, Ind., March 22, 1825. In 1847 he entered business as a merchant, but in 1853 purchased a large tract of land and laid out the town of Brooklyn, Ind., providing in the deed of every lot disposed of that no intoxicating liquor should be sold on pain of forfeiture. He established five churches of various denominations in the town and contributed largely to their support. He engaged in farming there and in the retail dry-goods business and subsequently removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and established himself in the wholesale dry-goods business. He was state senator, 1860–64; declined a nomination for representative in congress in 1864, and was a Democratic representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77. He was the originator of the first motion made in congress to restore silver to free coinage, in 1876, the vote being 111 yeas to 55 nays. He was Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana in 1880, but was defeated by Albert G. Porter, and turned his attention to farming.

LANDIS, Charles Beary, representative, was born in Millville, Ohio, July 8, 1858; son of Abraham and Mary (Kumler) Landis, grandson of Daniel Kumler, and a descendant of one of seven brothers who came to America from Germany in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools of Logansport, and was graduated from Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1883. He was editor of the Logansport *Journal*, 1883–87, and of the Delphi *Journal*, 1887–97. He was married, Oct. 23, 1887, to Cora B., daughter of J. B. Chaffin, of Logansport. He was president of the Indiana Republican Editorial association, 1894–96; and a Republican representative from the ninth Indiana district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

LANDON, Judson Stuart, jurist, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Dec. 16, 1832; son of William and Phebe (Berry) Landon; grandson of Ashbill Landon, and a descendant of James Landon, who came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1675. He attended Amenia and Charlotteville seminaries, N.Y., was principal of Princeton (N.Y.) academy, studied at Yale Law school, 1854–55, was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practised in Schenectady, N.Y. He was district attorney, 1857–63; county judge, 1865–70; member of the constitutional convention of 1867; was elected a justice of the supreme court for the fourth district of the state of New York in 1873, and in 1900 was assigned to the court of appeals, by Governor Roosevelt. He was elected a trustee of Union college in 1878, and was president *ad interim* of Union, 1884–88, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter and being in turn succeeded by Dr. Harrison E. Webster, LL.D., and was subsequently made lecturer on constitutional law at the Albany Law school. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1855 and that of LL.D. from Rutgers college, N.J., in 1885. He is the author of: *The Constitutional History and Government of the United States, a Series of Lectures* (1889).

LANDRETH, David, agriculturist and merchant, was born in 1802; son of David Landreth, a native of England, who immigrated to America in 1783, and settled in Philadelphia, where he established himself in the nursery and seed business. He was educated in private schools and then joined his father in business, to which he became heir. He conducted an extensive seed business, which was continued by his sons. He was one of the founders in 1827 of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society, the first association of its kind in America, and he served as its corresponding secretary, 1829–38. He was a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, the first formed agricultural society in America, and served as its president for two years. In 1832 he established and published the *Illustrated Floral Magazine*, which was remarkable for accuracy and beauty of illustration. In 1847 he edited, with additional notes, Johnson's *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, besides contributing articles on agriculture and horticulture to periodicals. He died at Bloomsdale, Bristol, Pa., in 1880.

LANDRETH, Olin Henry, engineer and educator, was born in Addison, N.Y., July 21, 1852; son of the Rev. James and Adelia (Comstock) Landreth, grandson of Henry and Catharine (Kelly) Landreth, and of Anson and Rachael (Hitchcock) Comstock. His grandfather, Henry Landreth, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and came to Brockville, Canada, in 1827. He was graduated from Union college, C.E., 1876, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1881. He was assistant astronomer at the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., 1877–79; professor of engineering at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., 1879–94, and dean of the engineering department of that university, 1886–94. He was married, Aug. 20, 1879, to Eliza, daughter of William Boyd Taylor of Canisteo, N.Y. He engaged as a consulting engineer in 1884, and served in that capacity for the new water supply of Nashville, Tenn., 1884–85; filled other shorter engineering engagements, and in 1896 became consulting engineer for the New York state board of health. He was elected professor of engineering in Union college, N.Y., in 1893. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of: *Metric Tables for Engineers* (1883), and frequent contributions to scientific and technical journals.

LANE, Amos, representative, was born near Aurora, N.Y., March 1, 1778. He was admitted to the bar in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Ter., and practised 1807–49. He helped in the organization of a state government, was a representative in the state legislature, serving one term as speaker of the house, and was a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. He died in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Sept. 2, 1849.

LANE, Ebenezer, jurist, was born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1793; son of Capt. Ebenezer and Marian (Griswold) Chandler Lane, grandson of Deacon Ebenezer Lane of Attleborough, Mass., and of Governor Matthew Griswold of Lyme, Conn., and a descendant of William Lane, who immigrated to Dorchester, Mass., from England, in 1635. Ebenezer Lane was graduated at Harvard in 1811; studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Matthew Griswold, at Lyme Conn., 1811–14, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He practised successively at Norwich, East Windsor, and Windsor Hill, Conn., 1814–17, and in 1817, removed to Ohio with his stepbrother, Heman Ely, the founder and principal proprietor of Elyria. He was married, Oct. 11, 1818, to Frances Ann, daughter of Governor Roger Griswold, of Lyme, Conn. He engaged in farming and in the practice of law at Elyria until 1819, when he removed to Norwalk, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney for Huron county in 1819; was admitted to practice in the U.S. circuit court at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 8, 822, and was judge of the court of common pleas for the second circuit of Ohio, 1824–30. He was judge of the supreme court of Ohio, 1830–45, when he resigned. He removed to Sandusky, Ohio, in July, 1842, and in 1845 became president of the Columbus and Erie, and other railroads. He was counsel and resident director of the Central Railroad of Illinois, 1855–59. He visited Europe in 1859, and on his return retired from active business, settled in Sandusky, Ohio, and devoted himself to study. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1850, was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Sept. 3, 1853, and was a member of the New York, the Ohio, and the Chicago historical societies. He died in Sandusky, Ohio, June 12, 1866.

LANE, Edward, representative, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842; son of John and Catharine Lane. He removed to Illinois in 1858, where he was educated; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, Feb. 5, 1865, and practised in Hillsboro. He was elected judge in November, 1869, serving one term, and was a Democratic representative from the seventeenth district of Illinois in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95.

LANE, George Martin, teacher of Latin, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 24, 1823; son of Martin Lane, whose ancestors came from England in 1636. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and was a tutor there, 1846–47. He studied philology at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, 1847–51, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1851. He returned to Cambridge, Mass., was university professor of Latin at Harvard, 1851–69; Pope professor of Latin, 1869–94, and Pope professor emeritus of Latin, 1894–97. On his resignation from active work and his election as professor emeritus, he was voted a retiring allowance of two-thirds of his salary, a striking departure in the annals of the university. He exerted an influence upon the instruction of Latin, not only at Harvard, but upon the schools throughout the country, in being the first to introduce the true pronunciation in the United States. He was married to Frances Eliza, daughter of Samuel Smith Gardiner, of Shelter Island, who died in 1876, and in 1878, to Mrs. Fanny (Bradford) Clark of Cambridge, Mass. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1894. He published little under his own name, but freely lent his knowledge in correcting or amending the works of others. He aided in the revision of Lewis's (known as Harper's) Latin Lexicons, one of which was dedicated to him by its author. He is the author of the popular college song, *The Lone Fishball*, and of *Lane's Latin Grammar*, published posthumously. He was also a correspondent for the *Nation*, and wrote articles and reviews for that and other periodicals. He died in Cambridge, Mass., on Commencement Day, June 30, 1897.

LANE, Harvey Bradburn, educator, was born at Plymouth, Pa., Jan. 10, 1813; son of the Rev. George and Sarah (Harvey) Lane; grandson of Elisha and Rosanna (Jameson) Harvey, and a descendant of William Harvey, of Taunton, England, one of the first colonists of Plymouth, Mass., who purchased from the Indians for a peck of beans the site on which Taunton, Mass., was founded. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1835; travelled in Europe, 1835–36, and was a teacher in Wilbraham academy, Mass., 1836–37. He was an assistant engineer on the survey of the Georgia railroad from Madison to Atlanta, 1838–39; and also served as professor of mathematics in Oxford college, Ga. He was married in 1840 to Maria E. Potter. He was assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Wesleyan university, Conn., 1839–40; of mathematics and civil engineering, 1840–43; of the Greek and Latin languages, 1843–48; of the Greek language and literature, 1848–61; and editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New York city, 1861–68. After 1868 he engaged in business as a collector of rare and valuable books for public and private libraries. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871–75. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1888.

LANE, Henry Smith, senator, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Feb. 11, 1811. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, removing to Indiana in 1835, where he practised law in Crawfordsville. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1837, and in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43. He was a supporter of Henry Clay for President, and in 1844 canvassed the state for him. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, he organized a regiment of volunteers of which he was chosen major. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and served until the close of the war. He returned to Indiana, and in 1849 was a candidate for representative in the 31st congress, opposing Joseph E. McDonald, but was defeated. He joined the People's party upon its organization in 1854, and when the Republican party was formed he was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, where he made a notable speech which outlined the position of the new party on the subject of slavery. He was nominated for governor of Indiana by the Republican state convention of 1860, opposing Thomas A. Hendricks, and was elected by a large majority, and inaugurated Jan. 14, 1861. Two days later he was elected to the U.S. senate, and at once resigned the governorship. He served as chairman of the committee on pensions, and at the close of his senatorial term in 1867 he returned to Crawfordsville. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876 and was appointed Indian commissioner by President Grant in 1869. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., June 18, 1881.

LANE, James Crandall, engineer, was born in New York city, July 23, 1823. He was graduated from Poultney academy, Vt., in 1841, and took a course in civil engineering and architecture. He was employed in railroad construction until 1852, when he entered the U.S. coast survey at Washington, D.C. He commanded important expeditions in New Granada, S.A., and mineralogical surveys in Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and Cuba until 1861, when he returned to New York, was commissioned major of the 102d regiment of New York volunteers, and commanded McCall's camp at Dranesville, Va., and the defences at Harper's Ferry, Va., April and May, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in July, 1862; commanded his regiment at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and participated in the engagements attending the retreat of General Pope. He was present at Antietam, September, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in December, 1862; took an active part in the battle of Chancellorville, and during the three days' fight at Gettysburg, where he commanded a brigade, he was severely wounded. He was next sent west with Generals Hooker and Slocum, and led the advance on Lookout Mountain, and participated in the Georgia campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers during this campaign, and was mustered out of service by the consolidation of regiments at Atlanta, Ga., June 12, 1864. After the war he engaged in mineralogical surveys extending through California, Arizona, Nevada and Lower California, and directed archæological surveys in the Holy Land, including researches along the river Jordan. He was chief engineer of the South-side, and the New York, Woodhaven and Rockaway railroads, N.Y., and from 1884 was associated with Robert A. Waters in surveying the park system beyond the Harlem river, New York. He edited *Azak El Emir* (1882), and is the author of: *Man and His Surroundings* (1882). He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1888.

LANE, James Henry, soldier, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Ter., June 22, 1814; son of the Hon. Amos Lane. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and was subsequently elected a member of the council of the city of Lawrenceburg. He enlisted as a private in the 3d Indiana volunteers in May, 1846; was commissioned colonel and commanded a brigade at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, where he was wounded. He was transferred to the 5th Indiana volunteers as colonel in 1847. He was lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1848, and was a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, voting for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He removed to Kansas Territory in 1855; took an active part in politics as a member of the Free-state party, and was a member of the Topeka constitutional convention, and chairman of the executive committee. He was elected by the people, major-general of the territorial troops raised to repel the Missouri invaders; and was elected to the U.S. senate by the legislature that convened under the Topeka constitution, but the legislature was not recognized by congress. He was indicted for high treason, and obliged to leave the territory for a time. He was president of the constitutional convention that met at Leavenworth in 1857, and was again chosen major-general of the territorial troops. Upon the admission of Kansas as a state in 1861, he was elected to the U.S. senate, and he was given command of the frontier guards, organized for the defence of Washington, in May, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 18, 1862, but his commission was recalled, March 21, 1862. He led a Kansas brigade in western Missouri; was severely wounded in the Lawrence massacre of August, 1863, and opposed the advance of the troops of Gen. Sterling Price in October, 1864, serving as aide to General Curtis. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, June 7, 1864, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1865. He was attacked with paralysis while returning to his Kansas home in 1866, and his mind becoming unsettled, he died by his own hand, near Leavenworth, Kansas, July 1, 1866.

LANE, James Henry, soldier and educator, was born in Mathews county, Va., July 28, 1833; son of Walter G. and Mary A. H. (Barkwell) Lane; grandson of William Lane, and a descendant of Ezechael Lane. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1854, and from the University of Virginia in 1857. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the Virginia Military institute, 1858, professor of mathematics in the state seminary at Tallahassee, Fla., 1860, professor of natural philosophy and instructor of military tactics in the North Carolina Military school, 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he was adjutant of the first camp of instruction of North Carolina militia and was elected major of the 1st North Carolina volunteers, May 11, 1861, was promoted lieutenant-colonel Sept. 1, 1861, and elected colonel of the 28th North Carolina volunteers, Sept. 21, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general Nov. 1, 1862, and on Dec. 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., he commanded the 4th brigade of Gen. A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's 2d corps, and it was between his brigade and that of General Archer that the Federal troops forced their way to the weak point in Jackson's line, and after Gregg fell, the two brigades rallied, forced the victorious Federal forces back and recovered the lost ground. At Gettysburg his brigade, with that of General Scales, formed a part of W. D. Pender's division and took part in the charge with Pickett's division on Round Top, Cemetery Ridge, July 3, 1863. When Pender was mortally wounded on the 2d Lane succeeded to the command of the division until relieved by Maj.-Gen. Isaac R. Trimble on the 3d, and when he in turn was wounded in the charge and captured, Lane again assumed command of the division. He then served through the Wilderness campaign, and at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, his brigade checked Hancock's advance in the bloody angle, and in the hand to hand fight his brigade was on the right of Stewart's and bravely withstood the terrible onslaught made by the Federal troops. He was with Lee's army in the Appomattox campaign, his brigade still forming part of Wilcox's division, A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, and surrendered at Appomatox. He was married, Sept. 13, 1869, to Charlotte Randolph, daughter of Benjamin L. and Jane E. Meade, of Richmond, Va. After the close of the war he engaged in teaching in North Carolina and Virginia; was commandant and professor of natural philosophy in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college; and in 1882 was elected professor of civil engineering

James H Lane,

and drawing in the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, which position he still held in 1901.

LANE, John, pioneer, was born in Virginia, April 8, 1789. He was taken by his parents to Georgia in boyhood, and was educated at Franklin college, Athens. He was admitted to the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1814, and in 1815, was appointed to the Natchez circuit, and in this way he became the pioneer Methodist preacher in Mississippi Territory and the first of that denomination to labor among the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He was made presiding elder of the Mississippi circuit in 1820, and remained in the ministry to the end of his life. He also engaged in business in which he was successful, and he served as judge of the private court of Warren county. He was president of the Conference Missionary society and president of the board of trustees of Centenary college, Johnson, La., for several years. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Newit Vick, and in 1820 settled in Mississippi on Mr. Vick's estate. Here he founded Vicksburg, which he named in honor of his wife's father. He died in Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 10, 1855.

LANE, Jonathan Abbot, merchant, was born in Bedford, Mass., May 15, 1822; son of Jonathan and Ruhamah (Page) Lane, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Job Lane, who left England about 1635, and settled in New England, and of Nathaniel Page who settled in the colony in 1880. His parents removed to Boston in 1824, and he was graduated at the Boylston grammar school in 1834, and at the English high school in 1837. He entered the employ of Calvin Washburn & Co., dealers in dry goods, in 1837, and in 1849 became the controlling owner of the business, which he conducted 1849–98. In 1861 he was made president of the ward eleven branch of the Union league and served as a private in the home guard. He was elected president of the Mercantile Library association in 1875. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1863–64; state senator, 1874–75; a member of the executive council, 1878; and a Republican presidential elector in 1892. He was a president of the Congregational club, a director of the American Congregational association, a life member of the Y.M.C.U., and of the Boston Y.M.C.A.: member of the advisory board of the Children's Friend society, a director of the Home for Aged Men, a trustee, on the part of the state, of Baldwinville Cottage hospital, a member of the Boston Art club, president of the Boston Merchants' association, 1887–95; one of the vice-presidents of the National board of trade, and chairman of the first mayor's merchants' municipal committee of the city of Boston, 1896–97. He was married in 1851 to Sarah Delia, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Clarke, of Buckland, and five sons, John C., Frederic H., Alfred C., Benjamin C., and Lucius Page, survived him. A number of his reports and addresses, chiefly upon the subjects of taxation and of the consular service, appeared in pamphlet form. Mr. Lane died in Boston, Mass., June 5, 1898.

LANE, Jonathan Homer, scientist, was born in Geneseo, N.Y., August, 1819. He early became interested in the study of electricity to which he gave special attention during his college course. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1850. He entered the U.S. coast survey in 1847, and the U.S. patent-office in 1848, as assistant examiner, becoming chief examiner in 1851. As astronomer of the U.S. coast survey, he was a member of the expedition that observed the total solar eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1869, and was sent to Catania, Italy, for the same purpose in 1870. He was connected with the bureau of weights and measures at Washington, D.C., 1869–80. He was the inventor of a machine for finding the real roots of the higher equations, a machine for exact uniform motion, a visual telegraph, a visual method for the comparison of clocks at great distances apart, an improved basin for mercurial horizon, and an instrument for holding the Drummond light and reflector on shipboard. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of other scientific societies. He is the author of memoirs: *On the Law of Electric Induction in Metals* (1846); *On the Law of Induction of an Electric Current on Itself* (1851); *Report on the Solar Eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869* (1869); *Theoretical Temperature of the Sun* (1870); *Report on the Solar Eclipse of Dec. 12, 1870* (1871); *Description of a New Form of Mercurial Horizon* (1871); *Coefficients of Expansion of the British Standard Yard Bar* (1877). He died in Washington, D.C., May 3, 1880.

LANE, Joseph, soldier, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., Dec. 14, 1801; son of John and Elizabeth (Street) Lane; grandson of Jesse Lane, and a descendant of Sir Ralph Lane, who came to America with Sir Walter Raleigh. His great-uncle, Joel Lane (1740–1795), was one of the first settlers of Wake county, a member of the Provincial congress that met at Hillsborough in 1775, and a member of the general assembly which was held at his own house in 1781. On April 4, 1782, he sold to the general assembly one thousand acres of land, upon which the city of Raleigh was built. Joseph removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1810, and settled in Henderson county, where he was educated. He removed to Vanderburg county, Ind., and there was employed in the office of the clerk of the county court, and divided his time between selling goods in Audubon's store and writing in the clerk's office. He was married in 1820 to Polly, daughter of Robert Layton, of Henderson county, Kentucky, and settled on a farm in Vanderburg county. He was a representative in the Indiana state legislature, 1822–46; enlisted in the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers as a private in 1846, was commissioned colonel a few weeks later and was appointed brigadier-general in June, 1846. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, where he was wounded; the battle of Huamantla, Oct. 9, 1847, receiving the brevet of major-general for gallantry; was in command at Atlixco; took Matamoros, Nov. 22, 1847; captured Orizaba in January, 1848, and fought the robber-chief Jarauta, in June and July, 1848. He was appointed governor of Oregon by President Polk, serving 1849–50, and a second time by President Pierce, in 1853, but resigned the same year to become a candidate for delegate to congress. He was a Democratic delegate from Oregon Territory to the 32d and 35th congresses, 1854–59. He commanded the settlers in the campaign against the Rogue Indians in 1853, and at the battle of Table Rock defeated them, but was himself severely wounded. Upon the admission of Oregon as a state, Feb. 14, 1859, he was elected U.S. senator and served, 1859–61. He was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with John C. Breckinridge for President in 1860, and after the election he retired from political life. He died in Roseburg, Ore., April 19, 1881.

Joseph Lane

LANE, Lafayette, representative, was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., Nov. 12, 1842; son of Gen. Joseph and Polly (Layton) Lane. He was educated in Washington, D.C., and in Stamford, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1863 and practised at Roseburg, Ore. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1864, code-commissioner of Oregon in 1874; was a Democratic representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George A. La Dow, and was defeated for re-election in 1876. He died in Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 23, 1896.

LANE, William Coolidge, librarian, was born in Newtonville, Mass., July 29, 1859; son of William H. and Caroline (Coolidge) Lane. He prepared for college in the public schools of Newton and was graduated from Harvard in 1881. He was an assistant in the Harvard library, 1881–87, and in charge of the catalogues, 1884–93; assistant librarian at Harvard, 1887–93; librarian of the Boston Athenæum, Mass., 1893–98, and in 1898 he was elected librarian of Harvard to succeed Dr. Justin Winsor. He was secretary and treasurer of the American Library association, publishing section, from its organization in 1886, president of the American Library association, 1898–99; was made secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa society in 1889, and librarian of the Dante society in 1888. He is the author of: *The Dante Collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries* (1890); *Index to the Subject Catalogue of Harvard College Library* (1891); and other bibliographical publications and reports.

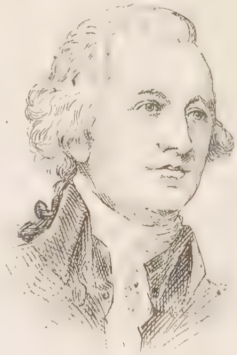
LANG, Benjamin Johnson, musician, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 28, 1837; son of Benjamin and Hannah Lang. He studied music under his father, an organist and pianoforte teacher; under Francis G. Hill and Gustav Satter of Boston, Mass., and in 1855 went to Germany, where he studied under Franz Liszt, Albert Jaell and others, returning to Boston in 1858. He was married, Dec. 10, 1861, to Frances Morse, daughter of Johnson Burrage of Boston. He was elected organist of the Handel and Haydn society in 1859; conductor of the Apollo club in 1868; of the Cecilia society in 1874, and of the Handel and Haydn society in 1895. He also became prominent as a pianist and teacher of the piano-forte and as the composer of church music, and in 1901 was organist and choir-master at King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.

LANG, Louis, artist, was born in Waldsee, Würtemburg, Germany, Feb. 29, 1812. He was the son of a painter of historical subjects. He studied art at Stuttgart and in Paris and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he occupied a studio, 1838–41. He was in Italy, 1841–45; in New York city, 1845–72; in Rome, Italy, 1872–79, and in New York, 1879–93. He was a member of the Century association, 1849–93; an associate of the National Academy of Design, 1852–93, and an honorary member of the Artists' Fund society. By the terms of his will his canvasses and studio furnishings were sold for the benefit of the Artists' Fund society. Among his works are: *Mary Stuart Distributing Gifts*, *Maid of Saragossa*, *Twelfth Night at the Century*, *Romeo and Juliet*, owned by the Century association; *Blind Lydia*; *Jephtha's Daughter*; *Neapolitan Fisher Family*; *Little Graziosa among the Butterflies* (1871); *Landing of the Market Boat at Capri*, Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876; *Portrait of a Little Child*, Academy of Design, 1885. He died in New York city, May 8, 1893.

LANG, Margaret Ruthven, composer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1867; daughter of Benjamin Johnson and Frances Morse (Burrage) Lang. She was educated in a private school in Boston, and at the age of twelve showed an aptitude for musical composition. She studied the pianoforte under her father, the violin under Louis Schmidt of Boston, and under Drechster and Abel in Munich, composition with Victor Gluth in that city, 1886–87, and took up the study of orchestration under G. W. Chadwick in Boston in 1887. Her *Dramatic Overture*, opus 12, was performed by the Boston Symphony orchestra in 1893; her overture *Witichis*, opus 10, was performed several times in Chicago under the direction of Theodore Thomas; and her arias, *Armida* and *Sappho* were sung both in New York and Boston. Her compositions include: three overtures, three arias, a cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra, a string quartette, five part-songs, a Te Deum, five violin pieces and more than sixty songs.

LANGDELL, Christopher Columbus, educator, was born in New Boston, N.H., May 22, 1826; son of John and Lydia (Beard) Langdell; grandson of John and Margaret (Goldsmith) Langdell and of Joseph and Margaret (Mellen) Beard. His paternal great-grandfather, William Langdell, came to America from England and settled in Beverly, Mass., and his maternal grandfather came from Londonderry, Ireland, when a child, with his parents, who were among the first settlers of New Boston. He was a student at Phillips Exeter academy, 1845–48; and at Harvard college, 1848–50, and he received from the latter his A.B. degree in 1870, as of the class of 1851, and the honorary degree of A.M. in 1854. He was a student in the Harvard Law school, 1851–54, receiving the degree of LL.D. in 1853. He was a lawyer in New York city, 1854–70; Dane professor of law at Harvard, 1870–1900, dean of the law faculty, 1870–95, and in 1900 became Dane professor of law, emeritus. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard and from Beloit in 1875. He is the author of: *A Selection of Cases on the Law of Contracts* (1870, enl. ed., 1877); *Cases on Sales* (1872); *Summary of Equity Pleading* (1877, new ed., 1883); *Summary of the Law of Contracts* (1879, 2d ed., 1880); *Cases in Equity Pleading* (1878), and articles in the *Harvard Law Review*.

LANGDON, Chauncey, representative, was born at Farmington, Conn., Nov. 8, 1763; son of Ebenezer Langdon. He was graduated from Yale in 1787, and studied law at Litchfield, Conn., 1787–88. He removed to the New Hampshire Grants in 1788, and settled in the village of Castleton. He became an influential citizen and served as register of probate, 1792–97; judge of probate, 1798–99; a representative in the state legislature, 1813–14, 1817, 1819–20 and 1822, and was a Federalist representative from Vermont in the 14th congress, 1815–17. He served as state councillor for one term in 1808, and was again elected in 1823, serving by repeated re-elections till his death. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, 1811–30, and president of the Vermont Bible society for many years. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1803. He was married to Lucy Nona, daughter of the Rev. Elijah Lathrop of Hebron, Conn. He died in Castleton, Vt., July 23, 1830.



John Langdon

LANGDON, John, statesman, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 25, 1741; son of John Langdon, a farmer. He attended the school of Major Hale at Portsmouth, and was subsequently apprenticed to Daniel Rindge, a merchant of that place. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he made several sea voyages, first as supercargo and later in charge of his own vessel. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he was a representative to the general court. With John Sullivan and others, he removed the powder and military stores from Fort William and Mary to Newcastle in 1774. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775–76, was elected agent of the Continental navy in 1776, and a number of ships-of-war were built under his direction, including the *Raleigh*, the *Ranger*, the *America*, and the *Portsmouth*. He was in command of an independent company of volunteers with the rank of colonel, and in 1777 was elected speaker of the assembly of New Hampshire. When the means were needed to fit out and support a regiment to repel an anticipated attack of the British, he made a stirring address to the people and so roused their patriotism that a brigade was raised under General Stark which subsequently defeated the Hessians at Bennington. Colonel Langdon participated in this battle; was engaged in the expedition against the British in possession of Rhode Island in 1778, and was captain of a volunteer company in the army of General Gates that captured Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was Continental agent of New Hampshire and president of the state convention in 1779; was re-elected to the state assembly in 1783; and in 1787 was a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution. He was governor of New Hampshire, 1785 and 1788; U.S. senator, 1789–1801, and president *pro tempore* of the senate, 1789–92 and 1792–94, and he announced the electoral votes for the first president of the United States, and had the honor of first informing General Washington of his election. In 1801 he was offered the position of secretary of the navy by President Jefferson, but he declined, as he did the nomination for Vice-President of the United States, tendered him by the Republican caucus, in 1812. He was again governor of New Hampshire, 1805–08 and 1810–11. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 18, 1819.

LANGDON, Oliver Monroe, philanthropist, was born near Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1817; son of the Rev. Oliver Langdon, M.D. His maternal grandfather, Col. William Brown, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, settled with his family near Cincinnati in 1789. He was educated at home until 1829, when, both parents being dead, he removed to Cincinnati, and attended Woodward high school, 1831–32, and the Athenæum (afterward St. Xavier's college), 1833–34, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Cobb, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1838. He practiced medicine at Madison, Ind., 1838–42, and then returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was city physician, 1842–46. He was surgeon of the 4th Ohio regiment, Colonel Brough, through the Mexican war, 1846–48. He practised medicine in partnership with Dr. Jesse Judkins, 1848–59; was physician to the house of refuge, Cincinnati, and to the lunatic asylum at Lick Run, 1848–56; was one of the founders of the Miami Medical college; and an instigator of the humane movement which transferred the lunatics from Commercial hospital to Lick Run, and resulted in Longview Asylum for the Insane, of which he was the superintendent, 1859–70. He established in 1866, in connection with Longview, the first colored asylum for the insane, the state having previously kept insane negroes in the common jail. He was a trustee of Miami Medical college, and a member of several important medical societies. He died at Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1878.

LANGDON, Samuel, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1723; son of Samuel and Esther (Osgood) Langdon and grandson of Philip and Mary Langdon. Philip Langdon, with his brothers Edward and John, settled in Boston about 1650. Samuel, Jr., was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1740, A.M., 1743; taught school and studied theology at Portsmouth, N.H., 1740–45, and was licensed to preach in 1745. The same year he was appointed a chaplain in the colonial army and he joined the expedition that captured Louisburg, June 17, 1745. On the return of the expedition he became assistant to the Rev. James Fitch, pastor of the North church, Portsmouth, N.H., and he was ordained pastor of the church in 1747. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Brown, of Reading, Mass. He resigned his pastorate in 1774 to accept the presidency of Harvard college at the urgent request of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, a member of his class, and other influential New England patriots. He was the successor of President Samuel Locke, who had been at the head of the college from March 21, 1770, to Dec. 1, 1773, when he resigned. President Langdon gave offence to the royalists by his outspoken sympathy for the struggling colonists, and as the wealthy patrons of Harvard were generally of the loyalist class the opposition forced his resignation in 1780. He accepted the pastorate of the church at Hampton Falls, N.H., in 1781, and in 1788 was a delegate to the New Hampshire state convention that adopted the Federal constitution, which measure he advocated with much fervor. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1762, and on the organization of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston he was made one of the fellows. He preached the election sermon in Boston, Mass., in 1775 and in Concord, N.H., in 1788. With Col. Joseph Blanchard he prepared and published a map of New Hampshire in 1761, and he is the author of: *Summary of Christian Faith and Practice* (1768); *Observations on the Revolution* (1791); *Remarks on the Leading Sentiments of Dr. Hopkins's System of Doctrine* (1794), and several sermons and pamphlets. He died at Hampton Falls, N.H., Nov. 29, 1797.

LANGDON, William Chauncey, clergyman, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19, 1831; son of John Jay and Harriette Curtis (Woodward) Langdon; grandson of the Hon. Chauncey Langdon, and a descendant on his mother's side from the Wheelocks and Woodwards of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. His childhood was almost wholly passed in New Orleans, La., where he was taught by his mother. He was prepared for college at Castleton seminary, Vt., and was graduated from Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1850. He was adjunct professor of chemistry and astronomy at Shelby college, Ky., 1850–51; assistant examiner of the U.S. patent office, 1851–55; chief examiner, 1855–56, and patent lawyer in Washington, D.C., 1856–58. He took orders in the P.E. church as deacon in 1858 and as priest in 1859. He was married in 1858 to Hannah Agnes, daughter of E. S. Courtney, of Baltimore, Md. He served as assistant minister in St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1858–59; was chaplain of the U.S. legation at Rome, Italy, and founded and was first rector of St. Paul's P. E. church there, 1859, and at about the same time established St. James's P. E. church in Florence. He returned to the United States in 1861; was rector of St. John's church, Havre de Grace, Md., 1862–66, and in 1867 returned to Florence, Italy, as secretary of the joint committee of the general convention of the Episcopal church charged to investigate the religious and ecclesiastical aspects and results of the Italian revolution then in progress in regard to Catholic reform. He was transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, in 1873, when he founded Emmanuel church and co-operated with religious reforms in Germany, France and Switzerland. He was present at the Old Catholic congress at Cologne, 1872; at the congresses at Constance, 1873, and Fribourg, 1874, and an active member of the re-union conference at Bonn in 1874–75. He returned to the United States in 1875, and was rector of Christ church, Cambridge, Mass., 1876–78, and of St. James's church, Bedford, Pa., 1883–90. He retired in 1890 on account of his health, and resided with his son, Prof. Courtney Langdon, of Brown university, Providence, R.I. He received the degree D.D. from Kenyon college in 1874. He is the author of: *Some Account of the Catholic Reform Movement in the Italian Church* (1868); *The Defects in Our Practical Catholicity* (1871); *Seven Letters to the Baron Ricasoli in Italian* (1874); *Plain Papers for Parish Priests and People* (1880–83); *The Modern Crisis of Latin Christianity; The Conflict of Practice and Principle in American Church Polity* (1882). He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 28, 1895.

LANGDON, Woodbury, delegate, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1739: son of John Langdon, a farmer. He attended Major Hale's school at Portsmouth, and with his brother John engaged in the mercantile business. He was active in the pre-Revolutionary movements; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–80, and a member of the executive council, 1781–84. In 1782 he was elected a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1786, holding the office until 1790. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 13, 1850.

LANGFORD, Laura (Carter) Holloway, author, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1848; daughter of Samuel Jefferson Carter, born in Halifax, Va.; granddaughter of Robert Carter, 7th, born at Halifax, Va., and descended from John Carter, who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. She engaged in literary pursuits on her removal to New York about 1869, and her first book was "Ladies of the White House," of which over 100,000 copies were sold. She became associate editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and held the chair for fourteen years, resigning in 1884 to make a year's tour of Europe. In 1887 she founded and became president of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn, and resigned in 1898 on the death of Director Anton Seidl. She was co-editor with Mr. Seidl of the music department of the *Standard Dictionary*. Her published works include: *Ladies of the White House; An Hour with Charlotte Brontë, or Flowers from a Yorkshire Moor; The Hearthstone, or Life at Home; The Mothers of Great Men and Women; Famous American Fortunes and the Men who have Made Them; The Home in Poetry; Chinese Gordon; Songs of the Master; Howard, the Christian Hero; Adelaide Neilson: A Biography; The Buddhist Diet Book; The Woman's Story, as told by Famous American Women.* She also edited Kuffereth's *Parsifal*, translated from the French; *The Bayreuth of Wagner*, and made numerous contributions to the magazines and newspapers.

LANGLEY, John Williams, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1841; son of Samuel and Mary (Williams) Langley, and grandson of Samuel Langley, of Roxbury, Mass., and of John Williams, of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard B.S. in 1861; studied in the medical department of the University of Michigan, 1861–62; was acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy, 1864–66, and assistant professor of physics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1867–70. He was married, Sept. 12, 1871, to Martica I. Carret, of Boston, Mass. He was professor of chemistry at the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1871–74; acting professor of general chemistry and physics at the University of Michigan, 1875–76; professor of chemistry and physics, 1876–77; of general chemistry, 1877–88, and a non-resident lecturer on the metallurgy of steel in 1889. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1877, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1892. He was made professor of electrical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1892. He was a fellow and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and of the New York Academy of Science. He contributed to scientific journals and to periodicals, and is the author of numerous scientific papers.

LANGLEY, Samuel Pierpont, physicist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 22, 1834; son of Samuel and Mary (Williams) Langley, and grandson of Samuel Langley, of Roxbury, and of John Williams, of Boston. He attended the public schools of Roxbury and was graduated from the Boston Latin school. He subsequently practised engineering and architecture, and travelled in Europe, 1863–65; was assistant at the observatory at Harvard college in 1865; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis, 1865–67, and while there he engaged in remounting the astronomical instruments in the observatory built by Professor Chauvenet. Dr. Langley was director of the Allegheny observatory and professor of astronomy and physics at the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1867–87; assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1887, and upon the death of Professor Baird, Aug. 19, 1887, he succeeded the latter as secretary. While at the Allegheny observatory he established first in this country a complete time service and arranged to supply automatic time signals to the railroads centering in Pittsburg, and to the city of Pittsburg, and from the income derived from the sale of these signals he fitted out and supported the observatory. He was a member of the party sent out by the U.S. government to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Oakland, Ky., in 1869, and at Xeres, Spain, in 1870. He observed the eclipses of 1878 from Pike's Peak, Colorado, and in 1870 he began a series of researches on the sun, and published papers on the structure of the photosphere and on the heat of the solar surface. To further his investigations, he invented the bolometer. In the winter of 1878 he made observations on Mount Ætna, Sicily, and in 1881, under the auspices of the U.S. signal service, he organized an expedition to the summit of Mount Whitney, California, for the purpose of making observations on the sun's rays before they reached the lower strata of the atmosphere. The expenses of this expedition were defrayed by William Thaw, of Pittsburg. In 1881 Dr. Langley began in his leisure hours a series of experiments on ærial navigation, and through the assistance of Mr. Thaw, he fitted out a laboratory for the prosecution of his work. He labored for ten years in preliminary researches whose results were published in 1891, in "Experiments in Aërodynamics," and "The Internal Work of the Wind," in 1893. In 1896 he produced the first successful aërodrome, or flying machine, that succeeded in a flight, without gas of any kind, by purely mechanical means. The first of these successful flights was made in May, 1896, and another took place in December, 1896. The airship was constructed almost entirely of steel, was driven by a steam engine and propeller, and held in the air by two pairs of rectangular wings, i.e., motionless sustaining surfaces. The weight of the machine was about thirty pounds. In 1898 the board of ordnance and fortification decided to investigate the possibilities of flying machines for use as engines of destruction in time of war, and placed the prosecution of these investigations unreservedly in charge of Dr. Langley. He was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, foreign member of the Royal Society of London, correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, associate member of the Royal Astronomical society, honorary member of the Society of Physics and of History of Geneva, and of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical society, member of the National Academy of Sciences, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1878, and president in 1886, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Philosophical society, honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the California Academy of Sciences. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1894; that of D.Sc. from Cambridge, Oct. 12, 1900; and that of LL.D. from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1882, from the University of Wisconsin in 1882, from the University of Michigan in 1883, from Harvard in 1886, and from Princeton in 1896. The first Henry Draper medal awarded by the National Academy of Sciences was conferred on him in 1886 for his work on astronomical physics, and in 1887 he received the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society of London, and also the Rumford Medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also received the Janssen Medal from the Institute of France, and the Medal of the Astronomical Society of France. He published numerous articles on scientific topics in the leading technical journals, including a series of popular articles called "The New Astronomy," which he contributed to the *Century Magazine*, 1884–86; and he delivered lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, and before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton, England, in 1882. Dr. Langley's administrative duties as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution occupied most of his time, and a portion of these duties included the founding

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of the United States National Zoölogical park, for which he was instrumental in obtaining the original appropriation from congress, and every detail of which work engaged his attention. He also founded, under the institution, the Astrophysical Observatory.

LANGSTON, John Mercer, representative, was born at Louisa Court House, Va., Dec. 14, 1829, the youngest of three sons of Capt. Ralph Quarles by Lucy Langston, a negro slave. His father died in 1834, and by his will freed the boys. John was then taken to Ohio, and was placed in the family of Col. William D. Gooch, a friend of his father's, where he received a primary education. He was a student at the more advanced colored schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from Oberlin, A.B., 1849, A.M., and B.D., 1852. He studied law in the office of Philemon Bliss, at Elyria, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; being the first colored man admitted to the bar in the United States, and he practised in Ohio, 1855–67. He was clerk of the township of Brownhelm in 1855; was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1867, upon motion of James A. Garfield, and removing to Washington, D.C., he resumed his practice there. He was inspector general of the Freedman's bureau, 1868–70; a professor and dean of the law department of Howard university, 1869–76, which department he established, organized and conducted according to his own methods, and he was elected vice-president and was acting president of the university in 1874. He was a member of the board of health of the District of Columbia, and its attorney, 1871–78; U.S. minister-resident and consul-general of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and chargé d'affaires near the government of Santo Domingo, 1877–85. He was then employed by a leading commercial house to act as their attorney in the West Indies, and he returned to the United States after an absence of two months to accept the presidency of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate institute, which office he held, 1885–88. He was a Republican representative from the fourth Virginia district in the 51st congress, 1889–91, and claimed to have been re-elected but counted out of the 52d congress, but declined to contest the seat. He was nominated by acclamation for the 53d congress by the Republican convention held in Burkeville, September, 1892, but declined to be a candidate. He was elected a fellow of the Victoria Institute of England. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Howard university in 1875. He is the author of: *Freedom and Citizenship* (1883); and of many articles, letters and addresses on educated and political topics, published in magazines, newspapers and pamphlets. He died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1897.

LANGWORTHY, Edward, delegate, was born in Savannah, Ga., of obscure parentage. He was educated and maintained by the Bethesda Orphan House, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, and became a teacher in the school conducted by that institution. He was one of the signers of a card, published in the Georgia *Gazette*, Sept. 7, 1774, which protested against the acceptance of certain patriotic resolutions adopted by the citizens of Savannah at a meeting held Aug. 10, 1774. His political views changed within the year, however, and he helped to organize the Georgia council of safety, and became secretary of that body Dec. 11, 1775. He was elected a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress in 1777, was re-elected in 1778, and with George Walton and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, signed the Articles of Confederation. He removed soon after to Elkstown, Md., and announced that he was engaged in writing a history of Georgia, but at his death all efforts to find the manuscript failed. He died in Elkstown, Md., but the date of his death, just before the beginning of the 19th century, is unrecorded.

LANHAM, Samuel Willis Tucker, representative, was born in Spartanburg, S.C., July 4, 1846; son of James Madison and Louisa D'Aubrey (Tucker) Lanham, and grandson of Joseph Lanham and of Samuel Willis Tucker. He entered the 3d South Carolina regiment when sixteen and served in the Confederate army until the close of the civil war. He was married, Sept. 4, 1866, to Sarah Beona, daughter of Garland Thompson and Susannah (Thomas) Meng, of Union county, S.C. In 1866 he removed to Red River county, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He settled in practice at Weatherford; was district attorney for the thirteenth Texas district, 1871–76; presidential elector in 1880, and a Democratic representative from the eleventh district in the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1883–93. He declined renomination for the 53d congress in 1892, and was a representative from the eighth Texas district to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

LANIER, Sidney, poet, was born in Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842; son of Robert S. and Mary (Anderson) Lanier. His father was of Huguenot and his mother of Scotch descent. He entered the sophomore class of Oglethorpe college, Midway, Ga., in 1856, and was graduated in 1860 with honors, having lost a year during which he clerked in the Macon post-office. He was a tutor at Oglethorpe college, 1860–61, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the 2d Georgia battalion. He served in the battles of Seven Pines, Drewry's Bluff and the seven days' fighting about Richmond. He was then transferred to the signal service at Petersburg. In 1863 his detachment was mounted and did service in North Carolina and Virginia, and in 1864, while in command of a blockade-runner, his vessel was captured and he was imprisoned for five months at Point Lookout, Md., being released in February, 1865. He filled a clerkship in Montgomery, Ala., 1865–67, and was married in December, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Charles Day, of Macon, Ga. He had charge of a country academy in Prattsville, Ala., 1868, but in May, 1868, returned to Macon, Ga., suffering from a hemorrhage of the lungs. He practised law with his father, 1868–72; resided in San Antonio, Texas, from December, 1872, to April, 1873, but the climate not proving favorable, he settled in Baltimore, Md., where he was flutist for the Peabody Symphony concerts, as his health permitted. He was a contributor of poems and articles to magazines, travelled from state to state in search of health, and in May, 1874, visited Florida under an engagement to write a book for a railway company. He was selected, at the suggestion of Bayard Taylor, to write the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the music being written by Dudley Buck. In the summer of 1876 he removed his family to Chester, Pa. In December, 1876, he visited Tampa, Fla., with his wife, spending the spring and summer of 1877 in Georgia and Pennsylvania, and on his return to Baltimore he resumed his place in the Peabody orchestra, where he continued to play for three winters. He delivered a private course of lectures on Elizabethan verse, followed by a Shaksperean course, and in 1879 he was appointed lecturer on English literature at Johns Hopkins university. He also opened three lecture courses in young ladies' schools, and in 1880 renewed his lecturing at Johns Hopkins. After giving twelve of the twenty lectures scheduled, he was forced from illness to discontinue the course. In April, 1881, he made his last visit to New York, to arrange for the publication of his books, and was there taken so seriously ill that in May he was removed to a camp near Asheville, N.C., and in August to Lynn, Polk county, N.C. His published works include: *Tiger Lilies* (1867); *Florida: Its Scenery, Climate and History* (1876); *Poems* (1877); *Some Highways and Byways of American Travel* (with others, 1878); *The Boys' Froissart* (1878); *The Boys' King Arthur* (1880); *The Science of English Verse* (1880); *The Boys' Mabinogion* (1881); *The Boys' Percy* (1882); *The English Novel, and the Principle of its Development* (1883); *Poems* (edited by his wife, 1884), besides many notable contributions to magazines. He died in Lynn, Polk county, N.C., Sept. 7, 1881.

Sidney Lanier

LANMAN, Charles, author and artist, was born in Monroe, Mich., June 14, 1819; son of Charles James Lanman (1769–1870), receiver of public money for the district of Michigan; and grandson of James Lanman, U.S. senator from Connecticut. He attended the Plainfield academy, near Norwich, Conn., 1829–35. He was merchant's clerk in an East India house in New York city, 1835–45, and while thus engaged he commenced the study of art under Asher B. Durand. He returned to Monroe, Mich., and was editor of the *Gazette*, 1845; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was editor of the *Chronicle* in 1846; and returning to New York, he was engaged as assistant editor of the *Express*, 1847–48. He visited Washington, D.C., in 1848 in the interest of that journal and became permanently identified as correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*. He was librarian of the war department, 1849–50; and librarian of copyrights in the state department, 1850–51, resigning his official positions at Secretary Webster's request in 1851 to become his private secretary in the state department. He was examiner of depositories for the southern states, 1853–55; librarian and chief of the returns office of the department of the interior, 1855–57; librarian of the house of representatives in 1866; secretary of the Japanese legation, 1871–72, and assistant assessor of the District of Columbia in 1885. He was married in 1849 to Adeline Dodge. In 1846 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. He was an extensive traveller, having visited every state east of the Rocky mountains on sketching trips, and was one of the first artists to produce upon canvas the beauties of many locations, then new to artists, especially in North Carolina and in the Saguenay region of Canada. Among his paintings are: *Brookside and Homestead* (1880); *Home in the Woods* (1881); *Frontier Home* (1884) and a view of Fujiyama, Japan, which he painted in two weeks, and which was purchased by the Japanese government. He was a frequent contributor to American and English publications, and is the author of: *Essays for Summer Hours* (1842); *Letters from a Landscape Painter* (1845); *A Summer in the Wilderness* (1847); *A Tour to the River Saguenay* (1848); *Letters from the Alleghany Mountains* (1849); *Haw-ho-noo, or Records of a Tourist* (1850); *Private Life of Daniel Webster* (1852); *Adventures in the Wilds of America* (1856); *Dictionary* *of Congress* (1858); *Life of William Woodbridge* (1867); *Red Book of Michigan* (1871); *Resources of America*, compiled for the Japanese government (1872); *Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States* (1876, revised 1887); *Life of Octavius Perinchief* (1879); *Curious Characters and Pleasant Places* (1881); *Leading Men of Japan* (1883); *Farthest North* (1885); *Haphazard Personalities* (1886); *Novelties of American Character; Evenings in my Library.* He edited *The Prison Life of Alfred Ely* (1862); *Sermons* of the Rev. Octavius Perinchief (1869). He died in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1895.

LANMAN, Charles Rockwell, Orientalist, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 8, 1850; son of Peter and Catharine (Cook) Lanman and great-grandson of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut. He was graduated at the Norwich Free academy in 1867 and at Yale, A.B., 1871, Ph.D., 1873. He continued the study of Sanskrit and linguistic science in Germany at the Universities of Berlin (under Albrecht Weber), Tübingen (under Roth) and Leipzig (under Curtius and Leskien), 1873–76. He accepted the chair of Sanskrit at Johns Hopkins university at the opening of that institution in 1876, and resigned in 1880 to become professor of Sanskrit at Harvard university. He was secretary of the American Philological association, 1879–84, and its president 1889–90; corresponding secretary of the American Oriental society, 1884–94; was elected an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1896; foreign member of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences, Prague, in 1897; delivered the lectures of the Percy Trumbull Memorial Lectureship of Poetry at Johns Hopkins university, 1898, his subject being "The Poetry of India"; lectured on the same subject before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., 1898; and was U.S. delegate to the International Congress of Orientalists at Rome, Italy, 1899. He was married, July 18, 1888, to Mary Billings Hinckley, a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Hinckley (q.v.). In 1888-89 he travelled in India where he acquired a valuable collection of books and about 500 manuscripts (Sanskrit and Prakrit) for the library of Harvard university. He is the author of: *Noun-inflection in the Veda* (1880); *A Sanskrit Reader with Vocabulary and Notes* (1888); edited five volumes of *Transactions* of the American Philological association (1879–1884), and the *Harvard Oriental Series* with the co-operation of various Oriental scholars (5 vols. 1897–1900), and contributed noteworthy articles to scientific periodicals.

LANMAN, James, senator, was born in Norwich, Conn., June 13, 1769. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791, studied law and began to practise in Norwich in 1791. He was state's attorney for New London county, 1814–19; was a representative in the state legislature in 1817 and in 1832; was a delegate to the convention that framed the first state constitution in 1818, and was elected a state senator in 1819. He was U.S. senator, 1819–25, serving as chairman of the committee on post-offices and post roads and of the committee on contingent expenses; was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, 1826–29, and mayor of Norwich, 1831–34. He died in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 7, 1841.

LANMAN, James Henry, author, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 4, 1812; son of James Lanman, U.S. senator. He attended Washington college, Hartford, Conn.; studied law at Harvard; was admitted to the bar and practised successively at Norwich and New London, Conn., and at Baltimore, Md. He subsequently removed to New York city and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical* (1839); afterward published as *History of Michigan, from its Earliest Colonization to the Present Time* (1842). He contributed to the *National Portrait Gallery* (1861), and to the *North American Review*, the *American Quarterly Review* and the *Jurist*. He died in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 10, 1887.

LANMAN, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 11, 1811. He entered the U.S. navy from Connecticut as a midshipman, Jan. 1, 1825; was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, March 3, 1835; and commander, Sept. 14, 1855. He was on duty at the Washington, D.C., navy yard, 1855–59; commanded the U.S. steamer *Michigan* on the great lakes, 1859–61, and was promoted captain, July 16, 1862. He commanded the sloop *Saranac* of the Pacific squadron in 1862, was promoted commodore, Aug. 29, 1862, and commanded the *Lancaster* of the Pacific squadron in 1863. He commanded the *Minnesota* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and had charge of the operations of the second division of Admiral Porter's fleet in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865, and was especially commended for this service in the admiral's official report. He was promoted rear-admiral, Dec. 8, 1867; commanded the U.S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1867–69, and the South Atlantic squadron on the coast of Brazil, 1869–72. He was placed on the retired list July 18, 1872, and returned to his home in Norwich, Conn., where he died, March 13, 1874.

U.S.S. MINNESOTA.

LANNEAU, John Francis, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 7, 1836; son of Charles Henry and Sophia (Stephens) Lanneau, and grandson of Basil René and Hannah (Vinyard) Lanneau and of Thomas and ——— (Bliss) Stephens. His first known ancestor in America was Basil René Lanneau, of New Arcadia, who separated from his family, when a lad not yet thirteen, and landed near Georgetown, S.C., presumably in 1755. He was graduated at the South Carolina Military academy in 1856, with highest honors; was tutor in mathematics at Furman university, Greenville, S.C., 1856–57, and adjunct professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, 1858–61. He was a captain of cavalry in Hampton's legion, 1861–62; lieutenant in the engineer corps, 1862–64, and captain of engineers, 1864–65; was engaged on the defence of Richmond, Petersburg, Mobile and Columbia, and served on the staffs of Generals Lee, Longstreet and Hampton. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Furman university, 1866–68; professor of mathematics in William Jewell college, Mo., 1868–73; president of Alabama Central Female college, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1873–79; president of the Baptist Female college, Lexington, Mo., 1879–88; and president of Pierce City college, Mo., 1888–90. In 1890 he went to Wake Forest college, N.C., as professor of physics and applied mathematics, and in 1899 was made professor of applied mathematics and astronomy.

LANSIL, Wilbor Henry, artist, was born in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 24, 1855. He engaged in the commission business in Boston, 1872–84, and then travelled in Europe with his brother, Walter F. Lansil, visiting Holland, Belgium, Germany and Italy, where he studied painting. He made a special study of cattle subjects, and on returning to the United States set up a studio in Dorchester, Mass., where he maintained a herd of cattle as models for his work. He was a member of the Boston Art club, and other organizations. His better known works include: *Repose near the Sea; Sundown on the Coast; The Hillside Pasture; Stable Interior; On the Seacoast; The Return of the Herd; The Return at Sundown; Banks of the Neponset*, all owned by prominent Boston art collectors. He died in Dorchester, Mass., June 26, 1897.

LANSING, Dirck Cornelius, educator, was born in Lansingburg, N.Y., March 3, 1785. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, studied theology, and was ordained by the presbytery at Onondaga, N.Y., in December, 1807. He preached at Onondaga, 1807–14; at Stillwater, N.Y., 1814–16, at the Park Street church, Boston, Mass., 1816; at Auburn, N.Y., 1817–29; at Utica, 1829–33, and at the Houston Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1833–35. In 1835 he removed to Auburn, N.Y., where he remained for three years without charge and afterward resided in Utica, Syracuse and Auburn, N.Y. In 1846 he returned to the ministry, preaching at the Christie Street church, New York city, 1846–48, and at the Clinton Avenue church, Brooklyn, 1848–55. He was a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1820–30 and 1835–57, vice-president of the board of trustees, 1820–24, and professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, 1821–26, serving without salary, and as financial agent raising large sums for the seminary. Williams college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1826. He was married four times as follows: first, Feb. 14, 1805, to Elizabeth Vanderheyden of Lansingburg; secondly, Feb. 11, 1813, to Laura Alexander of Onondaga; thirdly, Nov. 28, 1831, to Susan Frances Van Raust of New York city; fourthly, April 15, 1852, to Laura (Camp) Dickinson of Hanover, N.H. Of his six sons and seven daughters, three sons and five daughters survived him. He published *Sermons on Important Subjects* (1825). He died at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1857.

LANSING, Gerrit Yates, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1783; son of Abraham Gerrit (1756–1834) and Susannah (Yates) Lansing, grandson of Jacob Gerrit Lansing of Albany, and a nephew of Chancellor John, Sanders and Gerrit G. Lansing of Albany and Oneida counties, N.Y. His first ancestor in America, Frederic Lansing, was a native of Hassel, province of Overyssel, Netherlands, and settled in Albany in 1685. Gerrit Yates Lansing was graduated at Union college in 1800, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1804. He was clerk of the state assembly in 1807, a representative from Albany in the 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1831–37, and was elected regent of the University of the State of New York, March 31, 1829, and chancellor of the board of regents, Oct. 31, 1842. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1862.

LANSING, John, chancellor, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1754; son of Jacob Gerrit Lansing and brother of Sanders, Abraham Gerrit, and Gerrit G. Lansing. He studied law with Robert Yates, of Albany, N.Y., and James Duane of New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1775. He served as secretary to General Schuyler, 1776–77, and then began the practice of law in Albany, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1780–86, and speaker in 1786; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–88; succeeded John Jay, resigned, as a member of the Hartford convention, April 28, 1786; and a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention of 1787, from May 23 to July 10, when he withdrew on the grounds that his instructions did not delegate to hi [illegible] wer to take part in making a new constitution, but only to amend the articles of confederation. Of his two colleagues Judge Yates also withdrew, but Alexander Hamilton remained. He was a delegate to the state convention of June, 1788, that met at Poughkeepsie to ratify the Federal constitution, and was a member and speaker of the state assembly in 1789. He was a justice of the supreme court of New York, 1790–98; chief justice as successor to Robert Yates, 1798–1801, and chancellor as successor to Robert R. Livingston, 1801–14, when he was succeeded by James Kent. He was a commissioner to determine the claims of the city and county of New York to lands in Vermont in 1791; a candidate for governor of New York, unanimously nominated by the Anti-federalists in 1804, but after accepting declined the nomination. He is the author of: *Select Cases in Chancery and in the Supreme Court in 1824 and 1828.* He mysteriously disappeared after leaving his hotel in New York city, to post a letter on an Albany boat, Dec. 12, 1829.

LAPHAM, Elbridge Gerry, senator, was born in Farmington, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1814. He attended Canandaigua academy, N.Y.; was a civil engineer on the Michigan Southern railroad, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, settling in practice at Canandaigua, N.Y. He was a member of the constitutional convention of New York in 1867; a Republican representative from the twenty-seventh New York district in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81; and was elected to the U. S. senate, July 22, 1881, to take the place of Roscoe Conkling, who had resigned. He took his seat in the senate, Oct. 11, 1881, and served until March 3, 1885, being chairman of the committee on fisheries. He died at Glen Gerry, Canandaigua Lake, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1890.

LAPHAM, Increase Allen, naturalist, was born in Palmyra, N.Y., March 7, 1811; son of Seneca and Rachael (Allen) Lapham, and grandson of Increase Allen. His ancestors on his father's side were of English origin, member of the Society of Friends, and settled in America before 1650. His father was a contractor on the Erie canal, and Increase in 1826 entered the engineer service as rodman for his brother Darius, who was an engineer in Canada. He was employed on the Welland and Miami canal until 1827; on the Louisville canal, Ky., 1827–29; as assistant engineer on the Ohio canal, 1829–32, and was secretary of the state board of canal commissioners at Columbus, Ohio, 1833–35. He settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory, in July, 1836, where he was made register of claims and became a real-estate dealer. He was chief engineer and secretary of the Milwaukee and Rock River canal company which work was abandoned when the railroad was begun. He suggested to the commission of patents the preparation of a catalogue of the grasses of the United States and went to Washington to make arrangements for this work and also for an expedition to the West Indies and South America for the purpose of collecting improved varieties of sugar cane for the planters of Louisiana. The project failed for want of an appropriation. He observed the fluctuations in the level of Lake Michigan as early as 1836, and in 1847 he published three distinct causes for this, namely: the force and direction of the wind, the change of seasons, and the periodical changes of the moon, and on Sept. 3, 1849, he announced the discovery of a slight lunar tide on the lake. He was active in assisting General Meyer in the organization of the department of the signal service known as the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce in 1870, and he refused the office of meteorologist owing to advancing years, but in November, 1871, accepted temporarily that of assistant at Chicago, Ill. He was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin by Governor Washburn, April 10, 1873, but the next legislature failed to confirm his appointment and the commission was annulled, Feb. 16, 1875. In 1846 he donated thirteen acres of land for the purpose of establishing a high school in Milwaukee, but the council neglected the trust, and the property was sold for taxes. He was one of the founders of the Milwaukee Female college and president of its board of trustees; a founder and president of the Wisconsin Historical society, and a founder of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical society, an original member of the American Entomological society, and an honorary member of the Wisconsin Natural History society, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen. He made valuable contributions to the transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society, the Wisconsin Historical society, and the Illinois State Agricultural society. His herbarium contained at the time of his death over 8000 species of plants, mostly native to Wisconsin. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst college in 1860. His published works

I A Lapham

include: *A Catalogue of the Plants and Shells found in the Vicinity of Milwaukee* (1828); *A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin* (1844); *Grasses of Wisconsin* (1853); *Antiquities of Wisconsin* (1855); the chapter on the *Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin* in Foster and Whitney's "Reports on the Geology of Lake Superior" (1852); and numerous contributions to scientific periodicals. He died at Lake Oconomowoc, near Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14, 1875.

LAPHAM, Oscar, representative, was born in Burrillville, R.I., June 29, 1837 ; son of Dutee and Lucinda (Wheelock) Lapham. He attended the seminary at Scituate, the academy at Pembroke, N.H., the University Grammar school, Providence, and studied the classics under the direction of Dr. Merrick Lyon. He matriculated at Brown university in 1859, but at the close of the junior year left college to enlist as a private in the 12th Rhode Island Infantry. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and served with his regiment as aide-de-camp, captain and adjutant. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and in the spring of 1863 as part of the 9th army corps, was transferred to the Department of Ohio, and served in Kentucky till his regiment was mustered out, July 29, 1863, when he re-entered Brown university and was graduated with honor, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practised in Providence. He became identified with the Democratic party and was an unsuccessful candidate for attorney-general, mayor of Providence and representative in congress. In 1887 he was elected state senator, and in 1890 a representative in the 52d congress, the first Democratic candidate elected from his district in thirty-seven years. He was re-elected to the 53d congress, serving, 1891–95. He was made a trustee of Brown university in 1890, of the Rhode Island hospital, and of the Butler asylum.

LAPHAM, William Berry, genealogist, was born at Greenwood, Maine, Aug. 21, 1828 ; son of John and Lovicy (Berry) Lapham and a descendant of Thomas Lapham, who emigrated from Kent, England, in 1635, and settled in Scituate, Mass. William attended Gould's academy and Waterville college ; studied medicine in Brunswick, Maine, Hanover, N.H., and at the New York medical college, and practised in New York city, 1856–61. He enlisted as a private in the Union army, was promoted 1st lieutenant and captain and brevetted major of the 1st Maine mounted artillery. He was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1867 ; U.S. examining surgeon, 1867–94, trustee of the Maine Insane hospital, 1867–74, and president of the board of directors, 1869–74 ; chairman of the publication committee of the Maine Historical society, honorary member of the Maine Genealogical society, and of the Old Colony Historical society ; treasurer of the Maine Press Association, and a member of the Royal Society of Great Britain. He received the degree of A.M. from Colby university in 1871. He edited the *Maine Farmer*, 1871–83 ; the *Maine Genealogist*, 1875–79, and the *Farm and Hearth*, 1885–87, and published the local histories of *Woodstock* (1882), *Paris* (1884), *Norway* (1886), and *Rumford* (1890); the *Bradbury Genealogy* (1890) ; the *History of Bethel* (1891) ; the Lapham, Ricker, Chase, Chapman, Webster, Hill and Knox genealogies, and *Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion* (1892). He died in Togus, Maine, Feb. 22, 1894.

LARCOM, Lucy, poet, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 5, 1824 ; daughter of Benjamin and and Lois (Barrett) Larcom ; granddaughter of Jonathan Larcom ; great-granddaughter of David Larcom, and a descendant of Mordecai Larcom, born in 1629, who appeared in Ipswich in 1655, and soon after removed to Beverly where he obtained a grant of land. Her father, a retired sea-captain, died in 1835, and with her mother, sisters and brothers, she removed to Lowell, Mass., where her mother conducted a boarding house for mill operatives, who at this time were almost exclusively intelligent New England girls. She attended school for two years and then worked in the Lawrence mills, first in the spinning room and after five years as bookkeeper in the cloth room. Her sister Emeline while in the boarding house issued a fortnightly paper, made up of contributions from factory girls, which finally developed in 1842, into the Lowell *Offering*, which was continued for five years and at one time had a subscription list of four thousand. Lucy contributed articles and poems to periodicals, and in 1843, while reading one of her poems, "Sabbath Bells," at a meeting of the "Improvement Circle" she attracted the attention of John G. Whittier, then conducting a Free-Soil paper in Lowell, with whom she then formed a friendship which was permanent. She removed to St. Clair county, Ill., in 1846, with her married sister, and taught district schools in Waterloo, Lebanon, Sugar Creek and Woodburn until 1849, when she entered Monticello Female seminary at Alton, Ill., as a student and teacher.

Lucy Larcom

She was graduated in 1852; in 1853 returned to Beverly, Mass., where she opened a private school, and in 1854 became a teacher in Wheaton seminary, Mass. She resided in Waterbury, Conn., Norton and Beverly, Mass., Hammond, Wis., and again in Beverly, 1862–64. She was one of the editors of *Our Young Folks* during its first six volumes, 1865–70, editing Volumes I., II. and III. with John T. Trowbridge and Mary Abby Dodge, and Volumes IV., V. and VI. with John T. Trowbridge. In 1872 she began her first work in collaboration with Mr. Whittier. Though her formal connection with school life closed in 1864, in 1867 and at intervals for years afterward, she delivered lectures on topics illustrating English literature, at Ipswich, Wheaton and Bradford academies and at Dr. Gannett's school. In 1878 she visited Bermuda. She left the communion of the Congregational church for that of the Protestant Episcopal in the later years of her life. She was intimately associated with the prominent literary men and women of the day. She contributed frequently to the leading newspapers and magazines; and edited with John G. Whittier: *Child Life in Poetry* (1871), *Child Life in Prose* (1873), and *Songs of Three Centuries* (1875); and alone: *Breathings of the Better Life* (1866); *An Idyl of Work* (1875); *Roadside Poems for Summer Travellers* (1876); *Hillside and Seaside in Poetry* (1877); *Landscape in American Poetry* (1879); *Wild Roses of Cape Ann and other Poems* (1861); *Beckonings for Every Day: A Calendar of Thought* (1886). She is the author of: *Ships in the Mist* (1859); *The Sunbeam and Other Stories* (1860); *Similitudes* (1860); *Leila among the Mountains* (1861); *Poems* (1869); *Childhood Songs* (1875); *A New England Girlhood*, an autobiography (1889); *Easter Gleams* (1890); *As it is in Heaven* (1891); *At the Beautiful Gate, and Other Songs of Faith* (1892); *The Unseen Friend* (1892). See *Lucy Larcom: Life, Letters and Diary*, by Daniel Dulaney Addison (1894). She died in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1893.

LARDNER, James L., naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy from Pennsylvania, May 10, 1820, and cruised on the Pacific under Commodore Stewart, until 1824. In 1825 he was attached to the *Brandywine*, when that vessel carried Lafayette to France after his second visit to the United States. He was commissioned lieutenant, May 17, 1828, and served as navigating officer of the *Vincennes*, on a trip around the world, 1828–30. He commanded the receiving ship at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., 1845–48; commanded the brig *Porpoise* on the coast of Africa, 1850–53, and was promoted commander, May 17, 1851. He served as fleet captain of the West India squadron, 1855–61; was promoted captain, May 19, 1861; commanded the *Susquehanna* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861–62; aided in the capture of Port Royal and the blockading of the South Carolina and Georgia coast, for which services he received the thanks of the U.S. house of representatives upon the recommendation of President Lincoln, Du Pont also commending his conduct, but the senate failed to confirm the action. He commanded the East Gulf blockading squadron in May, 1862, but was forced to retire, having contracted yellow fever at Key West. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; commanded the West India squadron under the flag of rear-admiral, May, 1863, to October, 1864; and was on special duty, 1864–69, having been promoted rear-admiral and placed on the retired list, July 25, 1866. He was made superintendent of the Philadelphia naval asylum in 1870. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1881.

U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA.

LARKIN, John, clergyman and educator, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Feb. 2, 1801, of Irish parentage. He studied the classics at Apshaw under Dr. Lingard, the historian, and attended the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, for two years, when he entered the Sulpician congregation, immigrated to Canada in 1830 and became professor of philosophy in the Sulpician college in Montreal. He conducted a day school in Louisville, Ky., established by the Fathers of St. Mary's college, and entered the order of Jesuits, Oct. 23, 1840. He completed his theological studies at St. Mary's college, Ky., and removed with others of the society to New York city. He was vice-president, prefect of studies and professor of higher mathematics and philosophy at St. John's college, Fordham, 1846–51, and the fifth president of the institution, 1851–54. In 1852 during the Native American excitement his prudence saved the college from a threatened attack. He established the College of St. Francis Xavier in West 16th street, New York city, in 1847; and was admitted as a professed member of the Society of Jesus, Aug. 15, 1852. He compiled and edited a Greek grammar that was used as a text-book in all Catholic academies and colleges for many years. He died at Fordham, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1858.

LARNED, Augusta, author, was born in Rutland, N.Y., April 16, 1835; daughter of Zebedee and Sarah Ann (Etheridge) Larned; granddaughter of Benjamin Larned, and of Nathaniel Etheridge and a descendant of William Larned or Learned, who came from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., about 1635, and was one of the founders of the First Church at Charlestown. After attending the local seminaries of her native section she was graduated at Spingler institute, New York city, where she became a newpaper contributor of both prose and verse. She became the regular New York correspondent of the *Christian Register*, of Boston, Mass., contributed to the New York *Evening Post*, and edited the *Revolution*, a journal conducted by the women allied to the woman's rights cause in 1870–71. Her original contributions to magazines were re-issued as *Home Stories* (6 vols., 1872–73), and she is also the author of: *Talks with Girls* (1873); *Old Tales Retold from Grecian Mythology* (1875); *The Norse Grandmother* (1880); *Village Photographs* (1887); *In Woods and Fields* (1895).

LARNED, Charles William, soldier and educator, was born in New York city, March 9, 1850; son of William and Mary (Sherwood) Larned; grandson of Dr. Henry Hall Sherwood and of John Smith Larned, and a descendant of Samuel Larned, a lieutenant in the colonial wars, and of William Larned, major in the Continental army in the Revolution. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Illinois in 1866 and was graduated and promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d cavalry, June 15, 1870. He was transferred to the 7th cavalry, Oct. 10, 1870, served with his regiment in Kentucky and the northwest; was with Custer in the Stanley expedition of 1873, against the Sioux, and in fight at the mouth of Big Horn river; was assistant professor of drawing at the U.S. Military academy, 1874–76; was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 25, 1876, and was made professor of drawing at the military academy, July 25, 1876, with the pay of colonel, which position he accepted, Aug. 14, 1876. He was elected a member of the American Philological association; the New York Architectural league; the Society of American Wars; the Century association; the Union League club; the Seventh Cavalry Mess, and the West Point Army Mess. He is the author of articles upon art and education published in various periodicals.

LARNED, Ebenezer, soldier, was born at Oxford, Mass., April 18, 1728; son of Col. Ebenezer Larned. He was a captain of rangers during the French and Indian war, and when the news of the distress of the garrison at Fort William Henry reached him at Fort Edward in 1757, he marched his rangers to their relief. He was a delegate to the provincial congress that met at Concord, Mass., in 1774; organized a regiment of militia in Worcester county for eight months' service in 1775, and reached Cambridge, Mass., just after the battle of Lexington. He led his regiment in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; and when the British raised the siege of Boston, he was the first to enter the city, unbarring the gates with his own hands. He was disabled at Dorchester and was absent from the army for nearly a year. In April, 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general by the Continental congress, and commanded a brigade at Saratoga, greatly distinguishing himself at Stillwater in October, 1777, where he was the first officer to gain entrance to the British stronghold. He served as chairman of the convention of 1789, that ratified the Federal constitution. He died at Oxford, Mass., April 1, 1801.

LARNED, Joseph Gay Eaton, lawyer, was born in Thompson, Conn., April 29, 1819; son of George and Anna S. (Gay) Larned; grandson of Gen. Daniel and Rebekah (Wilkinson) Larned, and a descendant of William and Goodith Larned, who came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1632. He was graduated from Yale in 1839; taught school in Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S.C., during the following eight months, and at the same time studied law. He taught school at Waterloo, N.Y., for a short time, and was a tutor at Yale, 1842–47, and while there, in 1845, organized with others the Free-soil party. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, settled in practice in New Haven, Conn., and in 1852 removed to New York city, where his knowledge of patent law aided him in the development of a number of inventions in which he was interested. He was the principal inventor of a steam fire engine which was the first used in the city of New York. In 1855 he engaged in the manufacture of these engines, but met with great resistance in introducing them. He was appointed assistant inspector of iron clads by the U.S. government in 1863, and served in the Brooklyn navy yard as supervisor of work until the close of the war in 1865. He returned to the practice of his profession in New York city, and engaged in collecting and compiling genealogical records of his ancestors in which his sister, Ellen Douglass Larned, author of "History of Windham County" (1874), and "Historical Gleanings of Windham County" (1899), was interested, and from which "The Learned Family" (1882), by William E. Learned was written. He also contributed a series of articles entitled *Massachusetts vs. South Carolina*, to the *New Englander* in 1845. He died in New York city, June 3, 1870.

LARNED, William Augustus, educator, was born in Thompson, Conn., June 23, 1806; son of George and Anna Dorinda (Brown) Larned, and grandson of Gen. Daniel and Rebekah (Wilkinson)

Larned. He was graduated from Yale in 1826, taught school in Salisbury, N. C., 1826–28, was a tutor in Yale, 1828–31, and then studied theology. He took charge of a pastorate in Millbury, Mass., in May, 1834, resigned in the latter part of 1835 on account of ill-health and united with the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. S. Beman in directing a theological school in Troy, N.Y. He taught Hebrew and Greek there until 1839, when the school was discontinued. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature at Yale, 1839–62, succeeding Chauncey Allen Goodrich. He was editor of the *New Englander* (1854–55), and a regular contributor to that periodical. He wrote and printed an edition of the *Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown*, with philological and rhetorical notes, which was never published. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3, 1862.

LARRABEE, Charles Hathaway, representative, was born in Rome, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1820. His parents removed to Ohio, where he was educated at Granville college, studied law, and engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of the Little Miami railroad. He removed to Pontotoc, Miss., in 1842, where he was admitted to the bar, practised law and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the state legislature. In 1844 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was editor of the *Democratic Advocate*, and in 1846 was elected city attorney. He removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1847, where he founded the village of Horicon, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Upon the admission of the state in 1848 he became judge of the supreme court, serving 1848–58. He was a Democratic representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61; and in April, 1861, he organized a company of volunteers for the 1st Wisconsin regiment, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He was commissioned major of the 5th Winconsin infantry in May, 1861, and colonel of the 24th Wisconsin regiment in August, 1862. He served on the peninsula under McClellan, in the valley under Sheridan, and in the Army of the Tennessee and the army of the Cumberland. He resigned, Aug. 27, 1863, on account of failing health and entered the invalid corps. He removed to California in 1864, practised law at Salem, Ore., and at Seattle, Wash., and finally at San Bernardino, Cal. He died in Tehachapi Pass, Cal., Jan. 20, 1883.

LARRABEE, William, governor of Iowa, was born in Ledyard, Conn., Jan. 20, 1832; son of Adam and Hannah Gallup (Lester) Larrabee. He removed to Clermont, Iowa, in 1853, and became the owner of 10,000 acres of farm lands. He also engaged in the manufacture of flour at Clermont, where he conducted a private bank. He was married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Ann M., daughter G. A. and Prudence Appleman, of Clermont. He was a Republican state senator, 1868–86, and while in the senate served as chairman of the committee on ways and means, 1870–86. He was governor of Iowa, 1886–90, after which he devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and to his banking interests. He was chairman of the board of control of state institutions from April 6, 1898, to Feb. 14, 1900. He is the author of: *The Railroad Question* (1893).

LARRABEE, William Clark, educator, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Dec. 23, 1802; grandson of Jonathan and Alice (Davis) Larrabee; and a descendant of Stephen Larrabee, of Malden, Mass., and North Yarmouth, Maine. He was graduated at Bowdoin college, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831. He was married, in 1828, to Harriet, daughter of Col. William and Nancy (Farrington) Dunn, of East Poland, Maine. He taught school at Alfred, Maine, 1828–30; taught in the Wesleyan academy, afterward Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1830–31; was principal of Oneida Conference seminary at Cazenovia, N.Y., 1831–35; and in 1832 joined the Oneida conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was principal of the Maine Wesleyan seminary, Kent's Hill, 1835–37, and assistant to Dr. Charles T. Jackson on the first geological survey of Maine, in 1837. He was professor of mathematics and natural science at Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, Ind., 1840–43; professor of mathematics, 1843–52; emeritus professor of Oriental languages and literature, 1852–57; and also served as acting president of the university for one year. He was elected the first state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana in 1852, and effected the first organization of the public-school system of the state, 1853–54; and after an intermission of one term of two years, was re-elected to the same office in 1856. He received the degree of LL.D. from McKendree college about 1850, and from the Indiana State university about 1853. He was a regular contributor to the *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati, Ohio, from its start, and was acting editor of that magazine for six months in 1851–52. He is the author of: *Scientific Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion* (1850); *Wesley and his Coadjutors* (2 vols., 1851); *Asbury and his Co-laborers* (2 vols., 1853); *Rosabower* (1854). He died in Greencastle, Ind., May 4, 1859.

LARRABEE, William Henry, editor, was born in Alfred, Maine, Sept. 20, 1829; son of the Rev. William Clark and Harriet (Dunn) Larrabee; grandson of Col. William and Nancy (Farrington) Dunn, of East Poland, Maine, and a descendant of Stephen Larrabee, of Malden, Mass., and North Yarmouth, Maine. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury university, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848. He studied law and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Indiana in 1856, in which year he married Letitia Frazier, daughter of Asbury and Mary (Bell) Frazier, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He removed to New York in 1862, and was assistant editor of *The Methodist*, 1862–65; associate editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, 1865–69; assistant editor of *The Methodist*, 1870–77; assistant editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* from 1880; contributor of articles on ecclesiastical transactions, archæology and other subjects to "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia" from 1870; contributor to Kiddle and Schem's, "Cyclopedia of Education" (1877), and "Year Book of Education" (1878); joint author with A. J. Schem, of *History of the War in the East* (1879); contributor, from 1890, of the department "Life in the Churches" in the *Christian Advocate*, New York city; and translator or editor of numerous publications including *The Gilded Man*, by A. F. Bandelier, and *The Beginnings of Art*, by Ernst Gross. He received the degree of LL.D. from DePauw university in 1888.

LARREMORE, Richard Ludlow, jurist, was born near Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1830; son of Peter P. and Elizabeth (Ludlow) Larremore, of English and Dutch descent. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1850, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He made a specialty of the law of loans on real-estate security. He was married, in 1854, to Caroline Eliza, daughter of Joseph Livermore of New York. He was a member of the board of education in New York city for many years, served as its president, 1868–71, and through his efforts prevented the Tweed ring from gaining control of the board. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1867, and was elected a justice of the court of common pleas of New York, May 17, 1870, for a term of fourteen years, and was re-elected in 1884. On the retirement of Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, Dec. 31, 1885, he was chosen chief justice of the court of common pleas by his associates, and served until Dec. 31, 1890, when he was succeeded by Joseph F. Daly. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1870. He died in New York city, Sept. 13, 1893.

LARSEN, Peter Laurentius, educator, was born in Kristianssand, Norway, Aug. 10, 1833; son of Capt. Herman and Marie (Oftedahl) Larsen. He was educated at the Latin school of his native place, 1842–50, and at the university, 1850–55, where he studied theology. In 1857 he immigrated to the United States and was pastor of congregations of Norwegians in Pierce and adjacent counties in Wisconsin, 1857–59; the Norwegian Lutheran synod's professor at the Concordia college and theological seminary in St. Louis, Mo., 1859–61; president of Luther college, La Crosse, Wis., 1861–62, and thereafter at Decorah, Iowa, to which place the college was removed in 1862. He was also chief editor of the church paper published by the synod, 1868–89, and assistant pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Decorah. He was married, July 23, 1855, to Karen Neuberg, who died, Feb. 6, 1871, leaving four children; and secondly, Aug. 20, 1872, to Ingeborg Astrup; their son Nikolai Astrup became a minister in Minnesota, 1900, and their eldest daughter Hanna was a missionary in Zululand, 1896–1900.

LATANE, James Allen, R.E. bishop, was born in Essex county, Va., Jan. 15, 1831; son of Henry Waring and Susan (Allen) Latané, and a descendant of Rev. Louis Latané, a Huguenot, who left France in 1685, studied at Oxford, was ordained by the Bishop of London, came to Essex county, Va., in April, 1700, and died in 1732. James received an academic education, studied law at the University of Virginia, 1848–53, and was graduated from the Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria in 1856. He was married, Nov. 7, 1855, to Mary Minor Holladay of Charlottesville, Va. He was made a deacon at Millwood, Va., 1856, and priest at Staunton, Va., 1857, by Bishop Meade, and was rector of Trinity church, Staunton, Va., 1857–71, and of St. Matthew's church, Wheeling, W. Va., 1871–74. Shortly after the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal church, he joined that denomination and founded churches in Essex and King William counties, Va. He was elected bishop at Chicago, Ill., in 1876, and declined, but accepted when re-elected in 1879, and was assigned to the missionary jurisdiction of the south. He removed in 1880 to Baltimore, Md., where he took charge of the Bishop Cumming Memorial church, and later of the Church of the Redeemer. He was unanimously elected presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church of the United States in 1883, and again in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hampden-Sidney college. His brother, Capt. William Latané, 9th Virginia cavalry, C.S.A., born, Jan. 16, 1833, killed in Stuart's raid around McClellan's army, June 13, 1862, is the subject of John R. Thompson's poem, "The Burial of Latané," and of Washington's well-known painting bearing the same title.

LATCH, Edward Biddle, naval officer and author, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1833; son of Gardiner and Henrietta (Wakeling) Latch; grandson of Jacob and Jane (Rose) Latch and of Samuel and Elizabeth (de Monseau) Wakeling; great-grandson of Rudolf Latch; and of German ancestors who immigrated to Montgomery county, Pa., before 1755. His grandfather, Major Jacob Latch, served in the Continental army during the American Revolution. The Rose family came to America with

William Penn, on his second voyage, and the Wakelings in 1793. Edward attended the machinery and draughting departments of the Norris Locomotive works and was appointed third assistant engineer in the U.S. navy in September, 1858. He served on the steamers *Atlanta* on the Paraguay expedition and *Sumter* on the west coast of Africa, 1860–61. He was promoted second assistant engineer, Oct. 8, 1861, and served on the flagship *Hartford* under Admiral Farragut, participating in the engagements of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette and Vicksburg batteries, at the affair of the ram *Arkansas* and at the surrender of Port Hudson. He was promoted first assistant engineer, March 17, 1863, was in charge of the *Hartford* as chief engineer, and was at the battle of Mobile Bay. He subsequently served in the East India squadron and at the U.S. Naval academy and was promoted chief engineer, March 21, 1870. He was on special service on the *Congress*, 1870–72; a member of the board of inspection, 1873–75; on sick leave, 1876–77, and was retired, Nov. 22, 1878. He removed to Merion, Pa., and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *Review of the Holy Bible* (1884); *Indications of the Book of Job* (1889), *Genesis* (1890), and *Exodus* (1892); *Mosaic System and Great Pyramid of Egypt* (1895); *Mosaic System and Stonehenge* (1895); *Mosaic System and Gettysburg Stone* (1896; 2d part, 1897); *Mosaic System and the Macrocosmic Cross* (1897); *Mosaic System and the Codex Argenteus* (1898); and in October, 1899, he established *The Greater Light*, a monthly periodical.

U.S.S HARTFORD.

LATCHAW, John Roland Harris, educator, was born in Venango county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1851; son of Samuel and Ann (Ross) Latchaw; grandson of John and Nancy Latchaw, and a descendant of John, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Jane (Ayers) Ross. He was married, April 27, 1875, to Zella Amanda, daughter of Charles Kimball of Rochester, Minn. He was graduated from Hillsdale college, Mich., A.B., 1881, and A.M., 1884. He founded an academy at Barkeyville, Pa., in 1881, and directed it until 1884, when he became president of Findlay college, Ohio. He served as president and as a lecturer on psychology and theology there, 1884–93; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Zanesville, Ohio, 1893–95; Bethel Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1895–96; was a student in the divinity school of the University of Chicago, 1895–96; pastor of the First Baptist church, Defiance, Ohio, 1896–97, when he resigned and organized the Christian Assembly at Defiance, Ohio. He was elected president of Defiance college in 1896, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hillsdale college in 1891. He was editor and publisher of *The Truth Seeker*, 1897, and joint editor of *The Unity Herald*, 1898. He is the author of: *Outline Lectures in Theology* (1890); *Theory and Art of Teaching* (1890); *Citizenship in the Northwest Territory* (1895); *Outlines of Psychology, its Method and Matter* (1899); and many sermons and addresses.

LATHAM, Milton Slocum, senator, was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 23, 1827; son of Bela Latham. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1845, and soon afterward removed to Russell county, Ala., where he taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and was appointed clerk of the circuit court for Russell county. He removed to California in 1850, and was clerk of the recorder's court in San Francisco; district attorney of Sacramento and El Dorado counties, 1850–51; a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55; declined renomination and was collector of the port of San Francisco, 1855–57. He was elected governor of California in 1859; was inaugurated in January, 1860, but three days after his inauguration he resigned, having been elected U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David C. Broderick, Sept. 16, 1859. He took his seat immediately and continued in office until March 3, 1863, serving on the committees on military affairs and post-offices and post roads. At the close of his senatorial term he engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, and was president of the London and San Francisco bank. He died in New York city, March 4, 1882.

LATHROP, Francis, artist, was born at sea near the Hawaiian islands, June 22, 1849; son of Dr. George Alfred and Frances Maria (Smith) Lathrop. He was educated in New York city, and completed his classical studies at Dresden, 1867–70. He studied painting in London at the Academy of Art, and under Burne-Jones and Ford Maddox Brown. He was engaged as an assistant to R. Spencer Stanhope, and subsequently in William Morris's manufacturing establishment in London. He returned to the United States in 1873, and engaged in portrait painting, mural decorating, executing stained glass windows and other general decorative work. He was a member of the Society of American Artists, and contributed the portraits of Ross R. and Thomas Winans to the first exhibition held by that society in 1878. He was elected secretary of the society in 1879 and treasurer in 1881. Among his mural paintings are: *Moses with the Tablets of the Law* in Bowdoin college chapel (1877), and *Apollo* over the proscenium of the Metropolitan Opera

House, New York city (1880). He executed designs for the chancel of Trinity church, Boston; a marble mosaic in the Equitable Life Assurance company's building, New York city, entitled *Widows and Orphans* (1887), and a stained glass window, representing the *Miracle at the Pool of Bethesda*, for the chancel of Bethesda church, Saratoga, N.Y. He contributed illustrations for art publications.

LATHROP, George Parsons, author, was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 25, 1851; eldest son of Dr. George Alfred and Frances Maria (Smith) Lathrop; grandson of Alfred and Margaret (Parsons) Hubbard Lathrop, and of James and Hannah (Pratt) Smith; great-grandson of William and Cynthia (Elderkin) Lathrop and of Maj.-Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons (q.v.); great²-grandson of Jeremiah and Lydia (Armstrong) Lathrop; and a descendant from John Lathrop, who came from Kent, England, where he was pastor of the first Independent church in London, and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634, later removing to Barnstable. Dr. George Alfred Lathrop was U.S. hospital surgeon at Honolulu, Hawaii, 1849–51, and was appointed U.S. consul there in 1851, returning to New York in 1858. George Parsons Lathrop was educated in the private schools of Oswego and in New York city, 1858–67, and at Dresden, Germany, 1867–70. He entered Columbia law school in 1870, and was employed in the law office of William M. Evarts in New York city. Deciding to devote himself to literature he again went abroad, and was married, Sept. 11, 1871, in St. Peter's church, Chelsea, England, to Rose, daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne. He was assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1875–77; editor of the Boston *Courier*, 1877–79, and editor of the Providence *Visitor*. In 1879 he purchased Nathaniel Hawthorne's house, "The Wayside," in Concord, Mass., where he resided until 1883, when he removed to New York city, and subsequently to New London, Conn. In 1881 he visited Spain and the articles prepared there for *Harper's Magazine* were subsequently published in book form. He founded the American Copyright League, was its secretary, 1883–85, and promoted the passage of the copyright law. He was a promoter and trustee of the Catholic Summer schools at New London, Conn., and at Plattsburg, N.Y.; a supporter of the Paulist inauguration of the Apostolate of the Press in 1892, and a member of the Papyrus club of Boston; the Authors and Players clubs of New York; the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the St. John's Literary society of New London, and an honorary member of the John Boyle O'Reilly Reading Circle of Boston. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1892. He is the author of: *Rose and Rooftree* (1875); *A Study of Hawthorne* (1876); *Afterglow* (1877); *Somebody Else* (1878); *Presidential Pills* (1880); *An Echo of Passion* (1882); *In the Distance* (1882); *Spanish Vistas* (1883); *History of the Union League of Philadelphia* (1883); *Newport* (1884): *True and other Stories* (1884); *Behind Time* (1886); *Gettysburg, a Battle Ode* (1888); *Two Sides of a Story* (1889); *Would You Kill Him?* (1889); *The Letter of Credit* (with W. H. Rideing, 1890); *Dreams and Days* (1892). He edited *A Masque of Poets* (1878), and contributed to its contents, and an edition of Hawthorne's works, for which he wrote a brief biography and introductory notes in 1883. He also adapted a dramatization of Tennyson's "Elaine" in blank verse, which was successfully staged and produced in Boston, New York and Chicago. With Rose Hawthorne Lathrop he prepared: *A Story of Courage: Annals of the Georgetown Convent of Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary* from the MS. records (1894). He died in New York city, April 19, 1898.

LATHROP, John, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1835; son of the Rev. John T. and Maria Margaretta (Long) Lathrop; grandson of John Lathrop (Harvard, 1789); great-grandson of the Rev. John Lathrop (College of New Jersey, 1763), minister of the Second church, Boston, 1768–1816, and fellow of Harvard, 1778–1816; and a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of the Rev. John Lathrop, emigrant, 1634, and first minister of Scituate and Barnstable. His father was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and as chaplain in the U.S. navy, was attached to the *Princeton* at the time of his death in 1843. John Lathrop attended the Boston public schools and was graduated at Burlington college, N.J., A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1855. He was a student in the law office of Francis C. Loring, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and to the bar of the U.S. supreme court in 1872. He was married, June 24, 1875, to Eliza D., daughter of Richard G. and Mary Ann (Davis) Parker. He was reporter of decisions of the state supreme court, 1874–88; in 1888 was appointed a justice of the superior court by Governor Ames, and in 1891 was appointed by Governor Russell a justice of the supreme judicial court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Devens. He was lecturer on law at Harvard, 1871–72, and at Boston university, 1873, and 1880–83. He was a first lieutenant in the 35th Massachusetts volunteers, 1862, was promoted captain and resigned by reason of illness contracted in the field after one year's service.

LATHROP, John Hiram, educator, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1799; son of John and Prudence (Hatch) Lathrop; grandson of Melatiah and Mercy (Hatch) Lathrop and of Eleazer and Thankful Hatch, and great-grandson of Hope and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Lathrop. He attended Hamilton college, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822; taught school, 1819–22; and was a tutor and student of law at Yale, 1822–26. In 1826 he was admitted to the practice of law. He was principal of the Lyceum at Gardiner, Maine, 1827–28; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton college, 1828–34; Maynard professor of law, civil polity, and political economy, 1835–37, and professor of political and historical jurisprudence, 1837–40. He was married, Aug. 15, 1833, to Frances E., daughter of John H. Lathrop, of Utica, N.Y. He was the first president of the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, 1840–49; chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, 1849–59; president of the Indiana State university, Bloomington, 1859–60; professor of English literature at the University of the State of Missouri, 1860–65; and was again its president, 1865–66. He was president of the African Colonization society for several years, and a member and secretary of the board of examiners for the U.S. Military academy in 1851. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1845. He died at Columbia, Mo., Aug. 2, 1866.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

LATHROP, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 20, 1731; son of Solomon and Martha (Perkins) Todd Lathrop; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Waterhouse) Lathrop, and of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Morgan) Perkins, and a descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop of Egerton, Kent county, England, who served as pastor of the First Independent church in London, and in 1634 came to America and settled as a minister in Scituate, Mass., and removed to Barnstable, where he died in 1653. Joseph was prepared for college by the Rev. Mr. White of Bolton, Conn., and was graduated at Yale in 1754. He was principal of a grammar school in West Springfield, Mass., and studied theology under the Rev. Robert Breck, 1754–56. He was ordained, Aug. 25, 1756, and was pastor of the church at West Springfield, Mass., to March, 1818, a term of sixty-two years. In 1816 the Rev. William Buell Sprague became his assistant. He was married in May, 1759, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Seth Dwight of Hatfield, and had six children. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1792, and declined the professorship of divinity in Yale college in 1793. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale in 1791, and from Harvard in 1811. In 1772, during the controversy on the subject of baptism in his parish, he preached several sermons, which were afterward published and passed through many editions. His newspaper contributions were published in a small volume, entitled: *A Miscellaneous Collection of Original Pieces, Political, Moral and Entertaining* (1786), and his sermons in seven volumes (1796–1821), the last of which contains his autobiography. He died in West Springfield, Mass., Dec. 31, 1820.

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop

LATHROP, Rose Hawthorne, author, was born in Lenox, Mass., May 20, 1851; daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne. Her early life was passed in Europe during her father's consulate at Liverpool and his travels on the continent, 1853–60. She studied painting in Dresden, Germany, and at South Kensington, London, in 1870, and engaged in literature. She was married, Sept. 11, 1871, in Chelsea, England, to George Parsons Lathrop. In 1891 she gave up the faith of her ancestors, joined the Roman Catholic church with her husband, and in 1897 devoted herself to the care of poor women suffering from incurable cancer, the idea being suggested to her by the hospitals of that kind in Europe, particularly the one in Lyons, France, conducted by the Women of Calvary. In order to fit herself for this work she took a three-months' course of training at the New York cancer hospital. With two associates she established a society called Servants of Relief, which, although Roman Catholic in faith, was not connected with any order, and no vows were enjoined upon the members, although all intercourse with home life was necessarily broken. She also founded the Free Home for Incurable Cancer Sufferers in New York city. She was received into the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic in 1899. She is the author of: *Along the Shore* (1888); *Memories of Hawthorne* (1897), and in collaboration with her husband, *A Story of Courage* (1894).

LATHROP, Samuel, representative, was born in West Springfield, Mass., May 1, 1772; son of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Dwight) Lathrop. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1792, A.M., 1796; was admitted to the bar in Hampden county, and settled in practice at West Springfield. He was married, Nov. 4, 1797, to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Miles) McCrackan, of New Haven, Conn. He was a representative in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819–27; was a member of the Massachusetts senate for ten years, and was president of that body, 1829–30. He was also prominently named as governor of his state. He died in West Springfield, Mass., July 11, 1846.

LATIMER, Asbury Churchwell, representative, was born near Lowndesville, S.C., July 31, 1851; son of Clement F. and Beula (Young) Latimer; grandson of James Latimer and of William Young. He was brought up on a farm and was active in reclaiming South Carolina from "carpet-bag" rule in 1876. He removed to Belton, S.C., in 1880, and engaged in farming. He was chairman of the Democratic committee of Anderson county, 1890–94; was an organizer and member of the Farmers' Alliance, and represented his state in its national councils. He was a Democratic representative from the third district of South Carolina in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1893–1903.

LATIMER, Charles, engineer, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 7, 1827. He entered the U.S. navy in 1841; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1848 as acting lieutenant, and was assistant professor at the academy, 1848–54. He resigned his commission in the U.S. navy, Dec. 2, 1854, and accepted a subordinate position on the engineer corps of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He was attached to the engineer corps of this and various other railroads until 1857, and engaged in steamboating, 1857–61. He was division engineer in the U.S. military railroad service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, 1861–65, assistant engineer to several railroad companies, 1865–86, and in 1886 became chief engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad company. He invented a system of naval signalling by lights, a method of replacing derailed trains, and a safety guard for railroad bridges. He edited the *International Standard*, 1883–86, and is the author of: *Road Master's Assistant* (1878); *The Divining-Rod* (1876); *The Battle of the Standards* (1880). He died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 23, 1888.

LATIMER, George, statesman, was born in Newport, Del., in 1750; son of James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. He attended the College of Philadelphia, but did not graduate. He was a soldier in the Continental army, 1775–77; a delegate to the convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1787; a representative in the state legislature, 1792–99, and speaker of the house for five years; a presidential elector in 1792; collector of customs at Philadelphia, 1798–1804, and during the war of 1812 he was a member of the committee of defence. He was married to Margaret Cathcart. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1825.

LATIMER, Henry, senator, was born in Newport, Del., April 24, 1752; son of James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. He was graduated from the College of Pennsylvania in 1770, and prepared for the medical profession in Philadelphia, and at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and received from Edinburgh the degree of M.D. He practised at Newport, Del., until 1777, when, with Dr. James Tilton, he was appointed hospital physician and surgeon in the Continental army, and attached to the "Flying Hospital." He was present at all the battles of the Northern department from Brandywine to Yorktown. He resumed his medical practice in 1783; was a representative in the Delaware legislature for several years, and a Federalist representative in the 3d congress, serving from Feb. 14, 1794, to Feb. 28, 1795, when he resigned to take his seat in the U.S. senate, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Read. He served until March 3, 1801. He was married to Anne Cuthbert, of Philadelphia, Pa., and secondly to Nancy, daughter of Richard Richardson, of Delaware. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1819.

LATIMER, James Elijah, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1826. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1848; taught languages in Newbury seminary, Vt., in 1848; Latin and geology in Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N.Y., 1849–51; was principal of the New Hampshire Conference seminary, Northfield, N.H., 1851–54; of Fort Plain seminary, N.Y., 1854–58, and in 1858 joined the East Genesee conference. He was married in 1853 to Anna E. Ross, of Elmira, N.Y. He was teacher of languages at Elmira Female college, 1859–60; was pastor of First church, Elmira, 1861–62; Asbury church, Rochester, N.Y., 1863–64; First church, Rochester, 1865–67, and in 1868 went to Europe to study methods of instruction. He was pastor at Penn Yan, N.Y., 1869–71; professor of historical theology, sacred and church history in Boston university, 1871–74; dean of the school of theology, 1873–84; lecturer on history, 1874–75, and professor of systematic theology, 1874–84. He received the degree D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1868. He is the author of: *What of the Night?* a missionary sermon preached before the East Genesee conference at Waterloo, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1865; *Mysticism* (1878), and a work on systematic theology which he left incomplete. He died at Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 26, 1884.

E. W. Latimer

LATIMER (Mary) Elizabeth Wormeley, author, was born in London, England, July 26, 1822; daughter of Admiral Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley, and niece of Commodore Edward Preble, U.S.N. Admiral Wormeley was a Virginian by birth, and was one of the American-born officers who won distinction in the English navy after the Revolution. His daughter was taken to Boston in 1823 and returned to England in 1829, where she was educated. She resided in Paris, 1839 to 1842, and then returned to Boston, Mass. In 1856 she married Randolph Brandt Latimer, of Baltimore, and for twenty years devoted herself to domestic duties. In 1876 circumstances induced her to return to literature as a profession. Her parlor lectures given in Baltimore on "English and Italian Literature" and "Historical Gossip from 1822 to 1892" were afterward published in book form. She is the author of: *Forest Hill: A Tale of Social Life in 1830–31* (3 vols., London, 1846); *Amabel, a Family History* (1853); *Our Cousin Veronica; or, Scenes and Adventures over the Blue Ridge* (1856); *Salvage* (1880); *My Wife and My Wife's Sister* (1881); *Princess Amélie* (1883); *A Chain of Errors* (1889); *Familiar Talks on some of Shakespeare's Comedies* (1886); *France in the XIX Century* (1892); *Russia and Turkey in the XIX Century* (1893); *England in the XIX Century* (1894); *Europe and Africa in the XIX Century* (1895); *Italy in the XIX Century* (1896); *Spain in the XIX Century* (1897); *Judea from Cyrus to Titus* (1899); *Last Years of the XIX Century* (1900), and many contributions to English and American magazines. Her translations in verse include: Coquelin's *Hat* and *Fly*, Hugo's *Louis VII.; Childe Mihu;* and Déroulède's *Sergent.* She also translated Louis Ulbach's *Madame Gosselin* (1878), *The Steel Hammer* (1888), and *For Fifteen Years* (1888); Th. Benzon's *Jacqueline;* Paul Perret's *Manette André;* the last two volumes of Renan's *People of Israel*, and in connection with her daughter, Caroline Wormeley Latimer, Flammarion's *Unknown* and Victor Hugo's *Love Letters* (1900). In 1899 she issued a volume entitled *My Scrapbook of the French Revolution*, with some allusions to the justice of the claim of the Rev. Eleazer Williams as the lost Dauphin and rightful successor of Louis XVI.

LATIMER, William Key, naval officer, was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1794; son of Randolph Brandt and Catharine (Howard) Latimer; grandson of Thomas Randolph and Elizabeth (Swan) Latimer, and a descendant of James Latimer, who immigrated to Maryland from England about 1680, and married Mary, daughter of Capt. Randolph Brandt, who from about 1674 to 1698 was high in the confidence of Lord Baltimore. He attended St. John's college, Annapolis; was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 15, 1809, and was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1815. He commanded the schooner *Grampus* in the pursuit of pirates on the coasts of the West India islands, 1826–30; was promoted captain, July 17, 1843, and was in command of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., during the war with Mexico. He was a member of the board of officers appointed to examine and report on the coasts of Florida and the mouths of the Mississippi river, Sept. 18, 1852, and was retired from active service in 1857. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and was ordered on special duty, July 12, 1863. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 15, 1873.

Benj H Latrobe

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, architect, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1764; son of Benjamin and Julia Latrobe, and a descendant of Henry Boneval de la Trobe, who emigrated from France to Holland, and entering the service of the Prince of Orange, accompanied him to England and was severely wounded in the battle of Boyne. Benjamin entered a Moravian seminary in Saxony in 1776, and was graduated from the University of Leipzig. He entered the Prussian army in 1785, serving as cornet of Hussars, and was twice wounded. He resigned his commission in 1788 and was appointed engineer of London and surveyor of the public offices in 1789, and declined a crown surveyorship. He immigrated to the United States in 1796, and was engineer of the James river and Appomattox canal; built the Richmond, Va., penitentiary and many private dwellings; removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1798, and was the architect of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Art, and the Bank of the United States, and first introduced the pumping of water from the Schuylkill river to supply the city of Philadelphia in 1800. He designed the

Cathedral and the custom-house of Baltimore, Md. In 1803 he was appointed by President Jefferson architect of public buildings at Washington, D.C., and altered the interior construction of the south wing of the capitol and reconstructed the north wing, planning a vestibule in which were placed six columns, the design composed of Indian cornstalks bound together, the joints forming a spiral effect and the capitals being modelled from the ears of corn. He regarded this purely an American design. He also designed tobacco-plant capitals for the columns in the circular colonnade and left drawings for a capital designed from the cotton plant. His suggestions for the use of natural products as a feature of architecture in the capital were carried out by his successors. He was also engaged as engineer in the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, residing in New Castle and Wilmington, Del., until 1808, when he removed to Washington with his family. He became interested in steam navigation in 1812, and built at Pittsburg, Pa., the *Buffalo*, the fourth steamboat to descend the Ohio river. After the capital was burned in 1814 by the British he was engaged to rebuild it. He resigned his post in 1817, and engaged in erecting water-works to supply New Orleans. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1820.

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, civil engineer, was born in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19, 1807; son of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., in 1825, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Baltimore with his brother John. He entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company as first assistant to Chief-Engineer Jonathan Knight and for twenty-two years held the position of chief engineer. He built the road from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and supervised the construction of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio river. He was consulting engineer of the Hoosac tunnel and a member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn bridge. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19, 1878.

LATROBE, Charles Hazlehurst, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1833; son of Benjamin Henry and Ellen Latrobe. He was educated in St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., and entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and at the close of the war he returned to Baltimore and made a specialty of bridge constructing. He built several bridges in Peru, including the Arequipa viaduct, 1300 feet long and 65 feet high, and the Agua de Verrigas bridge, 575 feet long, over a chasm 263 feet deep.

LATROBE, Ferdinand Claiborne, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1833; son of John Hazlehurst Boneval and Charlotte Virginia Latrobe, and grandson of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He was educated at the College of St. James, Md., and was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house in Baltimore. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practised in Baltimore with his father. He was judge-advocate-general on the staffs of Governors Swann, Bowie, Groome, Whyte and Carroll of Maryland; was author of the act of 1868, and assisted in reorganizing the state militia under that act. He was elected a representative in the state legislature and chairman of the ways and means committee in 1868; a representative and speaker of the house in 1870, and a representative and chairman of the ways and means committee again in 1900. He was mayor of Baltimore for seven terms from 1875.

LATROBE, John Hazlehurst Boneval, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1803; son of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He attended school in Washington, D.C., Georgetown college, D.C., and St. Mary's college, Baltimore. In September, 1818, he was appointed a cadet in the U.S. Military academy, and upon the death of his father in 1820 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper in Baltimore, and practised in that city, 1825–91. He was legal counsellor for Thomas Winans in his various railroad projects; was engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio railway company to secure the right of way from Point of Rocks to Williamsport in 1828, and remained with the company as attorney and counsellor until his death. When Ross Winans built the Russian railroads and was involved in litigation, Mr. Latrobe studied the Russian language and argued the cases before the Russian courts. He was the founder of the Maryland institute, and after the destruction of its building by fire in 1835 assisted in its rebuilding. He was the first man of influence to recognize the utility of the magnetic telegraph, and aided Mr. Morse in establishing the first line between Baltimore and Washington. In 1824 he became interested in the movement to colonize the slaves who acquired their freedom, and was prominent

Jno H B Latrobe

in founding the republic of Liberia, and prepared the first map of that region. He was also instrumental in the establishment of a Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, for which an appropriation of $275,000 was made by the legislature of the state. He prepared a form of government for the colony and after a successful existence for twenty years the colony was annexed to the Liberian republic. He was the inventor of the stove known as the "Baltimore heater," of which in 1890 there were 50,000 used in Baltimore alone. He was a member of the Maryland Colonization society; succeeded Henry Clay as president of the National Colonization society in 1853; was president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1849; president of the Maryland Historical society and president of the American branch of the Association for the Exploration of Africa; and was the originator of the park system of the city of Baltimore. He was also an accomplished artist. He is the author of: *Biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton* (1824); *Justices' Practice* (1825); *A Series of Juvenile Books* (1826); *Scotts' Infantry and Rifle Tactics* (1828); *Picture of Baltimore* (1832); *History of Mason and Dixon's Line* (1854); *Personal Recollections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* (1858); *Hints for Six Months in Europe* (1869); a volume of poems entitled *Odds and Ends* (1876); *History of Maryland in Liberia* (1885); *Reminiscences of West Point, 1818 to 1822* (1887), and several novelettes. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, 1891.

LATTA, Alexander Bonner, inventor, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 11, 1821. He was employed in a cotton factory and subsequently in the navy yard at Washington, D.C., where he learned the trade of machinist. He operated the first iron planing-machine used in Cincinnati, Ohio; was foreman in a machine shop in that city, and constructed the first locomotive built west of the Alleghany mountains and used on the Little Miami railroad. He invented improvements in locomotives, and in 1852 constructed and patented a steam fire engine which he greatly improved in 1853, and for which he received a gold medal at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute fair in 1854. He retired from the business of building steam fire engines in 1862, and in 1863 he introduced the manufacture of aërated bread in Cincinnati. He also made several improvements in oil well machinery, and in locomotive and fire-engine boilers. He died in Ludlow, Ky., April 28, 1865.

LATTA, James, educator, was born in Ireland, in 1732; son of James and Mary (Alison) Latta. His parents brought him to America and he was among the early students at the College of Philadelphia, entering May 25, 1754, and was graduated salutatorian at the first commencement, in the class of 1757. He was a tutor in the college, 1756–59, when he resigned to complete his preparation for the Presbyterian ministry, studying with the Rev. Dr. Francis Alison, vice-provost of the College of Philadelphia, 1755–79. He was a missionary in Virginia and the Carolinas, 1759–61; stationed at Deep Run, Bucks county, 1761–70, and at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, 1770–1801. He was the moderator of the third general assembly of the Presbyterian church in America. He established and conducted a flourishing school at Chestnut Level, which was suspended by the outbreak of the American Revolution, and he then joined the army as private and served as chaplain. Subsequently another school in the bounds of his congregation being without a principal he conducted it for several years and he became well-known as an educator. He married Mary McCalla and had sons: the Rev. Francis Alison, University of Pennsylvania, 1790; the Rev. William, University of Pennsylvania, 1794; the Rev. John Ewing, University of Pennsylvania, 1795, and the Rev. James, Jr., ordained April 3, 1811, all Presbyterian clergymen. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of Philadelphia, in course, and the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1799. He is the author of *Psalmody*, and sermons. He died at Chestnut Level, Pa., Jan. 29, 1801.

LATTIMORE, John Compere, educator, was born in Marion, Ala., March 25, 1862; son of John Lee and Sarah Catherine Lattimore; grandson of the Rev. Samuel Stockton Lattimore. He was graduated from the National normal college, Lebanon, Ohio, in 1886; was superintendent of schools, Falls county, Texas, 1887–90, principal of the preparatory school at Baylor university, Waco, Texas, 1890–92; professor of mathematics at Baylor university, 1892–97, and chairman of the faculty, 1897–99. He was also graduated from that institution, B.S., 1895, M.S., 1896. He was elected president of the Texas State Teachers' association in 1898. He resigned his position in Baylor university in 1899 to accept the superintendency of city schools in Waco, Texas. In 1901 he was a member of the state board of examiners. He was married, June 20, 1889, to Lucy Edens, of Okolona, Miss.

LATTIMORE, Samuel Allan, educator, was born in Union county, Ind., May 31, 1828; son of Samuel and Mary (Poague) Lattimore. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury university, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and remained there as classical tutor, 1850–52, and as professor of Greek, 1852–60. He was professor of chemistry in Genesee college, 1860–67, and in the University of Rochester, from 1867, chairman of the executive committee of the faculty, 1886–96, and acting president of the university, 1896–98. He was made consulting chemist to the board of water commissioners of Rochester, N.Y., in 1872, a commissioner of the annual assay of the U.S. mint in 1877, and again in 1900; chemist to the New York state board of health in 1881; chemist to the New York state department of agriculture in 1886, and was appointed university examiner in chemistry by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1894. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1852, that of Ph.D. from Indiana Asbury university and Iowa Wesleyan university in 1873, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton college, New York, in 1873. He was an active member of the American Chemical society, and of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

LATTIMORE, William, delegate, was born in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9, 1774. He became a physician, and removed to Natchez in the Southwest Territory. On the formation of Mississipi Territory in 1798, he took an active part in the organization of a government and was elected the first delegate from the territory to the U.S. congress, serving in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803–07, when George Poindexter succeeded him as delegate, serving, 1807–13, and Lattimore was again delegate to the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He was a member of the first state constitutional convention in 1817, and on the admission of the state returned to the practice of his profession. He died at Natchez, Miss., April 3, 1843.

LAUGHLIN, James Laurence, political economist, was born at Deerfield, Ohio, April 2, 1850; son of Harvey and Minerva (Mills) Laughlin; grandson of James Laughlin; and of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., with highest honors, in 1873, and A.M. and Ph.D., 1876. His thesis "Anglo-Saxon Legal Procedure" was published in "Essays of Anglo-Saxon Law" (1876). He was a teacher in Hopkinson's Classical school, Boston, 1873–78, instructor in political economy at Harvard, 1878–83, and assistant professor of political economy, 1883–88. He was the founder of the Finance club of Harvard, helped establish the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and projected the Political Economy club, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In the winter of 1887–88 he resigned on account of ill health and went to the West Indies. He was then engaged as secretary and president of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, 1888–90. In 1890 he accepted the chair of political economy and finance in Cornell university, which he resigned in 1892 to accept the position of head professor of political economy in the University of Chicago. In 1894–95 he prepared a scheme of monetary reform for the government of Santo Domingo which was adopted later. He was elected a member of the International Institute of Statistics, was a member of the Indianapolis Monetary commission in 1897, and a contributor to the leading American magazines. He was made editor of the *Journal of Political Economy;* edited Mill's "Principles of Political Economy" with notes and a sketch of the history of political economy, for university use (1884); is the author of: *Study of Political Economy* (1885); *The History of Bimetallism in the United States* (1885); *The Elements of Political Economy with some Applications to the Question of the Day* (1887); *Facts about Money* (1896); *The Report of the Monetary Commission of the Indianapolis Convention of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other Similar Bodies of the United States* (1898); Ellstaetter's *The Indian Silver Currency* (translated); *Gold and Prices since 1873.*

LAUMAN, Jacob Gartner, soldier, was born in Taneytown, Md., Jan. 23, 1813. He removed with his parents to York county, Pa., where he was educated, and in 1844 engaged in business in Burlington, Iowa. He was colonel of the 7th Iowa volunteer regiment in 1861. He was severely wounded at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861; commanded a brigade in C. F. Smith's division at Fort Donelson, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. He commanded the 3d brigade, 4th division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, and the 4th division of the 16th army corps during the Vicksburg campaign. He was relieved of his command by General Sherman, July 16, 1863, and returned to Burlington, Iowa. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He died in Burlington, Iowa, in February, 1867.

LAUNITZ, Robert Eberhard, sculptor, was born in Riga, Russia, Nov. 4, 1806. He studied the art of sculpture under his father, who assisted Thorwaldsen in restoring the Æginetan Marbles, and was himself a pupil of Thorwaldsen. He came to the United States in 1828, and settled in New York city, where he was the first instructor of Thomas Crawford. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1833, and was recognized as the father of monumental art in America. He executed the Pulaski monument in Savannah, Ga., the battle monument at Frankfort, Ky., the statue of Gen. George H. Thomas at Troy, N.Y., and numerous monuments in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y. He died in New York city, Dec. 13, 1870.

LAURENS, Henry, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1724. His first ancestors in America were French Huguenots. Henry attended school in Charleston and received a practical commercial training in the counting house of Mr. Crockett in London, England. He engaged in mercantile business in Charleston and formed a partnership with Mr. Austin which was eminently successful. He served as major in the Cherokee war, 1757–61. He bitterly opposed the action of the British ministry in the colonies and published notable articles protesting against the decisions of the crown judges as affecting maritime law. He went abroad in 1771 to superintend the education of his sons, and while in London he was one of the thirty-nine citizens of the American colonies who signed the petition addressed to the British parliament protesting against the passage of the Boston port bill. He was appointed president of the council of safety on his return in 1774; was a member of the first provincial congress in 1775; vice-president of South Carolina in 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777–80, and was elected president of congress upon the resignation of John Hancock, Nov. 1, 1777, serving until Dec. 10, 1778, when he resigned and was succeeded by John Jay. He was appointed by congress minister plenipotentiary to Holland in 1779 to negotiate a treaty with that country; was captured during his voyage on the *Mercury* by the British frigate *Vestal*, and was confined for fifteen months in the Tower of London on the "suspicion of high treason." His capture led to a war between Great Britain and Holland. His health was greatly impaired by long and close confinement, during which he was deprived of medical attendance and forbidden to write to America for money. His sufferings attracted general sympathy, and in 1781 he was exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. He was commissioned by congress one of the ministers to negotiate for peace with England, and with Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams, on Nov. 30, 1782, signed the preliminaries for peace, acknowledging the independence of the United States. He returned to Charleston, S.C., where he lived in retirement until his death, Dec. 8, 1792.

Henry Laurens

LAURENS, John, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1753; son of Henry Laurens, president of congress. He was educated in England under the direction of his father, and upon the outbreak of the Revolution he returned to South Carolina and joined the Continental army. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and became aide-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. He participated in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and in all the subsequent battles in which the army was commanded by Washington. During the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and after the battle he challenged Gen. Charles Lee for disrespectful language to his commander. He was severely wounded at Germantown during the attack on the Chew house. He was attached to General Moultrie's force at Charleston, S.C., in 1779, and was conspicuous for his intrepidity there and at the pass of Coosawhatchie, where he was wounded, and at Savannah, where he led the infantry and gained the parapet of the enemy's fortifications. After the fall of Charleston, in 1780, he rejoined General Washington, who sent him to France to obtain supplies and money for the colonies. Becoming annoyed by the delay of the French government, he demanded and received an audience with the king, who ordered immediate compliance with the request of Washington. He arranged the plan of campaign for 1781 while in France, and on his return received a vote of thanks from congress and rejoined the army. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, captured one of the redoubts, and received Lord Cornwallis's sword, Oct. 17, 1781. He was attached to General Greene's army, and while in command of a brigade during a skirmish along the Combahee river, South Carolina, he was mortally wounded. He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 27, 1782.

LAURIE, Thomas, missionary and author, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 19, 1821. He was brought to the United States by his parents who settled near Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830. He was graduated at Illinois college in 1838, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1841; was ordained by the Illinois presbytery, March 6, 1842; served as a missionary in the Kurdistan region, Asia, 1842–44, and after the massacre of the Nestorians he served among the Syrians, 1844–46. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Charlestown, Mass., 1847–48, of the First church, South Hadley, Mass., 1848–51, and of the South church at West Roxbury, Mass., 1851–67. He was married twice: first, July 21, 1842, to Martha Fletcher Osgood, of Chelsea, Mass., and secondly, May 25, 1848, to Ellen Amanda Ellis, of Chelsea, Mass. He travelled in Europe in 1867; was pastor in Arlington, Mass., and Providence, R.I., 1867–69; of the Pilgrim church, Providence, R.I., 1869–85, and pastor emeritus there, 1885–97. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1865. He is the author of: *Dr. Grant and the Mountain Nestorians* (1853); *Woman and her Saviour in Persia* (1863); *Glimpses of Christ* (1869); *The Ely Volume: or the Contributions of Foreign Missions to Science* (1883); *Assyrian Echoes of the Word*

(1894); and articles contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Missionary Review of the World*, the *Missionary Herald* and *Bliss's Cyclopædia of Missions.* He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 10, 1897.

LAVIALLE, Pierre Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Lavialle, in the province of Auvergne, France, in 1820; son of Guillaume and Marie Jeanne (Faure) Lavialle. He was educated for the priesthood in Paris under the Sulpician Fathers, and in 1841 was induced to go to Louisville, Ky., where he completed his theological studies in St. Thomas's Diocesan seminary, near Bardstown, Ky., and was ordained priest, Feb. 2, 1844, by his relative, Bishop Chabrat. He was connected with the Cathedral of St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., 1844–49; was professor in St. Thomas's seminary, 1849–56, and president of St. Mary's college, Marion county, Ky., 1856–65. He was elected bishop of Louisville, Ky., and was consecrated in that city, Sept. 24, 1865, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop McGill and Bishop St. Palais. He built four churches in the city of Louisville, and had the personal supervision of the churches and educational institutions in his diocese, 1865–67. He died in Nazareth, Ky., May 11, 1867.

Peter Jos Lavialle

LAW, George, financier, was born in Jackson, Washington county, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1806; son of John Law, who emigrated to America from county Down, Ireland, in 1784. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district schools until 1824, when he walked to Troy, where he obtained employment as a hod-carrier. He learned the trade of mason and stone-cutter at Hoosick, N.Y., and engaged in that business in Troy. He was employed on the Delaware and Hudson canal at Kingston, N.Y., in 1827; was a quarryman in Pennsylvania, and worked on a canal in Norfolk, Va., until 1828, when he removed to New York city and was employed on the construction of the Harlem canal. In 1829 he returned to Pennsylvania, and in a few years gained a high reputation as a contractor. In 1837 he entered bids for three sections of the Croton aqueduct, New York, obtaining two of them, and in 1839 he was awarded the contract for building the high bridge across the Harlem river. He was elected president of the Dry Dock bank in 1842, and he subsequently purchased the Harlem railroad and extended it from Williams Bridge to White Plains, N.Y., greatly increasing the value of its stock. In 1843 he engaged in the steamship business, and in 1849 was the first to carry passengers from New York to Chágres, Panama, and when the Pacific Mail Steamship company started an opposition route from New York to the isthmus, he organized a Pacific line to run from Panama to San Francisco. In 1851 he sold out his Pacific line to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, purchased their Atlantic line, and established a steamship route to Havana. He was interested in the project for the construction of a railroad across the isthmus of Panama in 1851; purchased the franchise of the Eighth Avenue street railroad in New York city in 1852, and completed the road within thirty days. He also built other street railroads, and became proprietor of the steam ferry between Staten Island and New York city and of two ferries between New York city and Brooklyn. In 1855 he was suggested as an available candidate for President of the United States on the Native American ticket, and was supported by several journals. He died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1881.

LAW, John, jurist, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 28, 1796; son of Lyman and——— (Learned) Law, grandson of Judge Richard and Ann (Prentiss) Law, and great-grandson of Jonathan Law, colonial governor of Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. In October, 1817, he settled in Vincennes, Ind. He was prosecuting attorney for his circuit, 1818–28; a Whig representative in the state legislature, 1824–25, and judge of the seventh judicial circuit, 1830–44, resigning to accept the appointment of receiver of public moneys at Vincennes, in 1844. He removed to Evansville, in 1851, and in connection with his brother William Law, James B. McCall, and Lucius H. Scott, he purchased seven hundred acres of land adjoining Evansville, and founded the town of Lamasco, which, in 1857, was made part of Evansville. He was appointed by President Pierce judge of the court of land claims to be held at Vincennes in 1855 and 1856. He was a Democratic representative in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861–65, and drew up the bill settling the sum of $100 per annum upon the twelve surviving veterans of the Continental army. He was a member of the Indiana Historical society, and in 1839 he delivered before that body an address on the early history of Vincennes, which was republished as: *Colonial History of Vincennes.* He died in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 7, 1873.

LAW, Jonathan, colonial governor of Connecticut, was born in Milford, Conn., Aug. 6, 1674. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1685, receiving his A.M. degree in 1729. He studied law, and practised in Milford. He was judge of the supreme court of the colony of Connecticut, 1715–25, and in 1725 was appointed chief-justice and lieutenant-governor. He was governor of the colony, 1741–50. He was married to Anna, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians. Their daughter, Ann Law, was grandmother to U.S. Senator Samuel Augustus Foote (q.v.). Governor Law died at Milford, Conn., Nov. 9, 1750.

LAW, Lyman, representative, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 19, 1770; son of Judge Richard and Ann (Prentiss) Law. He was graduated from Yale in 1791; studied law with his father, and practised in New London. He was a representative in the state legislature and speaker of the house, and was a Federalist representative in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811–17. He was married to a daughter of Amasa and Grace (Hallum) Learned. He died in New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1842.

LAW, Richard, delegate, was born in Milford, Conn., March 17, 1733; son of Gov. Jonathan and Anna (Eliot) Law. He was graduated from Yale A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754; studied law in the office of Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., in 1754, and practised in Milford, 1754–57, and in New London, Conn., after 1757. He was married to Ann, daughter of John Prentiss of New London. He was judge of the county court, a member of the general assembly, and one of a committee of fifteen who on Dec. 28, 1767, drew up a form of subscription, by which the use of certain enumerated articles subject to tax was condemned and relinquished by the people of New London. He was made a member and moderator of the committee of correspondence at the meeting held at New London, June 27, 1774; was a member of the governor's council, and was nominated as a delegate to the Continental congress in 1776; but in June, 1776, at the period of appointment he was confined in a hospital with the smallpox, and thus was deprived of becoming a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778, when he was excused from further service in the governor's council. He was again a delegate, 1781–84; was mayor of New London, 1784–1806; judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, 1784–89, and chief justice of the superior court in 1789. With the help of Roger Sherman, he revised and codified the statute laws of Connecticut. He was appointed by President Washington judge of the United States District Court of Connecticut in 1789, and he held the office until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale college in 1802. He died in New London, Conn., Jan. 26, 1806.

LAWLER, Francis Xavier, educator, was born in county Craven, Ireland, June 22, 1822. He was brought to America by his parents in 1824, and lived in Franklin county, N.Y. He was educated for the priesthood, and was ordained, Dec. 25, 1845, by dispensation from the pope, not having arrived at canonical age. He was vice-president and manager of St. Mary's college, Marion, Ky., 1847–51; president of the college, 1851–55; master of discipline, Notre Dame university, 1856–58; superior of St. Pius seminary, Ky., 1858; in charge of a church at Laporte, Ind., 1859–70; at Logansport, Ind., 1870–78; at Lawrence and other places in Kansas, 1878–81; in the vicariate-apostolic of Dakota Territory, 1881–84, principally at Emmet, his first charge, and as superintendent of the Yankton Indian school. He was in charge of the church of Our Lady of Mercy, Alexandria, S.D., when he celebrated his golden jubilee, May 20, 1896, and at that time he was invested with the insignia of his office of Monseigneur and domestic prelate to Pope Leo XIII. He was also vicar-general of the diocese of Sioux Falls established in 1889, and a rural dean of the diocese. He died at Alexandria, S.D., Sept. 1, 1900.

LAWLER, Frank, representative, was born in Rochester, N.Y., June 25, 1842. He attended the public schools until 1855, when a serious accident to his father made it necessary for him to help support the family and he was a newsboy on the railroad, 1855–58; after that time he learned the trade of ship-builder and became president of the Ship-carpenters and Ship-calkers' association, taking an active part in organizing and maintaining trade and labor unions. He was employed in the post-office at Chicago, Ill., 1869–77; was a member of the city council, 1876–85; and a representative, elected by the Democrats of the second district of Illinois, in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91, serving on the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, Joab, representative, was born in North Carolina, June 12, 1796. While a boy he removed with his father to Tennessee, thence to Mississippi Territory in 1815, and settled in Shelby county, Ala., in 1820. He was judge of the county court; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1826; was a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1826–31; state senator, 1831–32, resigning during the latter year to accept from President Jackson, the office of receiver of public moneys for the Coosa district. He was a representative from Alabama in the 24th and 25th congresses, from Dec. 7, 1835, to the time of his death. He established two Baptist churches in Talladega county, in which he officiated as pastor, 1826–35. He died at Washington, D.C., May 1838.

LAWRANCE, James Peyton Stuart, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1852; son of Edward Shinn and Aramintha Margaret Annie (Stuart) Lawrance; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Shinn) Lawrance and of James Peyton and Aramintha (Hunter) Stuart; great-grandson of Thomas and Ann (Palmer) Lawrance; great²-grandson of Thomas, the immigrant, and Susanna (Van Eman) Lawrance, and a descendant of the Stuarts of Virginia. Thomas Lawrance, the immigrant, became a Quaker, and on this account came from London to New Jersey before 1730, and died in that state, Sept. 4, 1775. James P. S. Lawrance was prepared for college at the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia, was graduated at Lehigh university, M.E., 1873, and took a special course in chemistry and physics at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1879. He worked in John Roach's shipyard on the Delaware river for one year; was commissioned assistant engineer in the navy, March 22, 1875; passed assistant engineer, June 16, 1883; chief engineer, June 5, 1896, and lieutenant-commander in 1899. He was in service on the Asiatic, Pacific, North and South Atlantic stations on the ships *Monocacy*, *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Juniata*, *Passaic*, and *Wilmington*. On the last named he served against Cuban filibusters and through the war with Spain as chief engineer. He was engaged in the battles of Cardenas and Manzanillo, and on blockade and convoy duty, 1898, and also in 1899 made the cruise up the Amazon river to Yquitoa, Peru. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and of various social and professional clubs. In 1899 he was transferred to the battleship *Massachusetts* as chief engineer, and in August, 1900, was ordered in charge of the office of the naval inspector of engineering material at the American Steel Casting company, Thurlow, Pa.

LAWRENCE, Abbott, representative, was born in Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792; son of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence. He attended Groton academy, and in 1808 entered the employ of his brother Amos in Boston, with whom he went into partnership in 1814. He was married in June, 1819, to Katharine, eldest daughter of the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Medford, Mass. He was one of the seven delegates to the Harrisburg tariff convention of 1827; was elected to the common council of Boston in 1831, and declined a re-election; was a Whig representative from Massachusetts in the 24th congress, 1835–37, declined re-election to the 25th congress, and was elected to the 26th congress in 1839, but was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. In 1842 he was one of the commissioners to settle the northeastern boundary question. He was a member of the Whig convention held at Baltimore May 1, 1844, which nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. In 1848 he supported General Taylor, the Whig candidate for President, and upon Taylor's election the cabinet office of secretary of the navy was offered to him, and later that of secretary of the interior, both of which he declined. He at first also declined the position of U.S. minister to England, but in 1849 he reversed his decision and accepted the position. He resigned in October, 1852, and returned to Boston, where he resumed his business, which he had left in charge of his eldest son. In 1854 he was obliged to return to England on account of his failing health. He was interested in the cause of education, and gave $2000 to the Boston Latin and High schools, to be used for prizes for the pupils. He also gave $50,000 for the endowment of a scientific school in connection with Harvard university. He bequeathed $50,000 for the erection of model lodging houses for the poor; $10,000 to the public library of Boston, and $50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, besides many smaller legacies to different institutions, his gifts to public objects aggregating $150,000. See memoir prepared by Hamilton A. Hill and published in 1884. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1855.

LAWRENCE, Albert Gallatin, soldier, was born in New York city, N.Y., April 14, 1836; son of William Beach and Esther R. (Gracie) Lawrence. He attended school in New York city and studied at the Anglo-American academy at Vevay, Switzerland. He entered Harvard college in 1852, and was graduated, A.B., 1856, LL.B., 1858, and A.M., 1859. After practising law in New York city for a short time he accompanied John Glancy Jones, U.S. minister, to Vienna in November, 1858, serving as secretary of the legation, 1858–61, resigning his position in November, 1861, when he entered the volunteer service as a lieutenant in the 54th N.Y. infantry, serving throughout the Maryland and Virginia campaigns. He was promoted captain in 1864, and assigned to the 2d U.S. colored cavalry. He was transferred to Gen. B. F. Butler's staff, and subsequently served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Adelbert Ames, commanding the detachment detailed to effect an entrance into Fort Fisher. Here he was conspicuous for his gallantry, and while leading the forlorn hope he lost his right arm. He received the thanks of General Terry and of the legislature of Rhode Island for his services; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his bravery, and on March 25, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He served until the close of the war, and on Oct. 2, 1866, was appointed U.S. minister to

Costa Rica, but on account of a duel that he fought with a Prussian attaché, who had spoken insultingly of the American flag, he was recalled in 1868. After serving as Indian commissioner to investigate grievances of a prominent Indian chief, he returned to New York city. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1887.

Amos Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Amos, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Groton, Mass., April 22, 1786; son of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence; grandson of Captain Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence and of William and Sarah Parker, of Groton; great-grandson of John and Anna (Tarbell) Lawrence and of Deacon Nehemiah Abbott, of Lexington; great^2-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Morse) Lawrence; great^3-grandson of John and Elizabeth Lawrence, the emigrants, and of John and Hanna Morse, of Dedham, and a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, Lancashire, England. Amos attended Groton academy, and in 1799 obtained employment in a country store at Dunstable, Mass., and later in Groton. He removed to Boston in 1807, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods house, and upon the failure of his employers he was appointed by the creditors to settle the affairs of the concern. On Dec. 17, 1807, he opened a dry-goods store on Cornhill, Boston, with his brother Abbott, as an apprentice. In 1814 the brothers became partners under the firm name of A. & A. Lawrence, and during the war of 1812 they erected mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods in New England. They established the first cotton factory in Lowell, Mass., and later engaged in the sale of foreign cotton and woollen goods on commission. Amos retired from active participation in business affairs in 1831, and devoted himself to philanthropic works. His gifts include about $40,000 to Williams college. He founded a library at the Groton academy, donated a valuable telescope, and at the time of his death he was engaged in raising the sum of $50,000 for the academy. On account of his gifts, the name of Groton academy was changed to Lawrence academy in 1846. He also gave liberally to Kenyon college, to Wabash college, and to the Bangor Theological seminary. He established the children's infirmary at Boston; donated a building for the Boston Society of Natural History, and contributed $10,000 toward the completion of Bunker Hill monument. He presented many books to libraries and to individuals, and his private benefactions were large. His name was one of the six in "Class B, Business Men," submitted for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received twenty votes, Cornelius Vanderbilt with twenty-nine votes only exceeding and none in the class gaining a place. He was twice married—first on June 6, 1811, to Sarah, daughter of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards, of Dedham; and secondly, on April 11, 1821, to Nancy (Means) Ellis, a daughter of Robert Means, of Amherst, N.H., and widow of Judge Ellis, of Claremont, N.H. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1852.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

LAWRENCE, Amos Adams, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1814; son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, and grandson of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence and of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and entered mercantile business. He interested himself in the manufacture of cotton, and was president and director of several banks and industrial corporations in Massachusetts. He became associated with Eli Thayer and others in the colonization of Kansas in 1853, and was treasurer of the Emigrant Aid association, an organization which furnished the means for settlers to migrate from New England to Kansas. He was twice nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the Whigs and Unionists. At the outbreak of the civil war he aided in recruiting the 2d Massachusetts volunteer cavalry regiment. He built Lawrence Hall for the Episcopal Theological seminary in Cambridge at a cost of $75,000, and was its treasurer for several years; was treasurer of Harvard college, 1857–63, and an overseer, 1879–85. In 1846 he gave $10,000 for the establishment of a literary institution in Wisconsin. This institution was called "The Lawrence Institute of Wisconsin," and was situated at Appleton. He secured the Appleton library fund and gave over $30,000 toward the support of the institution, which was re-chartered in 1849 as Lawrence university. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. The town of Lawrence, Kan., was named in his honor. He was married in 1842 to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Appleton (q.v.), and their son, William, became seventh P.E. bishop of Massachusetts. He died in Nahant, Mass., Aug. 22, 1886.

LAWRENCE, Arthur, clergyman, was born in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 22, 1842; son of William Richards and Susan Coombs (Dana) Lawrence, and grandson of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence and of Samuel and Henrietta (Bridge) Dana. His ancestor, Richard Dana, of French descent, immigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1640. Arthur attended Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass., a school in France, the Boston Latin school and the Boston private Latin school, and was graduated from Harvard university, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He engaged in business in Boston, Mass., 1863–64; was a member of the U.S. Christian commission, 1864–65, and served as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard during Sherman's march to the sea in 1864. He was graduated from the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, Mass., B.D., 1869, and was chosen rector of St. Paul's church, Stockbridge, Mass., in 1872. He was married, June 12, 1877, to Allison Turnbull, daughter of Samuel and Alison Lawrence. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1893.

LAWRENCE, Cornelius Van Wyck, representative, was born in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 28, 1791. He removed to New York city in 1812 and engaged in the mercantile business. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 23d congress, serving 1833–34, and resigned in 1834 to accept the position of mayor of New York city, having been the first elected under the popular suffrage law, and served 1834–36. He was presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836, and collector of the port of New York, 1837–39. He was president of the Bank of the State of New York, 1836–56; director of the Bank of the United States, New York branch, and director of the Bank of America; trustee of the New York Life and Trust company, and of numerous fire and marine insurance companies. He retired to the family homestead at Flushing, L.I., in 1856, where he died, Feb. 20, 1861.

LAWRENCE, Egbert Charles, educator and clergyman, was born in Borodino, N.Y., June 25, 1845; son of Silas Rensselaer and Lucinda (Hull) Lawrence; grandson of Peter and Margaret (Robins) Lawrence, and of David and Charlotte (Alvord) Hull, of Homer, N.Y.; great-grandson of Joseph Lawrence, of Joseph and Zilpah Hull, and of Charles and Eunice (Leaming) Alvord; and a descendant of Jacob Lawrence, who was born in England and settled in Clinton, N.Y.; and of Alexander and Mary (Vore) Alvord, who came from England to America in 1638. Egbert Charles Lawrence was prepared for college at the Owego, N.Y., academy; was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1869, with the Warner prize and Latin oration, A.M., 1872. He was professor in Mechanicsville, N.Y., academy, 1869–70; tutor in mathematics, Union college, 1870–72; graduated at Princeton Theological seminary, 1875; pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1875–77, when he assisted Dr. James B. Thompson in the preparation of his series of mathematics; post-graduate student at Auburn Theological seminary, and pastor of Owasco Outlet Reformed church, 1877–78; pastor of the Second Reformed church, Schenectady, N.Y., 1878–80; instructor in Latin and mathematics and assistant professor of history, Union college, 1878–82; pastor of the Reformed church, Thousand Islands, N.Y., 1882–86; pastor of the Presbyterian church, Vernon, N.Y., 1886–90; and in 1890 became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Westhampton Beach, L.I., N.Y. He was married at Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1877, to Sarah Jean, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., who at the time of his death was professor of Greek in Miami university, Oxford, Ohio. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1892, and he married secondly in 1896, Mary Sylvester, daughter of Dr. Henry Sylvester and Harriet Eliza (Hulse) Dering; granddaughter of Gen. Sylvester Dering and a descendant of Nathaniel Sylvester, who in 1673 was sole owner of Shelter Island, N.Y., and lord of Sylvester Manor, where Dr. Dering was born. Dr. Lawrence was the corresponding secretary of the Long Island Bible society. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the National University of Chicago in 1889, having pursued the post-graduate course in physical science under the direction of Syracuse university. He is the author of *Historical Recreations* (1884), and contributions to church and educational journals.

LAWRENCE, Eugene, historian, was born in New York city, Oct. 4, 1823; son of Samuel A. and Catharine (Remsen) Lawrence. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, 1837–40, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A.B., and English salutatorian, 1841, A.M., 1844. He studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar, practising in Boston and subsequently in New York city. For the purpose of studying historical literature, he visited the libraries of London and Paris, and contributed historical articles to the magazines and cyclopedias, edited Smith's "Smaller History of Rome," and read interesting historical papers before the New York Historical society, of which he was made a member. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1891. He is the author of: *Lives of British Historians* (1855); *His-*

torical Studies (1856); *Governor Nichols, the first English Governor of New York* (1891), and *Governor Cosby and the Liberty of the Press* (1892), the last two in "Memorial History of New York." He died in New York city, Aug. 17, 1894.

LAWRENCE, George Newbold, ornithologist, was born in New York city, Oct. 20, 1806; son of John Burling and Hannah (Newbold) Lawrence, and a descendant of John Lawrence the pilgrim, 1635. He was educated in private schools, and engaged in the drug business, 1826–62. At his father's death he became head of the house, and in 1862 he retired from business. He was married Oct. 23, 1834, to Mary Ann, daughter of George Newbold, president of the Bank of America. He devoted himself to the study of birds, and gave special attention to the avifauna of tropical and sub-tropical America, and in 1846 began to contribute articles on ornithology to scientific periodicals in America and elsewhere. He collected more than 8000 birds, including almost every known species in the United States, and many from other parts of the western continent. He also described over 300 new species. His collection was purchased from him by the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Museum of Natural History; the New York Academy of Sciences; the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the British and American Ornithologist's Union, and the Zoölogical Society of London. He is the author of one hundred papers on ornithology, and edited, with Prof. Spencer F. Baird and John Cassin, *The Birds of North America* (1858), which was published as Volume IX. of the "Pacific Railway Reports." and republished with additions and plates in 1860. He died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1895.

Geo N Lawrence

LAWRENCE, George Pelton, representative, was born in Adams, Mass., May 19, 1859; son of George C. and Jane E. (Pelton) Lawrence, and grandson of Stephen Lawrence. He was graduated from Drury academy in 1876, and from Amherst college, A.B., 1880. He attended Columbia Law school, New York city, 1880–83, and practised at North Adams, Mass., from 1883. He was judge of the district court of northern Berkshire, 1885–94, and a member of the Massachusetts senate, 1895–97, being president in 1896 and 1897. He was married, June 12, 1889, to Susannah, daughter of Col. John Bracewell, of North Adams, Mass. He was elected a representative in the 55th congress, to fill the term of A. B. Wright, deceased, and was re-elected to the 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1886, and from Williams college in 1899.

LAWRENCE, George Van Eman, representative, was born near Washington, Pa., Nov. 13, 1818; son of the Hon. Joseph and Rebecca (Van Eman) Lawrence. He attended Washington college one year; engaged in farming in Monongahela; represented his district in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1844, 1847, 1858–59, and 1892–94, and was a state senator, 1848–51, and 1860–63, presiding over the senate in 1863. He was a Whig representative from the twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69; a delegate-at-large to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1872, serving as chairman of the committee on counties, boroughs and townships; again a state senator, 1874–81; a Republican representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and a delegate to numerous state conventions, serving as president of two conventions. He was twice married: first in 1839 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Welsh, of Washington, Pa., and secondly in 1857 to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Reed.

LAWRENCE, James, naval officer, was born in Burlington, N.J., Oct. 1, 1781; youngest son of Judge John Lawrence. He attended the grammar school at Burlington, and in 1794 took up the study of law with his brother John at Woodbury, N.J. In 1796 he was placed under the care of a Mr. Griscomb at Burlington, to acquire the principles of navigation and naval tactics. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1798, and cruised to the West Indies in the ship *Ganges*, Capt. Thomas Tingey. He served as acting lieutenant in 1800, but did not receive his commission till 1802. He engaged in the Tripolitan war; was intrusted with the command of a gunboat, and attacked and captured an Algerian ketch. He was first officer of the *Enterprise*, Capt. Stephen Decatur, during the bombardment of Tripoli, and on Feb. 16, 1804, he was

J. Lawrence

selected by Decatur as first officer of the picked crew that successfully fired the *Philadelphia*, captured and grounded in the harbor. He returned to the United States with Commodore Preble, and was commander of gunboat *No. 6*, 1807–08. He was married in 1808 to a daughter of Mr. Montandevert, a merchant of New York city. He was first lieutenant on the *Constitution*, and commanded the *Wasp*, *Vixen* and *Argus*, 1808–11, and was commissioned captain in 1811, and assigned to the *Hornet*. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he joined the squadron cruising under Commodore Bainbridge on the coast of Brazil, and he blockaded the British man-of-war *Bonne Citoyenne* in the harbor of San Salvador, and challenged her commander, Captain Greene, to meet him in open conflict, pledging his honor that neither the *Constitution* nor any other American vessel should interfere. This challenge the British commander refused, alleging that he was "convinced that Commodore Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the paramount duty he owed his country as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship belonging to the very squadron under his orders, fall into the hands of the enemy." The *Constitution*, to facilitate matters, withdrew from before the harbor, but Captain Greene did not risk the encounter, and on Jan. 24, 1812, Captain Lawrence was obliged to raise the blockade on account of the arrival of the British ship of the line *Montagu*. He subsequently captured the British brig *Resolution*, with $25,000 in treasure which he removed to the *Hornet*, after which he burned the brig. On Feb. 24, 1812, he fell in with the British brig *Peacock*, Captain Peake, while cruising off Demerara. He opened fire, and by skilful manœuvring he gained the advantage of the weather gage. In a vain endeavor to wear, the *Peacock* was caught in her quarter, and after a contest of fifteen minutes struck colors and hoisted a signal of distress. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to remove the prisoners, the *Peacock* sunk with thirteen of her crew, including Captain Peake, and three of the crew of the *Hornet*, who were of a rescuing party. On returning home, Captain Lawrence was received with great distinction and was presented with the thanks of congress. He had been promoted post-captain during his absence, and shortly after his return he was offered the conditional command of the frigate *Constitution*, which he respectfully declined. He then received an unconditional appointment to command that frigate, with directions to superintend the navy yard at New York in the absence of Captain Ludlow. The next day, however, he received orders to assume command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, then lying at Boston, nearly ready for sea. He accepted this appointment with reluctance, as the ship had become known among sailors as unlucky, and he found great difficulty in recruiting a crew. On May 31, 1813, he received a challenge from Captain Broke of the British frigate *Shannon*, which was then cruising off Boston harbor, and in consequence of his former challenge to the *Bonne Citoyenne*, Captain Lawrence promptly decided to accept, although the *Chesapeake* was unfitted for an engagement of the kind, her crew being undisciplined and mutinous, while the *Shannon* was a larger ship, with much heavier armament, a well-trained crew, and noted for her gunnery practice. On June 1, 1813, the *Chesapeake* put to sea, however, and was met by the *Shannon*. After manœuvring for position, the *Shannon* opened fire and both vessels almost simultaneously poured forth tremendous broadsides. Mr. White, sailing-master of the *Chesapeake*, was killed by the first shot and Captain Lawrence was wounded in the leg, but insisted on remaining on the quarter-deck. About three broadsides were exchanged, which were terribly destructive. The anchor of the *Chesapeake* fouled one of the after ports of the *Shannon*, which enabled the enemy to board the *Chesapeake*. The crew could not be made to repel the boarders, and Captain Lawrence received a second and mortal wound from a musket-ball. He was carried to the wardroom, and while passing the gangway and perceiving the overwhelming danger to the *Chesapeake*, he cried out to the faltering crew, "Don't surrender the ship." The fate of the battle was, however, decided, and Lieutenant Ludlow, himself desperately wounded, surrendered. As Lawrence lay in distressing pain, he noticed that the noise of battle had ceased, and he ordered his surgeon to go on deck and tell the officers not to strike their colors. "They shall wave," said he, "while I live." Neither ships were greatly injured, but the mortality on both was great, the loss on the *Chesapeake* amounting to 61 killed, including both Lawrence and Ludlow, and 83 wounded, while on the *Shannon* 26 were killed, and 57 wounded, including Captain Broke. Both ships were taken to Halifax, N.S., where Lawrence and Ludlow were buried with military honors, June 8, 1813. His body was restored to the United States government, and the funeral was held at Salem, Mass., Aug. 23, 1813, after which the body was buried in Trinity church-yard, New York city, where a monument was erected to his memory. On the stone in Trinity church-yard and on the quarter-deck of the *Constitution*, the ship on which he gained his promotion, the legend was written, "Don't give up the ship." In the selection of names for places in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, the name of James Lawrence was one of the twenty nominated for a place in "Class

N, Soldiers and Sailors," but in the election his name with two others in the class did not receive a single vote. He died at sea, on board the *Chesapeake*, June 6, 1813.

LAWRENCE, John, senator, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1750. He immigrated to America, in 1767, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1772. His name appears as Laurance, Lawrance and Lawrence, the last being the spelling in the records of Columbia college. He was commissioned in the 1st New York regiment in 1775, serving as aide-de-camp to Col. Alexander McDougall, and on Oct. 6, 1776, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington. In October, 1777, he was made judge-advocate general, which made him president of the court that tried and condemned Maj. John André. After peace was declared he practised law in New York city. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–87, where he advocated the adoption of the Federal constitution; was state senator, 1787–89, and a representative in the 1st and 2d congresses, 1789–93. He was appointed by President Washington the first of the judges for the U.S. district court, and served, 1794–95; was U.S. senator from New York, 1796–1799, serving out part of the term of Rufus King, who resigned in 1796 to become U.S. minister to England, and he resigned the seat in 1799 and was succeeded by John Armstrong. He served as president *pro tempore* of the senate from Dec. 6, 1798, to March, 1799. He was one of the governors of the College of the Province of New York, known as King's college, 1774–84; one of the regents of the university under the charter of Nov. 26, 1784, and a trustee of Columbia college under the charter of April 13, 1784, 1784–1810. He was married in 1775 to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Alexander McDougall; and secondly in 1791 to Elizabeth Livingston, widow of James Allen of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in New York city in November, 1810.

LAWRENCE, Joseph, representative, was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1788; son of John and Sarah (Moffitt) Lawrence. His father died and his mother with three sons and six daughters removed to a farm eight miles east of Washington, in Washington county, Pa., in 1791. Joseph received a limited education, and worked on the farm. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1818–24, and speaker for two sessions; and a representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, where he supported the policy of Henry Clay, and the candidacy of John Quincy Adams for President. He was again a representative in the state legislature, 1834–36; state treasurer in 1837; and a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–42, not living to serve out his term. He was twice married: first in 1814 to Rebecca Van Eman, who died in 1822; and secondly, in 1826, to Maria Bucher of Harrisburg, Pa. William Caldwell Anderson Lawrence (1832–1860), and Samuel Lawrence, both representatives in the Pennsylvania legislature, were sons by his second wife. He was summoned from Washington, in 1842, to the death-bed of a son and a daughter, and while there contracted the disease that resulted in his death in Washington, D.C., April 17, 1842.

LAWRENCE, Samuel, soldier, was born in Groton, Mass., April 24, 1759; son of Capt. Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence. He was a corporal in a company of minute men, and on April 19, 1775, Colonel Prescott, a neighbor, came rapidly toward the house, and cried out, "Samuel, notify your men, the British are coming!" Corporal Lawrence at once mounted the colonel's horse and aroused the minute men of his circuit of seven miles. In three hours the company was ready to march, and on April 20th reached Cambridge. Lawrence was promoted to the rank of major, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in many other important battles of the Revolutionary war. He served for two years near Boston and New York, and in 1777 he obtained a leave of absence and was married, July 22, 1777, to Susanna, daughter of Dr. William and Susanna (Adams) Parker of Groton. While the ceremony was in progress, the tolling of the village bell called the minute men to their posts, and within the hour Major Lawrence left his bride and joined his regiment at Cambridge. He retired from the army in the autumn of 1778, and settled in the homestead at Groton. He was a justice of the peace, and one of the originators and founders of Groton academy. His five sons, Amos, Abbott, Luther, William, and Samuel, rose to positions of responsibility in business, so that a manufacturing town on the banks of the Merrimac, below Lowell, was given the name of Lawrence. He died in Groton, Mass., Nov. 8, 1827.

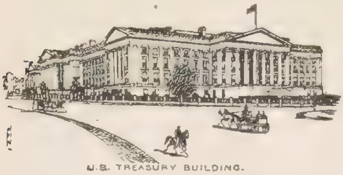
LAWRENCE, Samuel Crocker, business man, was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1832; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence; grandson of Lemuel and Mercy (Perham) Lawrence of Tyngsborough, Mass., and a descendant of John Lawrence who came from Wisset, in Suffolk, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. He attended Lawrence academy at Groton, and was graduated from Harvard with honors, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He engaged in the banking business in Chicago, Ill., 1856–57, and in business in Medford with his father and brother under the firm name of Daniel Lawrence & Sons, 1858–67, becoming the sole proprietor in 1867. He also engaged in railroad enterprises and in the management of important trusts. In 1875, when the Eastern railroad company was on the verge of bankruptcy, he was elected its president, and by means of an enabling act obtained from the legislature, bankruptcy was avoided, and the valuable leaseholds of the corporation were saved from disruption. On its lease to the Boston & Maine railroad, Dec. 2, 1884, he became a director of that road, and on Oct. 11, 1893, became a member of its executive committee. He was elected a director of the Maine Central railroad company in 1875. He was a member of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, 1855–59, and in 1860 was commissioned colonel of the 5th Massachusetts regiment. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Massachusetts volunteer militia, June 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged, Aug. 20, 1864. In 1869 he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. In 1892, upon the incorporation of the city of Medford, he was elected its first mayor and served two years. Early in life he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and served as grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, 1881–83, and as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1894–95. He became an active member and officer of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, in 1866. On April 28, 1859, he was married to Carrie Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. William and Rebecca Badger of Charlestown.

LAWRENCE, Thomas, clergyman and educator, was born at Crossford-on-the-Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 5, 1832; son of John and Christina (Johnstone) Lawrence; and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Kerr) Lawrence, and of Robert and Lilias (Kennedy) Johnstone. He was brought to America in 1838 by his parents, and spent his boyhood in Allegheny City, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1858; from the Theological seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., in 1861, and was pastor of the Putnam congregation, Washington county, N.Y., 1862–67. He was married in June, 1865, to Sarah Maria Carl, of Argyle, N.Y., and had two children; and secondly, to Harriet Augusta Bidwell, of Jersey City, N.J., in 1883, and had one child. He spent eighteen months in study at the universities of Bonn and Leipzig, Germany, 1868–69; spent some months in missionary labors in the west in 1869–70; was pastor of Sharpsburg church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1870–79; was moderator of the Synod of Erie, Kittanning, Pa., 1879, of Atlantic, Charlotte, N.C., 1883, of Tennessee, Madisonville, Tenn., 1898; was twice elected a member of the general assembly of the U.P. church, and five times a member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian assembly, Glasgow, Scotland, 1896. He was professor of Greek and Hebrew exegesis in Biddle university, Charlotte, N.C., 1879–91, and he raised a fund aggregating $50,000 to erect new university buildings. In 1891 he became president of the Normal and Collegiate institute, Asheville, N.C., in connection with the superintendency of Presbyterian mission school work in western North Carolina. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Western Pennsylvania in 1881. He is the author of published sermons and educational pamphlets, and of contributions to magazines and periodicals.

Thos Lawrence

LAWRENCE, William, representative, was born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1814; son of Samuel and Rachel (Davis) Lawrence; and grandson of John and Margaret Lawrence, who emigrated from county Derry, Ireland, in 1785. His great grandparents were from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland in the seventeenth century. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1835, and was a merchant in his native city, 1836–79. He was married, Aug. 3, 1847, to Margaret Esther, daughter of Samuel Ramsay. He was a representative in the Ohio state legislature, 1843–44; Democratic presidential elector, 1848; member of the state constitutional convention, 1850–51; state senator, 1856–58, 1868–70, 1886–88; representative in the 35th congress, 1857–59; candidate for presidential elector, 1868 and 1884, and a director of the Ohio penitentiary, 1874–75. He died in Washington, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1895.

LAWRENCE, William, representative, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, June 26, 1819; son of Joseph and Temperance (Gilcrist) Lawrence, and a descendant of John and William Lawrence, of Long Island, N.Y. He was graduated from Franklin college, Ohio, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the Cincinnati Law school, LL.B., 1840, and practised in Bellefontaine, Ohio, 1840–99. He was commissioner of bankruptcy for Logan county in 1842; prosecuting attorney, 1845–46; editor and proprietor of the *Logan County Gazette*, 1845–47, and subsequently conducted the *Western Law Monthly*. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1846–48; state senator, 1849–51; reporter of the Ohio supreme court, 1852, and judge of the court of common pleas and of the district court, 1857–64. He was colonel of the 84th Ohio regiment in the civil war; was a Republican representative in the 39th, 40th, 41st, 43d and 44th congresses, 1865–71, 1873–77; was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, and was the first comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1880–85, and the only one whose decisions were regularly published. He resumed his practice of law in 1885 in Bellefontaine, and also opened an office in Washington, D.C. He was elected president of the Wool-Growers' association in 1891; of the National Wool-growers' association in 1893; a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1878, and a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1892. He was married, March 20, 1845, to Caroline M., daughter of Henry Miller, of Bellefontaine, and their son Joseph H. (1846–1885) was a lawyer and served in the 132d Ohio volunteers, 1861–65. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Lawrence by Franklin college in 1875, and by Wittenberg college in 1876. He is the author of: *Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio* (1852); *The Treaty Question* (1871); *The Law of Religious Societies and Church Corporations* (1873–74); *The Law of Claims against the Government* (1875); *The Organization of the Treasury Department of the United States* (1880); *Decisions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States* (6 vols., 1881–85). He died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 8, 1899.


U.S. TREASURY BUILDING.

LAWRENCE, William, seventh bishop of Massachusetts and 171st in the succession in the American episcopate, was born in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1850; son of Amos A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Appleton) Lawrence. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1871, and at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, Mass., in 1875, after studying two years at Andover, 1872–73, and part of one at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1874. He was made a deacon, June 20, 1875, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Paddock, June 11, 1876. He was rector of Grace church, Lawrence, Mass., 1876–84; professor of homiletics and pastoral care, Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, 1884–93, and dean of the school, 1888–93. He was elected bishop of Massachusetts as successor to the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, deceased, and was consecrated in Trinity church, Boston, Mass., Oct. 5, 1893, by Bishops Williams, Clark, Whipple, Neely, Doane, Huntington, Niles, Potter, Randolph, and Courtney, of Nova Scotia. He was preacher to Harvard university, 1888–91, was elected an overseer in 1894, and re-elected in 1900. He was also elected a trustee of Smith and Wellesley colleges. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1890, and from Harvard in 1893, and that of LL.D. from Lawrence university in 1898. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1894, a member of the American Antiquarian society, and a life member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical society, 1887. He is the author of: *Life of Amos A. Lawrence* (1889); *Visions and Service* (1896); *Proportional Representation in the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates* (1888), and occasional pamphlets and sermons.

Wm Lawrence

LAWRENCE, William Beach, governor of Rhode Island, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1800; son of Isaac and Cornelia (Beach) Lawrence. His ancestors emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century, and received a patent of land on Long Island, N.Y., and his maternal grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach, assistant to the rector of Trinity church, New York city, 1784–1813, and a descendant of the first white child born in Connecticut. His father was a prominent merchant in New York city and president of the New York branch of the Bank of the United States. William attended Rutgers college, 1812–14; was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1823; studied law with William Slosson in New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and practised in New York city. He was married, May 19, 1821, to Esther R., daughter of Archibald Gracie, of New York city. He was appointed secretary of the U.S. legation in London in 1826, and chargé d'affaires in 1827. In 1830 he formed a law partnership with Hamilton Fish. He delivered at Columbia lectures on political economy, in the

Wm Beach Lawrence

interest of free trade, which were repeated before the Mercantile Library association, and published. He was counsel and a member of the executive committee of the Erie railway. In 1845 he purchased Ochre Point, Newport, R.I., and made it his permanent residence in 1850. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1851, and in a short time, by the provision of the constitution of the state, he became governor. He gained distinction in the case known as the "Circassian," before the British and American joint high commissioners at Washington in 1873, when he obtained a reversal of the decision of the supreme court of the United States. He was a member of the "Institute of the Law of Nations"; vice-president of the New York Historical society, 1836–45, and lectured on international law at Columbia, 1872–1873. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Yale in 1826; that of LL.D. from Brown in 1869, and that of D.C.L. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1873. He is the author of: *Address to the Academy of Fine Arts* (1825); *A Translation of Marbois's History of Louisiana* (1830); *Bank of the United States* (1831); *Institutions of the United States* (1832); *Lectures on Political Economy* (1832); *Origin and Nature of the Representative and Federative Institutions of the United States* (1832); *Discourses on Political Economy* (1834); *Inquiry into the Causes of the Public Distress* (1834); *History of the Negotiations in Reference to the Eastern and Northeastern Boundaries of the United States* (1841); *Biographical Memoir of Albert Gallatin* (1843); *The Law of Charitable Uses* (1845); an edition of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law* (1855), which was published for the benefit of Mr. Wheaton's family; *Visitation and Search* (1858); *Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international* (4 vols., 1868–80); *Étude de droit international sur le mariage* (1870); *The Treaty of Washington* (1871); *Disabilities of American Women Married Abroad* (1871); *The Indirect Claims of the United States under the Treaty of Washington* (1872); *Belligerent and Sovereign Rights as Regards Neutrals during the War of Secession* (1873); *Administration of Equity Jurisprudence* (1874); *Etudes sur la jurisdiction consulaire et sur l'extradition* (1880). He died in New York city, March 26, 1881.

LAWS, Samuel Spahr, educator, was born in Ohio county, Va., March 23, 1824; son of James and Rachel (Spahr) Laws; grandson of Judge Thomas Laws, of Delaware, and of John Spahr, of Virginia, and a descendant of one of two brothers named Law, Quakers, who came to the colony of Maryland in 1672, and entered on a grant of land. He was graduated valedictorian from Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; and at Princeton Theological seminary, class orator, in 1851. He was ordained by the O.S. presbytery of St. Louis in 1851, and was pastor of West church in that city, 1851–53. He was professor of physical science in Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., 1854–55, and president of the college, 1855–61. He sympathized with the south at the outbreak of the civil war, and was banished from Missouri by the Federal authorities on a parole to the loyal states, Canada or Europe. He went to Europe, where he pursued his studies, 1861–62. He settled in New York city in 1862, where he engaged in financial operations. He invented the simultaneous telegraphic (or so-called ticker) system of transmitting the fluctuations of the markets of the exchanges, which came into universal use, and from which he acquired a fortune. He took a graduate course in law at Columbia college, New York city, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1869, and also a four-years' course at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, receiving his M.D. degree in 1873. He returned to Missouri in 1876 to accept the chancellorship of the University of the State of Missouri, which under his administration became one of the leading institutions of learning in the west. He resigned in 1889, and was professor of Christian apologetics in the Presbyterian Theological seminary, Columbia, S.C., 1893–98. He was visitor to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, 1882, and urged the reduction of the course to two years, by making it a strictly professional military school. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university, Va., and that of LL.D. from Westminster college, Mo., in 1871. He is the author of numerous inaugural and other addresses between 1874 and 1901, the subjects including: *The Philosophy of Christianity; Dual Constitution of Man: New Analysis of the Cranial and Spinal Nerves; Life and Labor of Louis Pasteur; The Relation of Religion to State Education; The Presbyterian Church; Political and Constitutional Issues in the War Between the States*, and a volume on *Metaphysics* (1879).

Samuel S Laws

LAWSON, Alexander, engraver, was born in Ravenstruthers, Scotland, Dec. 19, 1772. He immigrated to the United States in May, 1792, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., as an engraver. His four plates for Thompson's "Seasons" executed for Thomas Dobson, bookseller, established his reputation in America. He engraved plates for Alexander Wilson's work on ornithology and for its continuation by Charles Lucien Bonaparte; for a proposed work on quadrupeds by George Ord; a work on conchology by Prof. Samuel S. Haldeman, and another on the same subject by Dr. Amos Binney. The drawings for the works on conchology were made by his daughter. John Neagle, the portrait painter, pronounced his engravings of birds the best in America. His work also includes plates for illustrating works on chemistry, botany and mineralogy. Among his engravings are heads and busts of George Washington, Robert Burns, and Mrs. Susannah Poulson; *Perry's Victory on Lake Erie; MacPherson's Blues Taking Leave; Election Day in Philadelphia; My Uncle Toby and the Widow; The Painter's Study; The Raffle; The Snare; The Happy Family; Past, Present and Future*; *Neotoma Floridana*, and *The Great American Elk.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

LAWSON, Leonidas Moreau, physician and educator, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Sept. 10, 1812; son of the Rev. Jeremiah Lawson and a grandson of Gen. Robert Lawson, an officer of the Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war. His father was a Methodist clergyman who went from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Mason county, and in 1803 removed to Missouri Territory. He was graduated fron Transylvania college in 1837; was professor of anatomy and physiology there, 1843–46, and a student and observer of medical science in England, France and Germany, 1846–47. He was professor of materia medica and pathology in Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, 1847–52; of the practice of medicine 1852–54; professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Kentucky Medical school, Louisville, 1854–57; at the Ohio Medical college, 1857–60; professor of clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, 1860–61, and again professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Ohio Medical college, 1861–64. He established the *Western Lancet* in 1847, and edited and contributed to its columns, 1847–64. He published an edition of Dr. James Hope's "Morbid Anatomy" (1844), and is the author of: *Practical Treatise on Phthisis Pulmonalis* (1861). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1864.

LAWSON, Oscar A., engraver, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1813; son of Alexander Lawson (q. v.). He received his art education under his father, and was employed by the U.S. coast survey at Washington, D.C., 1841–51, returning to Philadelphia, Pa., in ill-health in 1851. His engravings include: a large number of book plates, and *Audrey and Touchstone; The Indigent Family; The Death Scene; Teaching the Scripture; The Death of Addison; The Old Soldier; John Anderson My Jo; Haverford School House.* He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1854.

LAWSON, Thomas, surgeon-general, was born in Virginia, Aug. 29, 1789; son of Thomas and Sarah (Robinson) Lawson; grandson of Col. Anthony and Mary (Calvert) Lawson, and of Tully Robinson; great-grandson of Thomas and Frances (Sayer) Lawson, and of William Robinson, and a descendant of Thomas Lawson, who settled at an early date in Virginia. He was educated for a physician and surgeon and was commissioned surgeon's mate in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1809, but resigned on being appointed to the U.S. army by President Madison, Feb. 11, 1811. He was transferred to the 7th infantry, May 17, 1815, and was appointed surgeon in the 6th infantry, Sept. 7, 1816, to rank as such from May 21, 1813. He was promoted to the rank of major, June 1, 1821; was appointed surgeon-general with the rank of colonel by President Jackson, Feb. 1, 1837, to date from Nov. 30, 1836, and served as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in Florida in 1837–38. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 3, 1849, for distinguished and meritorious services in the field before and during the Mexican war, and ranked as such from May 30, 1848. He was unmarried. He is the author of: *Report on Sickness and Mortality, U.S. Army, 1819–39* (1840); *Meteorological Register, 1826–30* (1830); *Appendix for 1822–25* (1840). He died at the residence of Dr. Daniel Cary Barraud, in Norfolk, Va., May 14, 1861.

LAWSON, Thomas Goodwin, representative, was born in Putnam county, Ga., May 2, 1835; son of Reese and Elizabeth (Keaton) Lawson; grandson of David and Mary (Reese) Lawson, and a descendant of William Lawson, a Revolutionary soldier, whose ancestors came from England to Virginia in the seventeenth century. He was graduated from Mercer university, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1861–67; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877; judge of the superior court of Ocmulgee circuit, 1879–87, and engaged in farming, 1888–91. He was a Democratic representative from the eighth district of Georgia in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97, and was defeated for nomination to the 54th congress because he advocated the gold standard in opposition to the free coinage of silver.

LAWTON, Alexander Robert, diplomatist, was born in St. Peter's parish, Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 4, 1818. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839; promoted 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery and served on frontier duty until 1841, when he resigned. He was graduated from the Harvard Law school in 1842, and established himself in practice at Savannah, Ga., in 1843. He was president of the Augusta and Savannah railroad, 1849–54; was appointed colonel of the 1st regiment, Georgia volunteer militia, in 1852; was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1854–60; president of the Democratic state convention in 1860, and state senator, 1860–61. As colonel of the 1st Georgia regiment, he seized Fort Pulaski by order of Gov. Joseph E. Brown, and commanded that post until April, 1861, when he was made brigadier-general in the Confederate army and placed in command of the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Savannah. He joined the army of Gen. T. J. Jackson in the Valley of Virginia, June, 1862, with 6000 men from Georgia, forming the 4th brigade in Jackson's division, Army of Northern Virginia. He took part in the battles of Beaver Dam Creek, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27; Savage's Station, June 29; Frayser's Farm, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. At Gaines's Mill his brigade, with that of General Winder, formed the detachment of Jackson's division that led the successful advance on the Federal line near Old Cold Harbor that decided that battle. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 26–27, 1862, his brigade formed a part of General Ewell's division, and when Ewell was wounded he succeeded to the command of the division. He took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and commanded Ewell's division in the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., where he was severely wounded and was succeeded by Gen. Jubal A. Early. He was quartermaster-general of the Confederate army in the war department from Aug. 10, 1863, until the close of the war. He resumed practice in Savannah; was a state representative in 1874; a delegate and vice-president of the state constitutional convention of 1877, and was chairman of its judiciary committee. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in 1876; chairman of the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884; was appointed U.S. minister to Russia by President Cleveland in 1885, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate, owing to disabilities arising from his service in the Confederate army not having been removed. The President then pardoned him, and appointed him U.S. minister to Austria, and he served 1887–89. He died in Clifton Springs, N.Y., July 2, 1896.

A. R. Lawton

LAWTON, Henry Ware, soldier, was born in Manhattan, Lucas county, Ohio, March 17, 1843; son of George and Catherine (Daley) Lawton. He attended the Methodist Episcopal college, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1854–61, and enlisted for three months' service in the 9th Indiana infantry, April 18, 1861. He re-enlisted, Sept. 24, 1861, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 30th Indiana regiment, to date from Aug. 20, 1861, with which regiment he served throughout the civil war. He was promoted captain, May 17, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 10, 1865, to date from Nov. 15, 1864; was brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and was mustered out and honorably discharged, Nov. 25, 1865. He was awarded a medal of honor, June 24, 1893, "for distinguished gallantry in the battle at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864." He also distinguished himself at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15–16, 1864, where he commanded his regiment. He studied law in Fort Wayne, 1865–66, and at Harvard, 1866–67, in the class of 1868, leaving Harvard Law school, May 4, 1867, to accept the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 41st U.S. infantry, his appointment dating July 28, 1866. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1867; transferred to the 24th infantry, Nov. 11, 1869, and to the 4th U.S. cavalry, Jan. 1, 1871, and served as quartermaster and in other important positions under Gen. Ronald S. Mackenzie, with whom he participated in some of the most arduous and successful Indian wars in the northwest and south. He was promoted captain, March 20, 1879; was appointed inspector-general with the rank of major, Sept. 17, 1888, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 12, 1889, and colonel, July 7, 1898. On March 4, 1898, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers for service in the war with Spain, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898. In the Indian campaigns of 1886, he served under General Miles against Geronimo, the Apache chief, and he received the surrender of the leader and his starving men after pursuing them on foot over the lava beds and mountains for weeks. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was assigned to the command of the 2d division of the 5th corps, and on the day after the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1868, he was recommended for promotion to

H W Lawton

the rank of major-general for conspicuous services. He commanded the department of Santiago and succeeded to the command of the 4th army corps. He accompanied the President on his tour of the states after peace was declared, and was ordered to the Philippines, Dec. 29, 1898, where he was second in command, General Otis being first. On March 18, 1899, he assumed command of the 1st division, 8th army corps; captured Santa Cruz, April 10; led the expedition to San Isidro, April 22–May 17, and commanded the army operating in the Morong province, June 1. His expedition through the provinces of Laguna and Balacan resulted in the capture of 28 towns after 22 separate engagements. He marched south to Imus, June 10–19, fighting the battle of Zapotè Bridge, June 13; and then advanced up the Rio Grande, through the provinces of Pampana and Nueva Ecija, the expedition in its relentless march destroying the strongholds of the Philippine army and materially weakening its power. He returned to Manila, Dec. 16, and left there Dec. 18, 1899, for San Mateo for the purpose of capturing the place, where he was confronted by 300 intrenched Philippine sharpshooters. On drawing up his force, made up of battalions of the 27th and 29th infantry and the 11th cavalry, in front of the line of battle, he was shot in the breast and instantly killed. His body was conveyed to the United States and buried with military honors at Arlington, Va. He was married in 1881 to Mary Craig, of Louisville, Ky., and his family of four children—three daughters and one son—were with him in the Philippines, his son being on his staff, although but a mere boy of twelve years. On the news of his death a fund of $98,407.70 was raised and turned over to Mrs. Lawton through Adjutant-General Corbin. General Lawton died at San Mateo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Dec. 19, 1899.

LAWTON, William Cranston, educator and author, was born at New Bedford, Mass., May 22, 1853; son of James Madison and Sarah Greene (Cranston) Lawton, and grandson of James Lawton and of William Cranston. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1873; studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1882–83; taught at the High school, New Bedford, Mass., 1873–79, and was a teacher of classics at the Shaw school, Boston, Mass., 1883–89. He was married, Jan. 24, 1884, to Alida Allen, daughter of James Beattie, of New Bedford, Mass. He was acting professor of Greek at Boston university, 1890–91; Winkley professor of Latin language and literature at Bowdoin college, 1891–92; of Greek and Latin literature at Bryn Mawr college, Pennsylvania, 1892–94; secretary of the Archæological Institute of America, 1890–94; lecturer on Greek literature in Columbia college and staff lecturer of the University Extension society, 1894–95, and in 1895 he was elected professor of the Greek language and literature at Adelphi college, Brooklyn, N.Y. He is the author of: *Three Dramas of Euripides* (1889); *Folia Dispersa*, verse (1896); *Art and Humanity in Homer* (1896); *New England Poets* (1898); *Successors of Homer* (1898); *Art of Rudyard Kipling* (1899); numerous papers on classical literature published principally in the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Chautauqua*, and classical editor and chief classical contributor to Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature."

LAY, George Washington, representative, was born at Catskill, N.Y., July 26, 1798; son of John and Phœbe (Lee) Lay; grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Spencer) Lay; great-grandson of Robert and Mary (Grinnell) Lay, and a descendant of Robert Lay, who was in Saybrook, Conn., as early as 1647. His father, John Lay (Yale, A.B., 1780, A.M., 1783), removed from Saybrook, Conn., to Clinton, N.Y., and served two terms as a Federalist member of the assembly. George W. Lay was graduated from Hamilton college in 1817; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practised in Batavia. He was married, July 26, 1821, to Olive, daughter of John Foot, of Hartford, Conn., and of their three sons, John Foot, of Batavia, is the author of the *Lay Genealogy*, George Washington became a resident of Batavia, N.Y., and Asa Tracy, a resident of Chicago, Ill. He was judge-advocate of the 4th brigade of cavalry; treasurer of Genesee county, 1825–31. He was a leader in the political movements based on the abduction of William Morgan from Batavia by the Free Masons in 1826. He was a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; a member of the assembly, 1840; and chairman of the canal committee and made a report on the completion of the enlargement of the Erie canal, and was appointed by President Tyler chargé d'affaires to Sweden, serving from May 12, 1842, to Oct. 29, 1845. He died at Batavia, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1860.

LAY, Henry Champlin, first bishop of Easton, and sixty-ninth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1823. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and from the Theological seminary of the Diocese of Virginia in 1846. He was made a deacon July 10, 1846, in Christ church, Alexandria, by Bishop Meade, serving in Lynnhaven parish, Va.; and in charge of the Church of the Nativity, Huntsville, Ala., 1847–48; was ordained priest, July 12, 1848, by Bishop Cobbs, and was rector of the Church of the Nativity, 1848–59. He was elected missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and was consecrated, Oct. 23, 1859, in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine, Polk, DeLancey, Whittingham, Elliott, Cobbs and Atkinson. During the civil war he was recognized as bishop of Arkansas, but in 1865 the old order was re-established. The diocese of Easton was created in 1868; he was translated to its charge April 1, 1869. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart college in 1857, and by the College of William and Mary in 1873, and the University of Cambridge, England, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1867. He published missionary reports, papers on "Social Science," and occasional sermons, and is the author of: *Letters to a Man Bewildered among Many Counsellors; Tracts for Missionary Work* (2 vols.); *Studies in the Church* (1872); *The Lord and His Basket; Church in the Nation* (1885); *Ready and Desirous* (1885). He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1885.

Henry C. Lay

LAY, John Louis, inventor, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1832. He was appointed second assistant engineer in the U.S. navy in July, 1862, and was promoted first assistant engineer in October, 1863. He designed the torpedo which was used by Lieut. William B. Cushing to destroy the Confederate ironclad *Albemarle* in the Roanoke river at Plymouth, N.C., Oct. 27, 1864. After the fall of Richmond in 1865, he was sent in advance of Admiral Porter's fleet to remove obstructions from the James river. At the close of the war he joined the Peruvian service and fortified the harbor of Callao with fixed mines and suspended torpedoes, in order to prevent the entrance of the Spanish fleet, and he also served other of the South American republics as a torpedo expert. He returned to the United States in 1867, and invented the Lay locomotive submarine torpedo, which was purchased by the U.S. government. This torpedo, a cylindrical boat with conical ends, was designed to carry either a spar torpedo or some high explosive and was propelled by a screw driven by a carbon dioxide gas engine. The boat could be connected to the shore or a ship by a coil of rope, enabling the operator to steer, regulate and explode it by means of an electric battery and keyboard. His inventions brought him a large fortune, which he lost in speculation, and his last days were spent in poverty. He died in Bellevue hospital, New York city, April 17, 1899.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE "ALBEMARLE".

LAY, Oliver Ingraham, portrait painter, was born in New York city, Jan. 31, 1845; son of George Cowles and Julia (Hartness) Lay; grandson of David Lay, of Lymetown, and a descendant of John Lay, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Lymetown. He devoted himself to the study of art early in life; was a student in the Cooper institute and the National Academy of Design, and was also a pupil of Thomas Hicks for three years. He was made an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1876, and a member of the Artists' Fund society in the same year. He was a regular exhibitor at the Academy, and his works exhibited there include: portraits of James Parton, Edwin Booth as "Hamlet" (owned by the Players club), Cyrus W. Field, Winslow Homer, C. C. Colman, C. C. Griswold, and Miss Fidelia Bridges. The four last named are owned by the National Academy of Design. Among his genre paintings are: *The Letter, The Window, Watching the Snow, The Two Friends*, and *The Last Days of Aaron Burr* (owned by the Century association, New York). He died at Stratford, Conn., June 28, 1890.

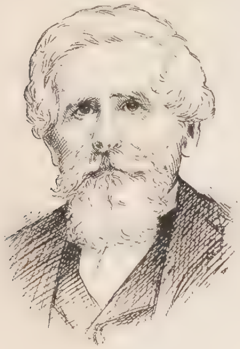
LAYTON, Fernando Coello, representative, was born in Anglaize county, Ohio, April 11, 1847; son of William Van Rensselaer Mortimer and Rebecca (Waggoner) Layton, and grandson of William M. Layton. He attended the public schools of Anglaize county and Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and practised in Wapakoneta, Ohio. He was county school examiner for several years; was prosecuting attorney, 1875–78, and was a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Ohio in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97.

LAZARUS, Emma, poet, was born in New York city, July 22, 1849. She was a member of a prominent Jewish family and received a liberal education, acquiring a thorough knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the modern languages and studied religious, philosophical and scientific subjects. In 1882, when many Russian Jews were immigrating to New York city, she published in the *American Hebrew*, a series of articles on occupation for the newcomers. Her plan involved industrial and technical education. She also visited them in their homes and worked for their advancement and comfort. She went abroad in 1883 and again in 1885, in search of health which she never regained. She contributed poems and translations from Heinrich Heine's works to *Scribner's*, and a number of articles to the *Century* including "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" and "Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism." Her translations included poems from the mediæval Jewish authors: Judah Halevy, Ibn Gabirol, and Moses Ben Esra. Several of these translations came into use as part of the ritual of the American Hebrew synagogues. She is the author of: *Poems and Translations* (1866); *Admetus and Other Poems* (1871); *Alide: an Episode of Goethe's Life* (1874); *The Spagnoletto: a Play* (1876); *Poems and Ballads of Heinrich Heine* (translation, 1881); *Songs of a Semite* (1882); *In Exile* (1882); *The Crowing of the Red Cock* (1882); *The Banner of the Jew* (1882); *Poems* (2 vols., 1889). *The Dance of Death*, a drama of the persecutions of the Jews in Thuringia, is said by critics to be her greatest work. She died in New York city, Nov. 19, 1887.

LAZELLE, Henry Martyn, soldier, was born in Enfield, Mass., Sept. 8, 1832; son of Joseph and Roxana (Coleman) Lazelle; grandson of Jacob Lazelle, and a descendant of one of four brothers Lazelle who removed from France to the Province of Quebec in 1630. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1855, and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 1st infantry. He was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 8th infantry, Oct. 9, 1855, and served on the Texan and New Mexican frontiers against the Apaches, 1857–59, and during a fight with Indians in the Sacramento mountains in 1859, he was severely wounded in the lungs. He was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and at the outbreak of the civil war was captured by the Confederates, May 8, 1861, and held as a prisoner of war until July 28, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 27, 1861, and captain, June 11, 1861, and served as assistant commissary-general of prisoners at Washington, D.C., 1862–63; was agent for the exchange of prisoners of war in the west in August, 1862, and was appointed colonel of the 16th New York cavalry, Oct. 23, 1863, commanding that regiment in the operations against Mosby's partisans. He was given command of the cavalry brigade of the 22d army corps in 1864; resigned his commission in the volunteer service, Oct. 19, 1864, and was brevetted major in the U.S. army, Sept. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in action near Culpeper, Va." He served as assistant provost-marshal-general and as inspector-general; was promoted major, Dec. 15, 1874, lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1882; and was sent to India as representative of the United States at the military manœuvres of 1885. He was assistant inspector-general of the department of the Columbia, 1885–87, and succeeded Col. Robert N. Scott as head of the bureau of publication of war records at Washington, D.C., 1887–89. He was promoted colonel of the 18th U.S. infantry, Feb. 17, 1889; was retired for disability in line of duty, Nov. 26, 1894, and settled in Virginia, where he engaged in farming. He edited: *Records of the Rebellion* (1887–89), and is the author of: *One Law in Nature* (1872); *Matter, Force and Spirit* (1895), and a prize essay, *Improvements in the Art of War* (1882), besides many articles for periodicals.

LAZENBY, William Rane, scientist, was born in Bellona, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1852; son of Charles and Isabella Lazenby and grandson of William Lazenby of Yorkshire, England. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.Agr., in 1874; was botanist to the New York State Horticultural society, 1876–80, instructor in horticulture at Cornell university, 1874–76; assistant professor of horticulture, 1876–81; secretary of the Cornell experiment station, 1879–81; lecturer of the New York state Grange, 1878–81, and professor of botany and horticulture in the Ohio State university from 1881. He was director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, 1883–87, and was made vice-director and secretary of the board of control in 1887. He was married, Dec. 15, 1896, to Harriet E., daughter of William H. Akin of Columbus, Ohio. He was secretary of the National Association of Teachers of Agriculture and Horticulture, 1883–87; secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, 1885–91, and president of the same, 1895–97. He was elected president of the Columbus Horticultural society in 1895; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and vice-president of the section of economic science; a member of the American Forestry Congress of the American Pomological society, and of various Agricultural and Horticultural Associations. He received the honorary degree of M.Agr. from Iowa agricultural college in 1887. He began lecturing before farmers' institutes in 1881, contributed largely to the reports of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station; to the journal of the Columbus Horticultural society; and edited the proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

LEA, Benjamin James, jurist, was born in Caswell county, N.C., Jan. 1, 1833; son of Alvis G. and Nancy (Kerr) Lea. He was graduated from Wake Forest college in 1852; taught school in Haywood county, Tenn., 1852–56; and practised law at Brownsville, Tenn., 1856–76. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1859–61, and entered the Confederate army in 1861; was commissary, with the rank of major, and became colonel of the 52d Tennessee regiment, serving until he was captured in 1865. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Porter judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, to take the place of Judge Freeman. He was attorney-general and reporter for the state of Tennessee, 1878–86, and during that time published sixteen volumes of reports. He was state senator, 1889–90, and president of the senate. In 1890 he was made judge of the state supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. C. Folkes, and in April, 1893, he was elected chief justice in place of Horace H. Lurton (q.v.) He died in Brownsville, Tenn., March 15, 1894.



Henry C. Lea.

LEA, Henry Charles, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1825; son of Isaac and Frances Anne (Carey) Lea; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea and of Matthew and Bridget (Flahavan) Carey, and a descendant of John Lea, of the Society of Friends, who came to America in 1700, and of Christopher Carey and Mary Sheridan, of Dublin. He received a private education in Philadelphia, and in 1843 entered the publishing house of Lea & Blanchard (founded by Matthew Carey in 1784), becoming a member of the firm on the retirement of his father in 1851, and head of the firm in 1865. He controlled the business alone until 1880, when he retired, and was succeeded by his sons, the house becoming known as Lea Brothers & Co. He was married, May 27, 1850, to Anna Caroline, daughter of William Latta Jaudon, of Philadelphia. During the civil war he was an active member of the Union league and a bounty commissioner of Philadelphia under the enrollment act, 1863–65. He was an early supporter of civil service reform, and in 1871 he founded and was made president of the Citizens' Municipal Reform association of Philadelphia. He was made a member of numerous important scientific societies of America and Europe. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, from Harvard in 1890, and from Princeton in 1896. Between 1840–60 he wrote many articles on chemistry and conchology, which appeared in various scientific journals. He is the author of: *Superstition and Force: Essay on the Wager of Law, the Wager of Battle, the Ordeal and the Torture* (1866); *An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church* (1867); *Studies in Church History: The Rise of the Temporal Power, Benefit of Clergy, Excommunication and the Early Church and Slavery* (1869); *History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages* (3 vols., 1888–89); *Chapters from the Religious History of Spain* (1890); *Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary in the Thirteenth Century* (1892); *History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church* (3 vols., 1896), and in 1901 was far advanced on a *History of the Spanish Inquisition*, based for the most part on original documents.

Isaac Lea

LEA, Isaac, naturalist, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792; son of James and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea; grandson of James and Margaret (Marshall) Lea, and of Thomas and Christina (Harlan) Gibson, and a descendant of ancestors who came from Gloucestershire, England, in 1700, and were described as "a couple of noted and valued preachers." He attended the academy at Wilmington, Del., with a view of entering the medical profession, but in 1807 went to Philadelphia, Pa., and engaged in mercantile business with his brother John. In 1814, having volunteered as a soldier, he was suspended from the Society of Friends, although his company was never called into service. In 1815 his firm was dissolved, and in 1820 he entered the printing house of M. Carey & Sons, where he continued under the firm name of Carey & Lea, and subsequently Lea & Blanchard, until 1851, when he retired from business, his son taking his place. He was married in 1820 to Frances Anne, daughter of Matthew Carey. For many years he devoted his leisure time to science, in which he made a specialty of fresh water and land mollusks, and made known to science some two thousand new forms, recent and fossil. His collection of fresh-water, marine and land shells, minerals, fossils and geological specimens known as the Isaac Lea collection was given to the National museum in Washington, D.C., where a room is exclusively devoted to them. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1828, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Pa., 1853–58, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1860, and was a member of many natural history societies in the United States and Europe. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1852. His name was one of nineteen in "Class H, Scientists," submitted in October, 1900, as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, no names in the class securing a place. He is the author of: *Contributions to Geology* (1833); *New Genus of the Family Melaniana* (1851); *Synopsis of the Family of Naides* (1852, 4th ed., 1870); *Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville* (1853); *Observations on the Genus Unio* (3 vols., 1872–1873). His papers include 279 titles. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1886.

LEA, John McCormick, jurist, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1818; son of Col. Luke and Susan Wells (McCormack) Lea, and grandson of the Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He settled in practice at Nashville, Tenn., and was U.S. attorney for the district of middle Tennessee, 1842–44. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth B., daughter of Judge John Ovartus, of the supreme court of Tennessee. He was appointed judge of the circuit court of Tennessee by Governor Brownlow in 1865, but resigned office in 1866, at which time he declined an appointment to the supreme court bench of Tennessee. As a representative in the state legislature, in 1875, he opposed the repudiation of the state debt. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville in 1851, and succeeded Felix Roberts, July 26, 1867, as president of the board. He became president of the Tennessee Historical society on its incorporation, and was elected its president in 1879, which office he still held in 1901. He was also a director and benefactor of various schools and missions.

John M. Lea.

LEA, Luke, representative, was born in Surry county, N.C., Jan. 26, 1782; son of the Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea. He removed to Tennessee with his parents in 1790. He was clerk to the state house of representatives, 1804–06; and commanded a regiment under General Jackson during the Indian wars in Florida and the Creek country in 1818. He was married to Susan Wells McCormack. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; was cashier of the state bank for many years, and was elected by the state legislature commissioner for the sale of the Cherokee lands. He was Indian agent of the Fort Leavenworth agency from 1849. He died near Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 17, 1851.

LEA, Luke, U.S. attorney, was born in Grainger county, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1810; son of the Rev. Major and Lavinia (Jarnagin) Lea, and grandson of the Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea. He was educated at East Tennessee college; studied law with Pryor Lea (q. v.), and settled in practice, first at Knoxville, in 1832, and was secretary of the state of Tennessee; and afterward in Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. He was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of Mississippi in 1849. He served several terms in the Mississippi legislature and was commissioner of Indian affairs by appointment of President Fillmore, 1849–53. He was married in Jackson, Miss., in 1848, to Mary, daughter of Maj. John Maysant, of South Carolina, and their son, Albert M. Lea, was U.S. attorney for the southern district of Mississippi in 1901. He was appointed U.S. district attorney by Grant in 1871, and filled the office under the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, 1871–85. He died in Vicksburg, Miss., May 9, 1898.

LEA, Pryor, representative, was born in Knox county, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1794; son of the Rev. Major and Lavinia (Jarnagin) Lea. His father was a commissioner to lay off the town of Rutledge and erect the county buildings of Grainger county; a charter trustee of Madison academy, 1806, and of East Tennessee college, 1807, and state senator, 1807–09. Pryor Lea was elected clerk of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature in 1809, was a volunteer in the Creek Indian war, serving as an officer under General Jackson. He resumed his studies after the war, and was graduated from Greenville college, 1816. He was clerk of the state legislature in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and settled in practice at Knoxville, Tenn. He was appointed a trustee of East Tennessee college in 1821, and served as secretary of the board, 1826–27. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for Tennessee in 1824. He was a representative from the second district in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31, and was defeated for the 22d congress by Thomas D. Arnold, a Whig. He removed to Jackson, Miss., in 1836, and in 1846 to Goliad, Texas. He projected a railroad from Arousas Bay to Mazatlan, and was president of the company. He was a member of the secession convention of Texas in 1861, and wrote the address to the people. After 1865 he practised law. He died at Goliad, Texas, Sept. 14, 1880.

LEACH, De Witt Clinton, representative, was born in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1822; son of Jeshurun and Theoda Leach; grandson of Samuel Leach, a Revolutionary soldier; great-grandson of Samuel Leach, who was killed in the French and Indian war; and a descendant of Lawrence Leach, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1629. He removed to Genesee county, Mich., with his parents in his young manhood, and was a representative in the Michigan legislature, 1849–50; member of the constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1867; state librarian, 1855–57, and editor of the Lansing *Republican* for several years. He was a Republican representative from the fourth Michigan district in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; and was Indian agent for Michigan, 1861–65. In 1861 he removed to Traverse City, and purchased the *Grand Traverse Herald*, which he published and edited for nine years. He later removed to Springfield, Mo., where he published the *Patriot Advertiser*, but subsequently returned to Traverse City, and edited the *Northwest Farmer*.

LEACH, Frank Willing, lawyer and editor, was born in Cape May, N.J., Aug. 26, 1855; son of the Rev. Joseph Smallidge and Sophia (Ball) Leach; grandson of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Smallidge) Leach, and a descendant of Giles Leach. He studied law with his brother, Col. Josiah Granville Leach, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in 1877. He served the Republican party as secretary of state and national conventions, and as secretary and chairman of executive committees, 1881–96, and the city of Philadelphia as auditor of the comptroller's office, 1883, chief clerk, 1884, secretary of the sinking fund commission, 1884, and chief deputy sheriff, 1891–95. He was married, Feb. 18, 1890, to Hessey Matilda, daughter of Thomas Snowden Wiegand, of Philadelphia. He was elected a member of various patriotic, scientific and literary organizations. He contributed biographical sketches to "Scharf and Wescott's History of Philadelphia" (1883), and in 1901 had nearly completed his compilation: *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, their Ancestors and Descendants.*

LEACH, James Madison, representative, was born at Lansdowne, N.C., Jan. 17, 1815; son of William and Nancy (Brown) Leach: grandson of William Leach, and a descendant of Hugh Leach who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1740. He received a classical education; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Lexington, N.C. He was married, June 24, 1846, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Archibald D. Montgomery, of Lexington, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons, 1848–58; and a Whig representative from the sixth North Carolina district in the 36th congress, 1859–61. He opposed secession till the secession of his state, when he joined the Confederate army and served as lieutenant-colonel of the 21st (formerly 11th) regiment, North Carolina infantry, for one year, and then resigned and served as a representative in the Confederate congress, 1864–65. He was elected a state senator for two terms after the war and was a representative from the fifth North Carolina district in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. He was a presidential elector at large on the Democratic ticket in 1876 and in 1880. He died at Lexington, N.C., June 1, 1891.

LEAKE, Joseph Bloomfield, soldier, was born in Deerfield, N.J., April 1, 1828; son of Lewis and (Lydia) Leake, and grandson of Levi Leake. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati in November, 1836; to Davenport, Iowa, in November, 1856, and to Chicago, Ill., in November, 1871. He was graduated from Miami, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and was admitted to the bar, Jan. 16, 1850. He was a representative in the Iowa legislature, 1861–62; and was elected a state senator for four years in 1862, but after serving one session he resigned to join the U.S. army as a captain in the 20th Iowa volunteers. He was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, 1862–65, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.V., March 13, 1865. He was again elected state senator in 1866, served as chairman of the judiciary committee and resigned in 1861 to practice law. He was attorney of Scott county, Iowa, 1866–71; president of the board of education of Davenport, Iowa, 1868–71; U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois, 1879–84, and attorney for the board of education of Chicago, Ill., 1887–91, after which time he practised law in Chicago.

LEAKE, Shelton Farrar, representative, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Nov. 30, 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and settled in practice at Charlottesville, Va. He was appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands by President Tyler, but declined to serve. He was elected a representative in the Virginia state legislature in 1842; was a Democratic representative from the sixth Virginia district in the 29th congress, 1845–47; a presidential elector on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1848; lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1851, and was an unsuccessful Independent Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia against Henry A. Wise in 1855. He was an Independent Democratic representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61. He was married to Rebecca Gray, a niece of Governor James Barbour and of Justice Philip Pendleton Barbour.

LEAKE, Walter, governor of Mississippi, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, about 1760. He served in the Revolutionary war, became a lawyer, and was appointed territorial judge of

Mississippi and settled in Hinds county where he also practised law. He was elected U.S. senator on the admission of the state, Dec. 10, 1817, and drew the short term expiring March 4, 1821. He resigned in 1820 to accept the appointment of judge of the U.S. circuit court and his place was filled by David Holmes (q. v.) He was governor of Mississippi, 1821–25, succeeding George Poindexter to that office. He died at Mt. Salus, Hinds county, Miss., Nov. 17, 1825.

LEAKIN, George Armistead, clergyman and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1818 ; son of Gen. Sheppard Church and Margaret (Dobbin) Leakin ; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Irving) Leakin and of James and Anne (Hardin) Dobbin of Newry, Ireland, and a lineal descendant of John Leakin who came into the Province of Maryland in 1674 and established Leakin Manor on Middle River, and of Archibald Dobbin, of Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America in 1800. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and engaged as a civil engineer on the Susquehanna railroad. He studied at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, 1840–43, was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1843, and ordained priest in 1845. He was assistant to the Rev. Dr. H. V. D. Johns, Christ church, Baltimore, and built the chapel of the Good Shepherd, 1843–45, and was rector of Trinity church, Baltimore, 1845–87. He was appointed by President Lincoln chaplain at McKim's and Patterson Park hospital, serving 1861–65, and in 1887 by Bishop Paret, chaplain of public institutions for the poor, sick and prisoners. Dr. Leakin received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1895, and was made a member of the Maryland Academy of Science, the Maryland Association for the Advancement of Science and the Maryland Historical society. He is the author of : *On the Death of Henry Clay* (1852) ; *National Gratitude a Pledge of National Safety* (1859) ; *The Influence of Religion on Physical Health* (1861) ; *Legion or Feigned Excuses* (1856) ; *The Law of Periodicity Applied to Mental, Social and Moral Departments* (1868).

LEAKIN, Sheppard Church, soldier, was born near Govanstown, Md., April 25, 1790 ; son of John and Elizabeth (Irvine) Leakin. He was connected with the Easton *Gazette* for some years, but removed to Baltimore where he was married to Margaret Dobbin, a native of Armagh, Ireland. He raised and commanded a company in the 38th regiment infantry under Col. Peter Little, 1812–14 ; and in August, 1814, while constructing an abattis at North Point, was injured, in spite of which he directed the movements of his company in Fort McHenry from a camp-stool, in the British attack, Sept. 13, 1814. He was high sheriff of Baltimore county, 1822 ; became one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Chronicle and Daily Advertiser* in 1826, and was elected mayor of the city in 1838. In 1862 he was commissioned major-general of the First Light Division, Maryland volunteers, superseding Gen. George H. Steuart, who joined the Confederate army. After the civil war he returned to his country seat, "Lodge Farm," North Point, and later removed to "Spring Hill," near Lake Roland, another family estate, where he died in 1867.

LEAMING, Jeremiah, clergyman, was born in Middletown, Conn., in May, 1717 ; son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Turner) Leaming, and grandson of Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leaming, of Southampton, L.I., and of Edward and Sarah (Hall) Blake Turner, of Middletown. He was graduated from Yale in 1745 ; studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, and was lay reader at Norwalk, Conn., 1745–47. He was ordained deacon, June 5, 1748, by Bishop Gilbert, of Llandaff, Wales, and priest, June 19, 1748, by Bishop Hoadly, of Winchester, England. He was master of the Charity school, Newport, 1748–58 ; assistant to the Rev. James Honeyman, rector of Trinity church, Newport, 1748-50 ; minister in charge, 1750–54 ; and rector at Norwalk, Conn., 1758–79. His first wife, Ann, died in Newport, July 22, 1752, and in 1755 he was married to Elizabeth Peck, of New York. He was imprisoned as a Tory in 1776, and in July, 1779, his church, parish house and all personal effects were laid waste during Tryon's raid on Norfolk, and he was taken to New York by the invaders and remained there till peace was declared. During his imprisonment he contracted hip disease, which crippled him for life and forced him to decline the nomination of first bishop of the American church in 1783. He was rector at Stratford, Conn., 1783–91, and in 1787 refused to go to England for consecration as coadjutor to Bishop Samuel Seabury, who had been consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. He resided in New York and at New Haven, Conn., 1791–1804, and during the last few years of his life was totally blind. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1765, and from Columbia the honorary degree A.M. in 1765, and that of S.T.D. in 1789. He is the author of : *Defense of the Episcopal Government of the Church* (1766) ; *Second Defense in Answer to Noah Welles* (1770); *Evidences of the Truths of Christianity* (1785); *Dissertations* (1789). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1804.

END OF VOLUME IV.

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